

Policies & reforms in the non-farm sector - a comparative study of India & China

Banerjee, Reshmi, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20424944&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRACT

The research titled "Policies & reforms in the non-farm sector - a comparative study of india & china" aims to look at policies & reforms in the non-farm sector. It would look into the growth & role of the non-farm sector in the context of global food shortages & WTO deadloct in agricultural trade. It would also look at the aspect of corporatisation affecting the sector & the impact of marketing, technology, infrastructure & finance on its growth prospects. It would finally look at the form of governance structure along with the role of civil society groups / grass root institutions / NGOs & tr tpo decipher their role on the policy implementation in the non-farm sector. The study would be a comparative analysis of Indoa & China & all the above aspects would be looked at

The research seeks to examine the following-

1. Whether the shift in the non-farm sector is beneficial & sustainable in the long run (especially in the context of global & domestic food shortages)

Whether & to what extend has corporatism affected the functioning of the non-farm sector & its impact on small producers.

3. Whether the form of government (democratic vs authoritarian) & the structure of governance affects policymaking & policy implementation & the need for governance reforms.

4. To examine finally the changing roles of the state, private sector & civil society.

Methodology

The method used would be theoretical & analytical. The study would be based on primary & secondary sources. Primary sources would include interviews of policymakers, academicians, NGO workers etc. It would also include government reports, government annual plans, government surveys, annual reports of

international organizations & non-government organizations etc. Secondary sources would include books, journals, magazines, newspapers & other relevant sources.

Chapterization

The study would be divided into the following chapters-

The first chapter deals with Conceptual & Theoretical issues. The Chapter looks into the following

A) the importance of agriculture & the conflict between the availability of food & fuels

B) i) the issue of diversification & the non-farm sector - the definition of diversification, the causes of it & the cross country estimates & trends.

ii) the positive effects & the shortcomings of diversification & the non-farm sector

C. The issue of agribusiness has been examined (the definition & the reasons for its growth). The existence & supermarkets has been observed critical questions raised about this emerging phenomenon.

D) role of good governance-state, private institutions & civil society institutions-each institution's role in promoting good governance

E) the reasons for comparing India & China.

The second chapter examines the following

A) the history of agriculture (pre-reform) & the agrarian scene after the reform period till the present times.

The research titled "Policies & reforms in the non-farm sector - a comparative study of india & china" aims to look at policies & reforms in the non-farm sector. It would look into the growth & role of the non-farm sector in the context of global food shortages & WTO deadlock in agricultural trade. It would also look at the aspect of corporatisation affecting the sector & the impact of marketing, technology, infrastructure & finance on its growth prospects. It would finally look at the form of governance structure along with the role of civil society groups / grass root institutions / NGOs & try to decipher their role on the policy implementation in the non-farm sector. The study would be a comparative analysis of India & China & all the above aspects would be looked at

The research seeks to examine the following-

1. Whether the shift in the non-farm sector is beneficial & sustainable in the long run (especially in the context of global & domestic food shortages)

Whether & to what extent has corporatism affected the functioning of the non-farm sector & its impact on small producers.

3. Whether the form of government (democratic vs authoritarian) & the structure of governance affects policymaking & policy implementation & the need for governance reforms.

4. To examine finally the changing roles of the state, private sector & civil society.

Methodology

The method used would be theoretical & analytical. The study would be based on primary & secondary sources. Primary sources would include interviews of policymakers, academicians, NGO workers etc. It would also include government reports, government annual plans, government surveys, annual reports of international organizations & non-government organizations etc. Secondary sources would include books, journals, magazines, newspapers & other relevant sources.

Chapterization

The study would be divided into the following chapters-

The first chapter deals with Conceptual & Theoretical issues. The Chapter looks into the following

A) the importance of agriculture & the conflict between the availability of food & fuels

B) i) the issue of diversification & the non-farm sector - the definition of diversification, the causes of it & the cross country estimates & trends.

ii) the positive effects & the shortcomings of diversification & the non-farm sector

C. The issue of agribusiness has been examined (the definition & the reasons for its growth). The existence & supermarkets has been observed critical questions raised about this emerging phenomenon.

D) role of good governance-state, private institutions & civil society institutions-each institution's role in

promoting good governance

E) the reasons for comparing India & China.

The second chapter examines the following

A) the history of agriculture (pre-reform) & the agrarian scene after the reform period till the present times.

The research titled "Policies & reforms in the non-farm sector - a comparative study of india & china" aims to look at policies & reforms in the non-farm sector. It would look into the growth & role of the non-farm sector in the context of global food shortages & WTO deadlock in agricultural trade. It would also look at the aspect of corporatisation affecting the sector & the impact of marketing, technology, infrastructure & finance on its growth prospects. It would finally look at the form of governance structure along with the role of civil society groups / grass root institutions / NGOs & try to decipher their role on the policy implementation in the non-farm sector. The study would be a comparative analysis of India & China & all the above aspects would be looked at

The research seeks to examine the following-

1. Whether the shift in the non-farm sector is beneficial & sustainable in the long run (especially in the context of global & domestic food shortages)

Whether & to what extent has corporatism affected the functioning of the non-farm sector & its impact on small producers.

3. Whether the form of government (democratic vs authoritarian) & the structure of governance affects policymaking & policy implementation & the need for governance reforms.

4. To examine finally the changing roles of the state, private sector & civil society.

Methodology

The method used would be theoretical & analytical. The study would be based on primary & secondary sources. Primary sources would include interviews of policymakers, academicians, NGO workers etc. It would also include government reports, government annual plans, government surveys, annual reports of international organizations & non-government organizations etc. Secondary sources would include books,

journals, magazines, newspapers & other relevant sources.

Chapterization

The study would be divided into the following chapters-

The first chapter deals with Conceptual & Theoretical issues. The Chapter looks into the following

A) the importance of agriculture & the conflict between the availability of food & fuels

B) i) the issue of diversification & the non-farm sector - the definition of diversification, the causes of it & the cross country estimates & trends.

ii) the positive effects & the shortcomings of diversification & the non-farm sector

C. The issue of agribusiness has been examined (the definition & the reasons for its growth). The existence & supermarkets has been observed critical questions raised about this emerging phenomenon.

D) role of good governance-state, private institutions & civil society institutions-each institution's role in promoting good governance

E) the reasons for comparing India & China.

The second chapter examines the following

A) the history of agriculture (pre-reform) & the agrarian scene after the reform period till the present times.

The research titled "Policies & reforms in the non-farm sector - a comparative study of india & china" aims to look at policies & reforms in the non-farm sector. It would look into the growth & role of the non-farm sector in the context of global food shortages & WTO deadlock in agricultural trade. It would also look at the aspect of corporatisation affecting the sector & the impact of marketing, technology, infrastructure & finance on its growth prospects. It would finally look at the form of governance structure along with the role of civil society groups / grass root institutions / NGOs & try to decipher their role on the policy implementation in the non-farm sector. The study would be a comparative analysis of India & China & all the above aspects would be looked at

The research seeks to examine the following-

1. Whether the shift in the non-farm sector is beneficial & sustainable in the long run (especially in the context of global & domestic food shortages)

Whether & to what extent has corporatism affected the functioning of the non-farm sector & its impact on small producers.

3. Whether the form of government (democratic vs authoritarian) & the structure of governance affects policymaking & policy implementation & the need for governance reforms.

4. To examine finally the changing roles of the state, private sector & civil society.

Methodology

The method used would be theoretical & analytical. The study would be based on primary & secondary sources. Primary sources would include interviews of policymakers, academicians, NGO workers etc. It would also include government reports, government annual plans, government surveys, annual reports of international organizations & non-government organizations etc. Secondary sources would include books, journals, magazines, newspapers & other relevant sources.

Chapterization

The study would be divided into the following chapters-

The first chapter deals with Conceptual & Theoretical issues. The Chapter looks into the following

A) the importance of agriculture & the conflict between the availability of food & fuels

B) i) the issue of diversification & the non-farm sector - the definition of diversification, the causes of it & the cross country estimates & trends.

ii) the positive effects & the shortcomings of diversification & the non-farm sector

C. The issue of agribusiness has been examined (the definition & the reasons for its growth). The existence & supermarkets has been observed critical questions raised about this emerging phenomenon.

D) role of good governance-state, private institutions & civil society institutions-each institution's role in

promoting good governance

E) the reasons for comparing India & China.

The second chapter examines the following

A) the history of agriculture (pre-reform) & the agrarian scene after the reform period till the present times.

B) the non-farm sector & diversification-the role of it in the current scenario-its impact on poverty reduction, employment, environment, overall significance etc.

C) the retail sector & its role in the country.

D) the requirements for the growth of the non-farm sector & the significance of each of the variables & their current role in the economy (like land, credit, marketing, research & technology, environment etc).

E) trade policy & WTO.

All third chapter looks into the theoretical debate between democratic & authoritarian structures of governance. It also looks into the history & evolution of the character of the state in India & China. Finally, it sees the current strengths & weaknesses of the two states & their decision making structures against the backdrop of globalization, corporatism & emerging waves of democratic upsurges.

The fourth chapter looks at the role of civil society & grass root level institutions in India & China. These institutions have been making a lot of impact in creating consciousness among the people & in promoting democratic decision making. The chapter examines how the existence of these institutions can influence the environment & the kind of decisions that the Central Government makes in the future in both the countries.

The fifth chapter deals with the comparative analysis of India & China.

Finally the sixth chapter deals with the conclusion & the measures that need to be taken in the future.