ABOUT THE BOOK

This book is a contribution to the know-how of formulation and ex-ante evaluation of public policies for regional development in general and agricultural planning in particular. The author specifies some major objectives of regional (agricultural) development and based on a-priori reasoning of causal connections develops a model of the mechanism in which a number of operator variables interdependently decide the levels of inspiration functions. The model has been estimated for two regions, Sahabad and Darbhanga, in Bihar. Through the model several alternative strategies for agricultural development have been transformed into their impact matrices which make the basis of a comparative multi-criteria evaluation for a decisive choice of strategies.

In addition to its methodological content, the book provides us with an evidence of the impact of regional resource endowments and institutional structure on the economy. It corroborates a number of theories in agricultural economics and stressed the need of regional planning approach in development planning.
Public-private partnerships can support the development of AVCs, but require significant input to identify opportunities and implementation arrangements. To date, there has been little involvement from ADB’s Private Sector Operations Department in terms of nonsovereign lending or collaboration on project design for sovereign lending. Executive Summary xi. Access to credit. (a) continue to develop comprehensive and balanced agricultural plans, with due regard to forestry and fisheries where applicable, and within the general setting of economic development programs; (b) seek necessary Technical Assistance from all competent sources. This aspect was particularly important in less developed countries. It was considered that in further studies on agricultural supports this aspect should be more fully investigated, for example, from the standpoint of which of the indirect measures available were likely to be most appropriate in countries at different stages of economic development. 65. It was recognized, too, that in many countries the agrarian structure made it difficult to achieve the full potential level of productivity.