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APPLICATIONS OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING TO CORPORATE
FARM PLANNING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:
A CASE STUDY FOR NAFCO FARMS IN TANZANIA

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CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
CHAPTER	
1 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
1.1 Agriclutlure and economic development in Tanzania	1
1.2 Exchange of ownership in land in Tanzania	2
1.3 Measures taken to develop the agricultural industry	4
1.4 Objectives of the study	5
1.5 Plan of the study	6
2 <u>A REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS, THE SET-UP, THE PLANNING METHODS AND PROBLEMS OF NAFCO</u>	7
2.1 Objectives of NAFCO	7
2.2 The structure of NAFCO	11
2.3 The current planning techniques in use	14
2.4 The viability of NAFCO subsidiaries and the problems they face	15
2.4.1 Viability and problems	15
2.4.2 Proposed solutions	18
3 <u>THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF LP MODEL BUILDING</u>	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Definition	21
3.3 Historical background and applications	22
3.4 Computation methods	22
3.5 The characteristics of LP problems	22
3.6 Assumptions of LP models	23
3.7 Steps for LP model-building	24
3.8 Algebraic formulation of an LP problem	28

CHAPTER

Page

3	CONTINUED	
3.9	Information provided by the optimal solution	29
3.9.1	Routines	29
3.9.2	Sensitivity analysis	29
3.10	Advantages and limitations of linear programming	31
3.10.1	The advantages	31
3.10.2	The disadvantages/limitations	32
3.11	Other LP farm planning studies	33
4	<u>THE LP MODEL FORMULATION</u>	38
4.1	Introduction	38
4.2	The farm under study	38
4.2.1	General features	38
4.2.2	Climate	38
4.2.3	Soils	40
4.2.4	Past production pattern	40
4.3	Construction of the model	42
4.3.1	Features of the model	42
4.3.2	Structure of the model	42
4.3.3	The model	48
4.3.4	The constraints	54
4.3.5	The activities	60
4.3.6	The basic data	66
4.3.7	Derivation of the production coefficients	75
5	<u>DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF OPTIMAL SOLUTION</u>	80
5.1	Method of analysis	80
5.2	Delimitations of the model	81
5.3	Results of the model	82
5.3.1	The optimum solution	81
5.3.2	Comparison of the existing system with the optimum plan (Plan I)	98

CHAPTER		Page
6	<u>SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS RESULTS</u>	101
6.1	Effect of increasing LCFM or BCP5 constraints	101
6.2	Effect of varying the yield, price andmilling percentage of the RICE activity	104
6.3	Effect of forcing RCEH, RCDP and MZEL activities separately into the optimum solution	117
6.4	Concluding remarks	121
7	<u>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</u>	123
7.1	General	123
7.2	Recommended farm plan	124
7.3	Evaluation of the planning tool	128
7.4	Conclusion	130
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	132
	APPENDICES	135

LIST OF TABLES

Table No		Page
2.1	Summary of production targets of NAFCO during 1977/78 - 1981/82	9
2.2	Requirement of funds for operations and development (existing and new farms)	10
3.1	Layout of an LP matrix	27
4.1	Ruvu Rice Farm: 1976/77 production pattern	41
4.2	Monthly sales revenue per activity unit	68
4.3	Monthly working capital (variable costs) per activity unit	69
4.4	Cash flow per activity unit	70
4.5	Periodic labour availability	71
4.6	Periodic labour requirement per activity unit	72
4.7	Field-machinery time requirement per activity unit	73
4.8	Field-machinery time availability	74
4.9	Field-machinery time requirement derivation for the activity SRG1	79
5.1	The optimum solution (Plan I)	83
5.2	The profit per unit increase or decrease and the actual gross margin (GM) for activities in the basis	86
5.3	The activity shadow prices (reduced costs) for activities not in the optimal plan	88
5.4	Resource use levels and slack activities	92
5.5	Marginal value product (MVP) of the effective resources (restrictions)	93
6.1	Effect of increasing LCFM or BCP5 constraints	103
6.2	RICE: Effect of yield variation on the optimal solution	106
6.3	Loss matrix: At various yields and activity levels of rice	110
6.4	RICE: Effect of milling percentage variation on the optimal solution	112
6.5	Loss matrix: At various milling % levels of RICE activity	116
6.6	Effect of forcing RCEH, RCDP and MZEL separately into the optimal solution	118

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.		Page
2.1	The organizational structure of NAFCO	12
4.1	Schematic structure of the LP model	43
4.2	A pictorial representation of the LP matrix	44 - 47
5.1	Marginal value product (MVP) range for land type I	91
5.2	Cumulative capital profile of the optimum plan	95

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The economic development of most of the developing countries depends, almost entirely, on the agricultural industry. Measures to speed-up the development of the agricultural sector to increase productivity in such countries are therefore imperative.

In Tanzania, one of the actions the government has taken to achieve this is the establishment of agricultural Corporations which operate large scale mechanized farms. To achieve maximum productivity from scarce resources, such Corporations must be operated efficiently and this can only be achieved with appropriate planning of the corporate farms.

This study has dealt with one such Corporation in Tanzania called National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO). The objective of the study has been to illustrate how such a Corporation can be operated efficiently so that maximum food production can be achieved from scarce resources. Linear programming has been evaluated as a planning tool for a single representative farm of NAFCO. The aim was to develop a suitable LP model for the farm, use this model to determine the optimal farm plans and associated information and evaluate whether the technique would form a suitable planning tool for NAFCO farms.

The linear programming model developed demonstrated that the profits of the farm under study could be increased substantially by allocating the farm scarce resources more optimally. Repeating the optimisations of the model by changing the various assumptions proved to be quite useful in providing additional information on which to base management decisions. These results provided a better understanding of the effects and implications on what would happen if the anticipated yields, prices and certain policy decisions were changed. These are discussed in detail.

The optimum plan computed should with minor changes be both acceptable and realizable. It is argued that, because under corporate farm structure, specific data relevant to individual farms is more readily available than under peasant farm

situations and that because of the large scale nature of the corporate farms, the availability of wide choice of activities and resources as well as the necessary skills and defined objectives; linear programming would form a suitable planning tool for NAFCO farms.