Handbook of Agricultural Economics
Sociology and Social Anthropology in India
Groundwater of South Asia
Understanding livelihoods dependent on inland fisheries in Bangladesh and Southeast Asia: final technical report
Threatening Dystopias
Local Democracy in South Asia
Rethinking State Politics in India
Decentralization and Poverty Reduction
Water, Revolution, Peasants' Movements in Post-Colonial India
Growth, Stability, and Equity in Agriculture
Livelihood and Microfinance, Power, Rights, and Economic Development
PETA - An Experiment in Pro-Poor Agricultural Research
Proven Successes in Agricultural Development
Women, Labour and the Economy in India
Employment, Poverty and Rights in India (Open Access)
Agrarian Reforms, Land Markets, and Rural Poverty
The Modern Anthropology of India
Rural Politics in India
Water Ethics
BRAC, Global Policy Language, and Women in Bangladesh
Developments in Political Economy
South Asia
The Comparative Political Economy of Development
Socio-economic Profile of Rural India (series II):
Eastern India (Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh)
Rethinking Indian Political Institutions
This book explores various aspects and processes of the twentieth-century Indian state, from the central Union government down to grassroots-level in the provinces and villages. Revised version of papers presented at the National Workshop on Land Markets and Rural Poverty, held at Mussoorie during 10-11 August 2004. This book explores the controversy in political science surrounding the civil society/social capital paradigm, by situating the performance of the performed government provision in West Bengal and Bangladesh. Gram panchayats and NGOs provide the focus of the study. The study intends to determine whether a growth in social capital can explain why decentralized governments seem to be more effective in West Bengal, though both areas decentralized their governments around the same time. The two regions have shared for centuries a common history, civic culture, ethnic identity and language, though religion led to the separation of the regions. The world has made enormous progress in the past 50 years toward eliminating hunger and malnutrition. While, in 1960 roughly 30 percent of the world's population suffered from hunger and malnutrition, today less than 20 percent do. Some five billion people now have enough food to live healthy, productive lives. Agricultural development has contributed significantly to these gains by increasing food supplies, reducing food prices, and creating new investment opportunities. The world's poorest people have benefited for some time from the larger successes, but why, and how past interventions in agricultural development have succeeded. It carefully reviews the policies, programs, and investments in agricultural development that have reduced hunger and poverty across Africa, Asia, and Latin America over the past half century. The 19 successes included here are described in-depth case studies that synthesize the evidence on the intervention's impact on agricultural productivity and food security, evaluate the rigor with which the evidence was collected, and assess the tradeoffs inherent in each success. Together, these chapters provide evidence of "what works" in agricultural development. This compilation includes original essays that examine past and current status of the agricultural sector in India and delineate the challenges it faces in the era of economic reforms. It highlights the issues that are beginning to raise serious policy discussions in India in view of continuing agrarian crisis and the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). Apart from providing macro level analyses, the collection also features studies which are based on micro (field) data that reflect the realities of the Indian agrarian economy. In addition, Reforming Indian Agriculture: Towards Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction focuses on the issues of employment, poverty, food and nutrition, and reviews other aspects of development policy like fostering inter-state cooperation for optimum utilization of resources, privatization policy to mobilize funds for social sector development and pattern of adoption of improved technologies by small scale industries in the country. The book will be invaluable for students, researchers and academicians working in the fields of Development Economics, Rural and Agricultural Economics, and Development Policy Analysis. This volume, the first in a new series on governance, conflict, and civic action in South Asia, focuses on the larger countries of South Asia—Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and especially Nepal. The 15 essays in this volume analyze democracy both as a process and as a value. The essays also examine in ethnographic detail the way in which democracy is actually experienced in South Asia, ranging far beyond conventional political structures to look at conflict resolution, rhetorics of foreign aid, ethnic organizations, Maoist practices of local government, Dalits and so on. Most of these essays that are analyzed in depth in the Nepalese context are shown to have their analogues in other South Asian countries. By putting Nepalese political and social processes firmly within their South Asian context, the current political crisis in Nepal is shown to be neither so radically new and different, nor so insoluble as it might appear. At the same time, the view from the peripheries of South Asia allows the authors to examine the extent to which India evolved away from the traditional caste-determined patron-client structures that once formed the framework of political action there. The volume is a significant contribution to the study of how local democracy actually operates in South Asia. It will be of interest to political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, and development specialists. Study on the agricultural performance of West Bengal during 1957-1994. Volume 3 of this series of the Handbooks in Economics follows on from the previous two volumes by focusing on the fundamental concepts of agricultural economics. The first part of the volume examines the developments in human resources and technology mastery. The second part follows on by considering the processes and impact of innovation and invention in this field. The effects of market forces are examined in the third part, and the volume concludes by analysing the economics of our changing natural resources, including the most deleterious effects of climate change. Overall this volume forms a comprehensive and accessible survey of the field of agricultural economics and is recommended reading for anyone with an interest, either academic or professional, in this area. *Part of the renown Handbooks in Economics series *Contributors are leaders of their areas *International in scope and comprehensive in coverage*Over the past three decades the developing world has seen increasing devolution of political and economic power to local governments. Decentralization is considered an important element of participatory democracy and, along with privatization and deregulation,
Agrarian Change in West Bengal and Access Free Sonar Bangla Agricultural Growth

Presented at a symposium held in December 2002 in Valencia, Spain. It constitutes a step forward in creating a more equitable world for all. Intensive use of groundwater has resolved the demand for drinking water and has been a silent revolution carried out by millions of small farmers. In some instances, the spectacular worldwide increase in groundwater use in the last decades, especially in arid and semi-arid regions, has been a silent revolution carried out by millions of small farmers.

The book argues that for the international community to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, governments need to exercise multiple options for collective action. In this 2002 book, the author describes how the Indian economy works and whether liberalization has actually helped ordinary Indians. This book evaluates Bangladesh's impressive economic and social progress, more often referred to as a 'development surprise'.

In doing so, the book examines the gap in existing explanations of Bangladesh's development and then offers an empirically informed analysis of a range of distinctive factors, policies, and actions that have individually and collectively contributed to the progress of Bangladesh. In an inclusive way, the book covers the developmental role, relation, and impact of poverty reduction, access to finance, progress in education and social empowerment, reduction in the climatic vulnerability, and evolving sectoral growth activities in the agriculture, garments, and light industries. It also takes into account the important role of the government and NGOs in the development process, identifies bottlenecks and challenges to Bangladesh's future development path, and proposes a multi-directional development model. The book is comprehensive in its design and posits that as spontaneous expressions of discontent against oppression, domination, and marginalization, peasant movements shape a more equitable world for all.

The book, co-editors David Hemson, Kassin Kulindwa, Haakon Lein, and Adolfo Mascarenhas use a global spread of case studies to illustrate that water is not simply an issue of physical scarcity, but rather a complex and interactive way. It offers a meaningful and powerful explanation of what is happening in the continent of Africa and the sub-continent of South Asia today. The study entails statistical analysis to examine growth of agriculture and the relative independence of the grassroots mobilization process, in which grassroots movements and institutionalize themselves, forge new collective identities and articulate new strategies for survival and resistance. Debal K Senghayaoy focuses on three major radical movements—Tebhaga and Narulite in West Bengal and Telangan in Andhra Pradesh. Based on empirical data and supported by a wide range of secondary sources, the author argues that the Indian economy, like many other countries in the region, has experienced a process of privation and humiliation from a land area but supports more than 25% of the global population. The SA region now faces an acute shortage of water. In Sri Lanka, it is the most densely populated region in the world: It occupies approximately 4% of the global land area but supports more than 25% of the global population. The SA region now faces an acute shortage of water.

The book envisions a new South Asia, free from human deprivation and demonstrates how South Asian countries can learn from the best practices in the region as well as from their failures, and also by trying to emulate the successful strategies of East Asia, China, and Southeast Asian countries to introduce education and health systems. The central concern of this book is to examine in a comparative framework the ways in which grassroots movements and institutionalize themselves, forge new collective identities and articulate new strategies for survival and resistance. Debal K Senghayaoy focuses on three major radical movements—Tebhaga and Narulite in West Bengal and Telangan in Andhra Pradesh. Based on empirical data and supported by a wide range of secondary sources, the author argues that theIndian economy, like many other countries in the region, has experienced a process of privation and humiliation from a land area but supports more than 25% of the global population. The SA region now faces an acute shortage of water. In Sri Lanka, it is the most densely populated region in the world: It occupies approximately 4% of the global land area but supports more than 25% of the global population. The SA region now faces an acute shortage of water.
Access Free Sonar Bangla Agricultural Growth And Agrarian Change In West Bengal And Pakistan

It addresses groundwater development to ecosystems sustainability, through different or complementary approaches. Authors from North America, Europe, South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa cover the various issues. These case studies represent countries with a wide diversity of social contexts, from areas in which development is emerging, to communities with a long history of successful groundwater use. A critical examination of the impact of BRAC, the world’s largest NGO, on the status of women in Southern Bangladesh cultural life. Founded in 1972 and now the largest NGO in the world, BRAC has been involved in health, education, and poverty alleviation in Bangladesh and other countries, especially in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. The book extends to the implementation of the ‘New Rights Agenda’, such as the MGNREGA, at the rural margin. It concludes by touching on the issue of India’s international relations, both in South Asia and the wider world. The Handbook offers an invigorating initiation into the seemingly daunting and complex terrain of Indian politics. It is an invaluable resource for academics, research analysts, and students studying Indian politics. By focusing on other social groups, India’s rural poor – and particularly Adivasis and Dalits – have seen little benefit from the country’s economic growth over the last three decades. Though economists and statisticians are able to model the form and extent of this inequality, their work is rarely concerned with identifying possible causes. Employment, Poverty and Rights in India analyses unemployment in India and explains why the issue of unemployment is significantly understated in the discussions of poverty and the extent of poverty will continue to increase. The book contends that rural unemployment in India is not just an economic issue but a political process that has consistently been shaped by various socio-economic, political and cultural factors since the colonial period. The analysis which depends mainly on ethnography extends to the implementation of the ‘New Rights Agenda’, such as the MGNREGA, at the rural margin. Challenging the dominant approach to poverty, this book will be of interest to scholars working in the fields of South Asian studies, Indian Political Economy, contemporary political theories, poverty studies, neo-liberalism, sociology and social anthropology as well as development studies. This book presents a critical reassessment of theories of property rights, in response to conflicts and competition between different groups, and the state. It does so by taking an institutional political perspective to analyse the structures of property rights, with a focus on a series of case studies from Bangladesh. In doing so, the book highlights the importance of property rights for economic growth, why developing countries often fail to design property rights conducive for economic development, and the strategies required for designing an efficient structure of rights. Since property rights falls within the domain of Law and Economics, the book combines legal and institutional analysis from an economic perspective, resulting in an analysis that comprehends both legal and non-legal cases. This volume offers a unique perspective on microfinance, an issue traditionally dominated by economists and policymakers. Drawing on the rich traditions of anthropology and sociology, Livelihood and Microfinance explores how livelihood approaches could lead to a better understanding of saving and credit behavior, and how such an understanding could help the design of finance for development. Contributors also propose new methods for better incorporating citizens into the larger economic system. Anticipating the United Nation’s Year of Microfinance in 2005, Livelihood and Microfinance is a long-awaited contribution to the international debate on the best approaches to development. IBSS is the essential tool for librarians, university departments, research institutions and any public or private institution, work rooted in one of the social sciences. In recent decades, India has been witness to the assertion of geographically, culturally and historically constituted distinct and well-defined regions that display ethnic, communal, caste and other social-political cleavages. This book examines the changing configurations of state politics in India. Focussing on identity politics, it explores the regions wish to separate out of the larger state, not merely in the political-administrative constructs but also as conceived in historical, geographic, economic, sociological or cultural terms. Adopting a comparative approach, the book looks at alternative theoretical approaches – the quest for homeland, identity, caste politics and public policy. This second edition includes a new Introduction that updates the research in the area, while further developing the theoretical framework. One of the first major works dedicated to India in global context, this book is an invaluable resource to students and scholars of political science, sociology, history and South Asian studies. The Modern Anthropology of India is an accessible textbook providing a critical overview of the ethnographic work done in India since 1947. It assesses the history of research in each region and serves as a practical and comprehensive guide to the main themes dealt with by ethnographic analysts. It highlights key analytical concepts and paradigms that came to be of relevance in particular regions in the recent history of research in India, and which possibly gained a pan-Indian or even trans-Indian significance. Structured according to the states of the Indian union, contributors raise several key questions, including: What themes were ethnographers interested in? What are the significant ethnographic contributions? How are peoples, communities and cultural areas represented? How has the ethnographic research in the area developed? Filling a significant gap in the literature, the book is an invaluable resource to students and researchers in the field of Indian
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anthropology/ethnography, regional anthropology and postcolonial studies. It is also of interest to students of South Asian studies in general as it provides an extensive and critical overview of regionally based ethnographic activity undertaken in India. In the context of the current financial crisis, and at a time of deep global change, growing attention is paid to the global norms and ethical values that could underpin future global policy. Water is a key global resource. At the 3rd Marcelino Botin Foundation Water Workshop, held in Santander, Spain, June 12-14, 2007, the role of ethics in the deBangladesh is currently ranked as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. In Threatening Dystopias, Kasia Paprocki investigates the politics of climate change adaptation throughout the South Asian nation. Drawing on ethnographic and archival fieldwork, she engages with developers, policy makers, scientists, farmers, and rural migrants to show how Bangladesh and global elites ignore the history of landscape transformation and its attendant political conflicts. Paprocki looks at how groups craft economic narratives and strategies that redistribute power and resources away from peasant communities. Although these groups claim that increased production of export commodities will reframe the threat of climate change into an opportunity for economic development and growth, the reality is not so simple. For the country's rural poor, these promises ring hollow. As development dispossesses the poor from agrarian livelihoods, outmigration from peasant communities leads to precarious existences in urban centers. And a vision of development in which urbanization and export-led growth are both desirable and inevitable is not one the land and its people can sustain. Threatening Dystopias shows how a powerful rural movement, although hampered by an all-consuming climate emergency, is seeking climate justice in Bangladesh. Volume 3 of this series of the Handbooks in Economics follows on from the previous two volumes by focusing on the fundamental concepts of agricultural economics. The first part of the volume examines the developments in human resources and technology mastery. The second part follows on by considering the processes and impact of invention and innovation in this field. The effects of market forces are examined in the third part, and the volume concludes by analysing the economics of our changing natural resources, including the past effects of climate change. Overall this volume forms a comprehensive and accessible survey of the field of agricultural economics and is recommended reading for anyone with an interest, either academic or professional, in this area. *Part of the renown Handbooks in Economics series *Contributors are leaders of their areas *International in scope and comprehensive in coverageThis is the first book to analyze agrarian change in rural Bengal since the recent upsurge in agricultural growth which began in the mid-1980s. A distinguished cast of contributors explore the complex linkages between agricultural growth, agrarian social change, government policy and local level practice. The last available census estimated around 10 per cent of total urban working women in India are concentrated in the low paid domestic services such as cleaning, cooking, and taking care of the children and the elderly. This is found to be much higher in certain parts of India, emerging as the single most important avenue for urban females, surpassing males in the service since the 1980s. By applying an imaginative and refreshing mix of disciplinary approaches ranging from economic models of the household, empirical analysis and literary conventions, this book analyses the changing labour economy in post-partition West Bengal. It explains how and why women and girl children have replaced this traditionally male bias in the gender segregated domestic service industry since the late 1940s, and addresses the question of whether this increase in vulnerable individuals working in domestic service, the growth of the urban professional middle class in the post liberalization period, and the increasing incidences of reported abuses of domestics, in urban middleclass homes in the recent years, are related. Covering five decades of the history of gender and labour in India, this book will be of interest to scholars working in the fields of gender and labour relations, development studies, economics, history, and women and gender studies.

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