

Agricultural Productivity And Regional Imbalances

The book defines uneven development in terms of development strategies and their outcomes. Drawing on case-studies from China and India, three types of strategies are discussed: heavy industrialisation, sectoral/regional balance, and economic liberalisation. Also three kinds of outcomes are examined: growth of output and productivity, income, consumption and class inequalities in three spatial dimensions: intra-regional, inter-regional and rural-urban. Furthermore, access to and utilisation of technology, health and educational services are compared.

This book by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) undertakes rigorous empirical research relating to competitiveness of states and federal territories in India. The competitiveness framework employed by ACI computes the rankings for the 35 federal territories of India by factoring in a plethora of socio-economic development indicators that determine competitiveness. In this book, ACI's competitiveness analysis employs 75 different indicators across four different environments to capture the dynamics of competitiveness in a holistic way at the sub-national level. Further, it produces a 'What-If' competitiveness simulation exercise to identify the specific

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areas that each state or federal territory must focus on to improve their ranking with competitiveness, the book also presents a comprehensive analysis of issues related to agricultural productivity at the sub-national level. Specifically, the book discusses the relevance and importance of raising total factor productivity in the agriculture sector in India at the state level and also brings out the extent of intra-state and intra-regional disparities prevalent in the country.

Papers presented at a conference.

2020 Edition

Irrigation Water Management for Agricultural Development in Uttar Pradesh, India

A Study of China and India

The Dilemma of Regional Policy

Imbalances in Agricultural Productivity

Selected Fiscal Issues

Regional disparities have existed in China, a vast and heterogeneous country with sharply diversified physical, economic, and social conditions, for hundreds, indeed, thousands of years. These disparities, usually represented by the so-called East-West gaps, have been considerably widened since China's "Reform and Opening up" began to take root in the late 1970s. This phenomenon of increasing regional disparities has brought about many social and economic

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problems. Appropriate attention should be taken by government to curb and gradually reduce the uneven spatial development, which is the result of the interactions of many factors. Spatial variations of agriculture are regarded as both the cardinal cause and one of the consequential effects of the general regional disparities. Understanding such variations will positively contribute to the formulation of solutions to the problem of regional disparities. This study provides a quantitative assessment of the differential performance of agricultural production of both grain and red meat during the period between 1980 and 1990. It focuses on change occurring at both the six macro-regions' level and the provincial level by manipulating the classical shift-and-surface approach. The results obtained indicate that although there was no significant change in the basic spatial patterns present in agriculture, each individual region underwent detailed differences in its performance. These variations resulted from the combination of each area's "regional factors" and its agricultural structure. A good appreciation of these spatial variations in agriculture is a prerequisite for a sound regional policy of agricultural development which should balance the exploitation of regional comparative advantage and the implementation of regional foodgrain self-sufficiency.

Rationality is one of the basic underlying assumptions of economic behaviour of

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an individual, firm or industry. Economic theory rests on and takes as its starting point the assumption that each economic producer tries to maximize his individual gain, that profit motivation governs the behaviour of producers . This assumption is more true in explaining the behaviour of the non-agricultural sector of the economies than that of the agricultural sector. Contents: Introduction, Select Review of Literature and Methodology, Agricultural Economy, Regional Imbalances in Agricultural Growth, The Supply Behaviour of Food and Nonfood Crops, Regional Variations in Supply Behaviour of Major Crops, Summary of Findings.

Agriculture is the dominant primary economic activity in every nook and corner of the developing world. It has great potential for those, who are interested in the spatial distribution of agricultural system. Now the major thrust of agricultural geography is on the description, interpretation and explanation of spatial variations of land use, cropping pattern, crop combination, agricultural productivity, agricultural realisation and regional inequalities in agricultural efficiency with the set objective to formulate strategies for the planning and development of agriculture, agro industry and backward areas of the world as well as India. Important Features • Documented with five dozen figures and tables. • Matter is placed in scientific and logical manner. • Subject matter

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related to agricultural based areas dealt in general and Vaishali region in particular. • Review of the literature, conceptual word and theme related to geography as well as agricultural geography and backward developing areas have been comprehensively explained and placed thoroughly. • It has been elaborates that how backward and developing areas' regional development and agro industrial activities relates and correlates each other and how positive correlation possible between these two aspect ? • Structure of agro industrial activities in a backward area and local participation in these activities is important for the development of a backward or developing area or a region. Which system should apply? It has explained enlarge in the reference of agricultural characteristics of Vaishali. • Potentiality of local agricultural resources examined very well, on which every developmental system depends. • It has been found that without the development of infrastructural network, agro industrial and backward as well as developing area development has never been possible either in third-world countries or developing countries. So in the concluding remarks it has been answered that which type of infrastructural network is necessary for the development of an agro based backward areas. Increasing 'Efficiency' or Improving 'Equity'?

Georgia Public Expenditure Review

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Environment, Agriculture and Poverty

Asset Inequality and Agricultural Growth

Patterns of Regional Development

Intra-Regional Disparities in Agricultural Development

The development of agriculture is utmost task in agriculturally dominated economies. The objective of agricultural development is to achieve socio-economic development. Present study is an attempt to assess the agriculture and socio-economic development of Rohilkhand. The study is based on a comprehensive field survey of thirty seven villages. It concentrate on land use classification of Rohilkhand to drive maximum benefits from each type of land whether agricultural or non-agricultural. Crop combination regions worked out keeping in view the importance of integrated assemblage of various crops. The crop-wise growth computed on the basis of linear regression. Agricultural productivity regions worked out to delineate the general pattern of productivity in the districts of the region. A causal relationship between the variables of agriculture and socio-economic development has been computed to know the regional imbalances. The levels of agriculture and socio-economic development worked out by using the Z score technique. This study examines what a situation is like and explaining how it got that way, and goes on to predict where it is

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going next and what should be done in response.

The extent of India's regional disparities has been an issue for many decades, and this concern has been partly motivated by a desire to alleviate poverty. Agriculture remains an important feature of the economic, cultural, and political landscape in India. Orissa is one of the poorest States in India. Over the last four decades, there has been stagnation in agriculture in Orissa. During the period of 1991 to 2008, the growth rate of agriculture in Orissa was lower than all of India. Orissa's agriculture is highly concentrated in low productive and high water consuming paddy cultivation; with little diversification towards pulses, oilseeds, and other high value crops (HVCs): including sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables etc. that fetch higher net returns. It is also characterized by low use of fertilizer, energy, and irrigation per unit area compared to other states. There is a need for an increase in the area under certified seed, irrigation, and other productivity enhancing inputs to increase farmers' income in all crops. There are perceptible regional disparities; with the Coastal Plain having a distinct advantage in agricultural production compared to the Central Table Land region, Northern Plateau, and Eastern Ghats regions; as better initial socio-economic conditions in the Coastal Plains in 1971 are having a positive influence in growth in later years. Significant income gains

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are possible through crop diversification from paddy to pulses, oilseeds, and HVCs in upland rain fed areas in the kharif (rainy) season; if proper drainage, as well as institutional and policy support, is provided in the Eastern Ghats and Northern Plateau of Orissa.

Business Environment by Dr. V.C. Sinha is a publication of the SBPD Publishing House, Agra. The book covers all major topics of Business Environment and helps the student understand all the basics and get a good command on the subject.

*Agro Industrial Development in Indian Developing Economy
Patterns of Agricultural Development in Madhya Pradesh
Agricultural Productivity and Regional Imbalance*

*Agricultural Productivity Growth in Orissa, India
Liberalization, Growth and Regional Disparities in India
Upon the backdrop of impressive progress made by the Indian economy during the last two decades after the large-scale economic reforms in the early 1990s, this book evaluates the performance of the economy on some income and non-income dimensions of development at the national, state and sectoral levels. It examines regional economic growth and inequality in income originating from agriculture, industry and services. In view of the importance of the agricultural sector, despite its declining share in gross domestic product, it evaluates the performance of agricultural*

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production and the impact of agricultural reforms on spatial integration of food grain markets. It studies rural poverty, analyzing the trend in employment, the trickle-down process and the inclusiveness of growth in rural India. It also evaluates the impact of microfinance, as an instrument of financial inclusion, on the socio-economic conditions of rural households. Lastly, it examines the relative performance of fifteen major states of India in terms of education, health and human development. An important feature of the book is that it approaches these issues, applying rigorously advanced econometric methods, and focusing primarily on their regional disparities during the post-reform period vis-à-vis the pre-reform period. It offers important results to guide policies for future development.

The increasing interest of academicians in studies regarding regional disparities in development is the outcome of the First and Second World War when many colonies attained political independence and consequently became conscious of the distressing disparity between them and their erstwhile colonial masters. The world is divided into the developed North and developing South, with many shades of disparities at varying regional levels. This dualism could not escape the attention of academicians, decision-makers and administrators. In developing countries, the problem of regional disparity is explosive. So all countries have been attempting to find ways and means to analyze and reduce the regional disparities in development. For this, they could refashion the structure and composition of growth so that it would meet the demands of social justice.

Following the advent of liberalisation policies, starting in the early 1990s among

developing countries, there is evidence of growing regional disparities. Some theories predicted that resources will concentrate in a few growth poles around large cities and market forces will reinforce the initial advantages, resulting in the core attracting more resources at the cost of the periphery. Against this background, this article examines the growth pattern in the state of Orissa, which is the one of the backward states in India. This article studies first inter-state disparities with special focus on Orissa compared to neighbouring states, followed by inter-district comparison within Orissa's state agricultural sector. The study found that from 1991 to 2008 the growth rates of agriculture in Orissa was slower than India as a whole, but growth rates have picked up in recent years. However, there are perceptible increases in regional disparities within Orissa. Resource-rich regions (the Coastal Plains and Central Table Land) showed faster growth than resource-poor regions (Easter Ghats and Plateau) in the post-liberalisation period. Kalahandi, Balangir, and Koraput districts are unable to speed up growth. The article discusses possible ways to reduce inter-state and district disparities and increase growth in backward regions and highlights the importance of irrigated ares, rural literacy, road density, farm mechanisation, higher-input use and crop diversification away from sole crop paddy to pulses, oilseeds, and other high value crops to initiate growth in backward districts. The article suggest that the power irrigation pumps for controlled irrigation, provision of drainage facilities through development of innovative institutions and policy support (including subsidies) in backward districts will increase incomes and reduce regional disparities in backward areas ultimately bringing increased social returns.

Development Disparities in India

Spatial Disparities in the European Agriculture: A Regional Analysis

Regional Imbalances in the Agricultural Development

Productivity Changes and Regional Disparities in Chinese Agriculture Since 1980

Agricultural Productivity and Regional Imbalances

Library of Congress Subject Headings

Georgia has an impressive growth record but social vulnerabilities persist. It remains a challenge to tackle social vulnerabilities within a sustained macroeconomic framework. This programmatic public expenditure review (PER) assesses the alignment of selected fiscal programs with the government's social objectives. Building on the analysis and recommendations of the 2014 PER, this PER analyzes the impact of recent reforms including the social programs that were either introduced or scaled up in 2013. It gives an overview of the recent macroeconomic and fiscal developments, including the fiscal implications of the social programs in chapter one. It addresses three questions in the rest of the report: (1) has the realignment of

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spending toward social sectors resulted in better distributional outcomes; (2) have the agriculture support programs been targeted at productivity growth to support real incomes in poor rural regions; and (3) what is the fiscal and equity impact of the ongoing decentralization process? The first question is addressed by combining micro household survey data with administrative fiscal data to analyze the distributional impact of both taxes and government spending on poverty and inequality in Georgia in chapter two. The second question is addressed by comparing the cost of new agriculture programs with their estimated impact on agricultural productivity in chapter three. Finally, the issue of regional inequalities is partially addressed by discussing three different aspects of the current decentralization process: the expected fiscal impact of decentralization, the need to rationalize current capital grant programs to make public investment more effective, and the implications of introducing free preschool education administered at the local government level in chapter four.

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It embodies relevant information about natural environment of agricultural relevance, the developed water resources, the cultural constraints and adoption of farm technology as influencing agricultural land use, cropping pattern, intensity of cropping and agricultural productivity and finally the levels of agricultural development. Presuming vital significance of agricultural development for rural development following points have been particularly emphasized. â€¢ To analyse spatial variation in levels of agricultural development in the context of physio-socio-economic environment. â€¢ Critical analysis of the spatial and temporal changes in agricultural efficiency in the post-Independence period. â€¢ Evaluation of the changes in area and yield of crops so as to explain the trend of efficiency. â€¢ Evaluation of the relationships of use of important yield-raising inputs with the agricultural productivity on one hand and with the socio-economic conditions on the other. This book will be useful for agricultural scientists, economists, social scientists, irrigation engineers,

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administrators and agricultural planners along with geographers.

Agriculture occupies an important place in the economic life of Kerala, Republic of India as it provides the key to economic growth and fluctuations there in; overall economic growth of the state is greatly influenced by growth achieved in agricultural sector. In terms of per capita income and production, Kerala is lagging behind many of the Indian States. But in terms of Human Development Index and life standard of the people, Kerala is much ahead of the most other states in India and on par with some of the developed countries. The book will help the students, scientists and policy makers to understand the intra-regional disparities of agricultural development in Kerala state.

Brazil's regional disparities in education and economic output

Regional Disparities in Agricultural Development
How Are Patterns of Asset Inequality Established and Reproduced?

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Spatial Dimensions of Agricultural Change & Socio-Economic Development

REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (A case study of Uttar Pradesh)

Trends in Regional Disparities and Economic Growth in China

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2011 im Fachbereich Umweltwissenschaften, Universität der Bundeswehr München, Neubiberg, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: While the southeast with its powerful economic engines Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro prospers and inherits most of the countries industrial and financial muscle, states in the north the northeast are still at a very low development level, some even at the level of Sub-Saharan nations."

Quantitatively, it analyses the environmental, technological and social factors as the causes. Provides an appropriate conceptual base for increasing regional disparities in agricultural productivity and suggests methods for increasing productivity. Agricultural productivity has been studied at two levels, viz. the national; (meso-level) and the village (micro-level). It also examines the spatial variations on the basis of statistical and cartographic analysis. At the end, outlines the policy implications. Land water, technology and other asset redistribution is suggested as first planned measure towards the improvement of agricultural productivity of the region.

Applying the principles of Optimal Control Theory to the problem of regional allocation

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of investment can be a useful tool for demonstrating how the trade-off between regional equity and overall efficiency can be overcome. This book poses the following questions: are spatial inequalities harmful for overall efficiency? How is the economist to assist the policy-maker in establishing generally applicable criteria or policies when the aims include equity as well as efficiency? Alexiadis analyses the 'equity versus efficiency' dilemma in the allocation of scarce resources, expressing the argument in mathematical terms; an issue of particular importance in development planning and programming. This is invaluable reading for final year and postgraduate students of regional, development and mathematical economics, as well as researchers, policy makers and all those working in regional development institutions.

Economic Growth, Sectoral Changes, Poverty, and Regional Disparities in Indonesia
Is Brazil the Green Giant of tomorrow?

Business Environment

By-passed Areas, Regional Inequalities, and Development Policies in Selected Southeast Asian Countries

Sources of Agricultural Productivity Growth in Orissa, India

Regional Development and Agricultural Productivity

This book highlights the development disparities in India and considers three complex areas of development – economic wellbeing, human progress and agricultural development – over a

period of forty years since the 1970s. The novelty of the book lies in its rich analytical foundation and the use of sophisticated statistical and economic tools to determine the causes of socioeconomic disparity between Indian states. The trends of inequality, polarization and disparity are highlighted with regard to income, human development indicators and agricultural production and productivity. The book also identifies the factors underlying divergence in economic and social activity in India and provides policy suggestions for bringing about more balanced and inclusive development in India.

Agricultural Productivity and Regional Imbalances A Study of Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Productivity and Regional Imbalance

The relationship between distributions of asset inequality, how these distributions are created and maintained, and agricultural growth are explored. The paper studies Ethiopian agriculture to investigate how differential access to productive assets in the agricultural sector, at various levels (regional, community and household), effect inequalities in agricultural outcomes in terms of productivity and poverty. The dominant discourse on agricultural productivity and distribution has been largely

focused on input-output relationships, defined and measured with a yardstick specific to economics. In this study, the processes and institutions that link inequality and productivity are explored. In the Ethiopian case, the persistent nature of inequality is causally related to historical choices and path dependency. What is observed is a complex system whereby inequality affects growth which in turn reinforces processes that exacerbate and reproduce inequalities.

*Regional Disparities in China, the Agricultural Aspect
Policies for Broadening the Desirable Income Effects of Rapid
Growth in Agricultural Production*

*2015 Agricultural Total Factor Productivity and Competitiveness
Analysis for States and Federal Territories and Five Regions of
India*

*Annual Competitiveness Update and Evidence on the Agricultural
Development Models for Selected Indian States*

*Regional Growth Disparities, and Household Economic Performance
in Uganda*

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Statistics

China's agricultural growth in the past two decades has been called a

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miracle. An analysis of the sources of this miraculous growth is the focus of the present volume. In addition, this book also investigates the impact of economic reforms on agriculture, the potential of grain production in China, and regional disparities in agricultural production and growth performance. This book adds to the literature and contributes to the current debates on food security and rural development.

Abstract: This paper examines the territorial imbalances in European agriculture during the period 1980–2001, by means of the information provided by various methodological instruments which allow us to overcome the drawbacks of conventional convergence analysis. The results obtained reveal that the regional distribution of productivity in the agricultural sector is characterized by the presence of positive spatial dependence. This fact implies that the European regions in close spatial proximity register similar levels of the variable under study, which highlights the relevance of geographical location in this context. The empirical evidence presented also shows that regional disparities have remained almost constant during the time interval considered. However, the increase in density around the European average explains the observed reduction in the degree of bipolarization, while intra-distribution mobility is relatively limited. Finally, the analysis carried out allows us to assess the

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Agricultural Productivity as a component in the levels of regional development in Bihar, it is a study of the regional patterns of agricultural productivity, levels of regional development and their interrelationships. The book examines regional patterns of agricultural productivity in detail and analyses their socio-economic and environmental correlates which are the likely causes of spatial variation in the agricultural productivity and regional development. Agricultural productivity is viewed as a measure of efficiency with which the agricultural system in the region works. As such, variations in the agricultural productivity reflect disparities in the use of agricultural resources in the area at the level of districts. Since agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the region, where about 85 percent of the population is engaged in agricultural activities, differences in the agricultural productivity may be taken as the differences in the economic progress of the region. In other words, if it is presumed that economic and social development goes hand in hand, the agricultural productivity in the region can be taken as the major component of the regional developo

A Study of South Bihar Plain

A Regional Perspective

An Enquiry into Convergence

Coastal Agrarian Underdevelopment and Regional Imbalance in Kenya

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Productivity and Growth in Chinese Agriculture

Regional Imbalances in the Agricultural Development in Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics provides a selection of recent, topical data. Information is presented for the European Union (EU) and its Member States, and is supplemented (when available) with data for the United Kingdom, EFTA members, candidate countries to the EU and potential candidates. This publication aims to cover some of the most popular data within the domain of agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics as well as some of the wider food chain. It may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics in this area and provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the broad range of data that are freely available on Eurostat's website.

Study conducted in Māldah District of West Bengal, India.

This book focuses on irrigation sources together with water management for agricultural development in Uttar Pradesh state of India. Being the most populous state of the country, it bears a burden of feeding about 199 million people of which major section relies on agriculture for their subsistence. This study makes comparison in the growth trends in the irrigated area, crop land use patterns and crop productivity at the district level in different periods of time. The book emphasizes on irrigation water management to optimize crop yields in order to increase Water Productivity of crops in low productivity regions of the state applying suitable technology. This book appeals to researchers and students in geography and planning working on the topics of agriculture as well as irrigation

and water management aspects.

Crop Diversification to Pulses, Oilseeds and Other High Value Crops

A Study of Uttar Pradesh

Uneven Development in the Third World

Agricultural Production