

# DOWNLOAD PDF BRANCH PLANTS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

## Chapter 1 : Positives & Negatives - Development & globalisation

*branch plants and rural development in the age of globalization but to modernize their plants and rid themselves of the less efficient operations that kept some rural communi-*

Threats and Opportunities of Globalization on Rural Development: Perspectives from Bangladesh Md. Globalization, free trade and privatization have brought about many positive and negative impacts on rural development. This article tries to focus on three major impacts of globalization on rural development such as impact on environment, poverty and women. In responding to the research questions that how globalization affected environmental degradation, what impact it has done on poverty reduction and women in Bangladesh, the author used a combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods. From the content analysis it was observed that globalization has seriously affected environment such as land degradation; deforestation; soil erosion; soil fertility loss; water logging; salinity and toxification of soils; damage and destruction of coral reefs, mangroves, fisheries; loss of bio-diversity and ecosystem; pollution of air and water bodies etc. The research findings relating to impact of globalization on poverty reduction unearthed the fact that due to huge remittance from the expatriate foreign labours, exponential increases of agricultural growth especially in cereal crops and increase in labour cost have contributed to reduction of rural poverty in Bangladesh. The increase of agricultural growth was the end result of massive privatization of agricultural sector in Bangladesh that in fact helped the rich farmers to adopt HYV and modern agricultural practices, agrochemicals, pesticides, fertilizers; and privatization also helped them availing of low cost tube wells and agricultural inputs, increase of irrigation facilities. But the poor farmers were hardly affected by the privatization strategy. But the negative scenario in case of poverty is that globalization has increased income inequality in Bangladesh. Lastly, from both content analysis and case studies, it was found that globalization has created employment opportunities of women in the garments industries RMG in the export processing zones of Bangladesh. Mostly these women are the poverty stricken women who migrated to city areas from rural areas for employment but the foreign investors are exploited these women by providing a low salary and employed them excessive hours for ensuring their optimum production. The article concludes that government should immediately enact laws so that without establishing treatment plants, nobody is allowed to set up industry in Bangladesh for the greater interest of the future generation. Government should also create more employment opportunities in order to reduce income inequality. In order to reduce exploitation of women, government should fix minimum wage and working hour and should help promote some basic amenities for the women workers working in those foreign companies. In a globalized world, it is not possible to live alone keeping isolated Bangladesh from the rest of the world. Therefore, Bangladesh has no choice but to be integrated with the global economic system. Hence, the best way to deal with globalization is to coexist with it so that Bangladesh can solve its problems utilizing mutual cooperation and collaboration at regional and global levels. Introduction Globalization has emerged as an irresistible force to sway the economic, social and cultural activities to all states of the world. The unobstructed or free trade of goods, services, capital, technologies, ideas, information and human resources etc. Globalization has both positive and negative consequences and implications to all nations. It brings opportunities and poses threats to the rural communities. Free trade, privatization and its concomitant competitive market forces are increasingly putting the rural economy at stake. In order to reverse the situation, the threats have to be coped with and opportunities have to be grasped. The aggressive advancement of globalization coupled with market economy has been persistently changing the old concepts, practices and systems of rural development, especially in the developing countries. Against such a back drop, through this paper, an effort is employed to delve into the impact of globalization on rural development in Bangladesh. Methodology of the Paper The paper is prepared using an admixture of both quantitative and qualitative methods which is basically based on secondary sources. Through a heuristic document search methods lots of journal articles, workshop and seminar papers were used in this article. These data are composed of various

quantitative information with some economic indicators, measurements and performances of those developing countries. To support these quantitative data, as a measure of qualitative method three in-depth empirical and evidence based case studies were illustrated on Bangladesh in which impact, ramification, magnitude and processes of globalization on rural development have been analyzed systematically. Based on the findings of the case studies, some broad observation and conclusions are made in this paper. The methodology section describes the modus operandi followed in this article. In the fifth section, some numerical data of the South Asian countries has been analyzed in relation to the Bangladesh performance in the global economy. The following sections described and analyzed the impact of globalization on three major aspects of rural development. Information and data obtained by content analysis have been supported by three case studies with critical analysis of globalization. In way of content analysis some broader impact of globalization has also been recorded. Lastly some suggestions and recommendation are added with a short conclusion.

**Conceptual Underpinning of the Globalization and Rural Development** In this part concepts and dynamics of globalization and rural development are discussed very briefly. In an age of globalization the traditional concept and role of rural development has been changed with different perspectives. Both the concepts are analyzed beneath with little details of intricacies and dynamics involved in it. The concept of globalization has been generally depicted as an irresistible new force that will either wreck or save the planet. Globalization connotes free flows of goods, services, capital, ideas, information and people, which produce national cross-border integration of a number of economic, social and cultural activities. Political economist, Robert J. A powerful vehicle that raises economic growth, spreads new technology and increases living standards in rich and poor countries alike but also an immensely controversial process that assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and tradition, and threatens economic and social stability. No single definition can tap its broader meaning, implications and its ramifications. It means worldwide interpenetration and interdependence of all sectors-economic, political, social, cultural, and military Barakat, Globalization is perhaps the most profound source of international transformation since the industrial revolution. Globalization process involves costs, risks, challenges, conflict, and potential benefits. Some scholars belong to globaphiles pro-globalization thinking meaning that it work for the poor while some scholars belong to globaphobes anti-globalization thought meaning that free trade is inherently bad for poor states. There are supporters and critics of the globalization. Supporters equate globalization positively with openness, cosmopolitanism, integration where as the critics equate it with western imperialism, corporate domination, rampant consumerism. In a globalized world political, economic, cultural and social events are intertwined with one another. The most common notion has conceived globalization in terms of internationalization, which describes the increase in transactions among states reflected in flows of transaction, investments and capital. The process of internationalization has been facilitated and is shaped by inter-state agreements on trade, investment and capital as well as by domestic politics permitting the private sector to transact abroad Woods, From this perspective, Scholte Internationalization purportedly includes enlarged movements between countries of people, messages and ideas. Globalization connotes a continuous process of internationalisation of capital accumulation. There are some guiding forces of globalization concept that encompass some key ideas, issues and concepts like liberal democracy, freedom, individualism, free enterprise and pluralism, which are indistinguishable from the process of globalization. Global pressures are increasingly changing the character of the state and nature of rural development, local governance and institutions. Globalization is also discussed in terms of homogenization versus heterogenization or unification versus fragmentation and is here linked to discussions of modernization and development Robertson, ; Featherstone, ; Hall, Globalization is only another term for Western colonialism and a buzzword to denote latest phase of capitalism. Globalization emerged differently to different people. Economists consider globalization as a step towards a fully integrated world market. Political scientists consider globalization as decline of territorial sovereignty and the rise of non-government power players. Business school applies the term to mean borderless world. In case of this paper globalization is referred to free trade, openness of the economy, privatization and interconnected of

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Bangladesh economy with the global economic systems. Globalization, as an institutional process began in through the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations which was completed in Then WTO was created in It is an international organization designed to enforce rules of game in international trade. Though globalization has become an often-repeated jargon and a buzz word among the development thinkers and practitioners, globalization has not been defined properly yet although all definitions miss out the point that capitalism is the current force of globalization. Globalization is a phenomena produced by historical changes within a broader framework of continuity. The history of globalization passes through five different phases such as mercantilism , colonialism ; imperialism ; Neo-colonialism and globalization - onward. Conceptually rural development is multidisciplinary relating to economics, political science, public administration, public health, business management, cooperative credit, community operation, calculation and other fields Mashreque and Nasrullah, The World Bank quoted in Obaidullah, defines rural development as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people. It involves extending benefits of development to the groups who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. It seems that the concept that appears in the sector policy papers of World Bank has a reference point for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor that include marginal farmer, landless, sharecroppers, tenants, small traders and other occupational groups who lived at subsistence level. Rural development means raising the productivity and consequently the real income of families earning their livelihood in rural areas, by increasing employment opportunities in farm and non-farm activities, there by facilitating their levels of physical, social and cultural well-being Sen, It encompasses wide range of developmental activities involving productive sectors like agriculture, fisheries, livestock, industries, infrastructural development irrigation, roads, electricity, etc. Thus, rural development is everywhere a concept, which confronts governments with every complex problem of administrative management including the orchestration of numerous public services and non-governmental organisational efforts. Rural development means creation of those values, socio-economic systems, institutions and incentives which will provide people greater meaning and purpose to life and will assure reasonable satisfaction of basic, physiological, psychological and aesthetic needs to all members of the rural society Ahmed, Very often little distinction is made between national development strategy and rural development policy in political discussions, planning exercises and academic discourses. According to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania "A policy of rural development is a policy for national development". Such a policy of rural development as a strategy for national development is necessary for countries having a sizeable rural sector Todaro, Rural development connotes the idea of development which implies induced qualitative and qualitative changes in a socially desirable direction Faizullah, It means improvement of living standard of rural people. It involves change in agricultural and industrial productivity of the rural sector changes in health, education and communication levels, changes in attitudes of life of rural people towards better thinking and better living. It includes technical changes and innovation for modernizing farm structures to meet rising demands of food, appropriate govt. Rural development creates markets and food supply to support the industrialization of the country Abdullah, It was started simultaneously in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan and many other developing countries of the world, with different name and program but the main essence was same and all these community development programs were sponsored by USA with food assisted development program, PL Basically, the food assistance was provided by the USA with a motive to encounter revolutionary tendencies in the third world countries. In the advent of globalization since the early eighties, with privatization, free market and revolution of NGOs, the phase of rural development underwent massive change and state-fostered rural development programs have been shared by a lot of actors. In this changed context and perspectives, government line agencies are deemed as inefficient, technically incompetent, understaffed and philosophically conservative for ushering rural development. Now, it has been recognized that NGOs and community level-organizations have a significant role to play in improving service delivery and for providing improved mechanisms for targeting disadvantaged groups in the field of rural development. At present he is doing his Ph. The errors and omissions, if any, in the paper, lie with the author.

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## Chapter 2 : Effects Of Globalization on Migration | Essay Example

*Branch Plants and Rural Development in the Age of Globalization, by Amy Glasmeier, Amy Kays and Jeffery Thompson, with Rob Gurwitt, To survive in the global economy, rural communities must learn to deal with employers in new ways and to transform the way they pursue economic development.*

The development of technology has flourished in recent years and has played a major role in globalisation. Information technology has made significant advances in recent years, owing to the internet. Communication technology, from mobile phones to GPS satellites, have also revolutionised communications. Transport technology has had a growing focus on affordability, comfort, speed and being environmentally friendly. Introduction of advances in technology are one of the main reasons that globalisation has escalated in the past decade. In information and communication technology, innovations have become smaller in size, more efficient and often more affordable. In transport technology, vehicles have tended to become larger and faster, as well as becoming more environmentally friendly and cheaper to run. Whether for personal use or for business, technology has made the world seem a smaller place and assisted in the rise of globalisation. Information and communication technology developments in information and communication technology have changed our way of life, whether it is at home, at work, at school or at leisure. The internet and the development of digital technology, computer-based technology in particular, have made the most significant impact in the field of information and communication technology in the past decade. Although it was originally only used by defence personnel in the United States, easy access to computers and related technology have made using the internet a common activity in more recent times. The World Wide Web (www) is a collection of interconnected documents which are accessible using the internet. It enables people from almost anywhere in the world to access information on almost any topic from shopping to weather forecasts; and from research to downloading music and movies. Refer Image 1. In addition to the internet, global media networks, corporations which include television and media companies with branches in multiple countries also bring news and information about current events to people all over the globe. It is now possible for someone in Australia to pick up a copy of an American fashion magazine, or for someone in the United States to watch the Mandarin news. Communication technology. The last decade has seen dramatic developments in telecommunication technology. The internet has had an important role in connecting people. It allows people in countries around the world to instantly contact each other through email, chat programs and video calls. This instant communication has revolutionised business and social lives. In addition to the internet, mobile phones, voice mail, and text messaging allow instant contact across states and countries. Refer Image 2. Satellites have outgrown their original use in government activities and research and are now used by people in a variety of ways. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) use the information provided by satellites to provide accurate information on locations on the land, in the sea and in the air. Satellites are also used to provide information on weather patterns around the world; tracking hurricanes or tropical cyclones. This information helps meteorologists make better predictions about the weather and also warn the public of any dangerous weather systems. Transport technology. Developments in transport technology have played a major role in globalisation. Over years ago, the Industrial Revolution changed the nature of transport with the invention of the steam engine and the combustion engine. Since then, technological development in the transportation industry has affected transformation in road, rail, sea and air travel. Transport for personal use has improved dramatically. Cars are now built to be faster, safer, more fuel efficient and therefore cheaper to run, as well as being more environmentally friendly and costing less to purchase. Airline transport has also enabled the expansion of tourism and trade across continents. Although passenger planes only began to move groups of people around half a century ago, they have dramatically improved within that time. Airline travel has not only become more affordable in the last 20 years but it has also become faster. In the mid-1950s, eleven people could fit into an aircraft on a flight from London to Bangkok which took eight days. In , almost passengers

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could take the same journey in just ten hours. Refer Image 3 Transport has also changed the way we do business. Super tankers have increased the scale of trade between countries, as these massive container ships are able to carry larger quantities of goods, including oil and grain. As a result, trade has become increasingly international. Innovations in transport often involve the use of information and communication technology. Larger aircraft and container ships use satellite navigation systems, GPS and computers to function. Attempts are also being made to make transport more affordable and also more environmentally friendly by utilising things such as solar power, electricity and ethanol fuel.

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## Chapter 3 : USDA ERS - Business & Industry

*Branch plants and rural development in the age of globalization: By Amy Glasmeier, Amy Kays & Jeffery Thompson ; with Rob Gurwitt (Strategic overview series) Unknown Binding - by Amy Glasmeier (Author).*

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. Get Access Effects Of Globalization on Migration Essay Sample Globalisation is a term which encompasses narrowing down of the interconnection of countries globally. Although, it engrosses the economy, politics, culture, society and environment, actually it also involves the technology, production, development, communication and the international situations globally. Globalisation has been widely discussed by different philosophers and each takes its own approach and reaches different conclusions. Firstly, the modernists think it as new trend Harvey, The third group assume globalization as transformation of economic and political organisation through technological advancement. Thirdly, the more controversial approach is critics; here also three groups of thoughts. Overall, the above discussion could be summarized within these main topics that are multinational companies, trade, finance flows, communications networks, international migrations, culture and global impacts on environmental changes which are moving and defining the process at the international scale. After studying globalization in detail there is a crucial need to study its effects, as it leads to the global economic restructuring and global communication technology in both developed and developing countries. Although resulting in unemployment, wage decline or job insecurity in dominant market economies, actually accelerating international migration globally. Before we discuss the effects of globalisation on migration in detail, we should first discuss migration. People who migrate are called migrants or, more specifically, emigrants, immigrants, or settlers, depending on historical setting, circumstances and perspective. If this number continues to grow at the same pace as during the last 20 years, it could reach million by The inter-connections between globalisation and migration make us think about: But the modern migration are basically due to the economy motivation as in the developed countries non citizen skilled or qualified persons are being paid more rather than in developing countries. It also results due to the opportunities and prevailing wage levels. These economic disparities sometimes also lead to the illegal immigrants. Few other types of migration are: Here, I would like to quote a few examples of International migration that takes place at two levels of the economy. Firstly, there are highly skilled and often very rich individuals who are invited to work overseas by Transnational Corporations or governments. They are probably young adults or are middle-aged and are likely to be approaching the peak of their profession. In addition, there are the extremely poor and usually unskilled migrants who are desperate to better themselves at any cost. To summarize the above discussion related to the migration, it could be stated that mostly it is due to the changes or modernization, acceleration, industrialization, economic discrepancy and technology and communication transformation as a result of globalization. To explore the main topic of the discussion that is the effect of globalization on migration, it is important to discuss other effects of globalization as these are directly or indirectly related with this major issue. Although economy disparities among developing and developed countries lead to migration, actually it is effecting employment, as high wages level in developed countries lead to the migration of skilled and qualified worker, thus leaving behind relatively unskilled workers in developing countries. This is also leading to the inequity in industrial development thus increasing structural unemployment. This could bitterly be studied with the given information about unemployment in the world: Year Total Male Female million million million Also the movement of significant numbers of key workers, altering employment structures of receiving and sending nations and it also suggest that globalisation has a role in the movement of ex-primary sector migrants to cities, where they become manufacturing or service sector workers Then it comes towards the impact of globalisation on the economic development; although it provokes income inconsistency actually developing such an industrial development era again. Thus could leads to economic instability. With regard to the impact of globalisation on the UK economy, as it created the openness towards the global market,

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encourages the technology and knowledge to be transmitted to other countries and specializes in the production of their goods and services and also accelerates the trade of UK with other countries. Although, these all changes in UK economy were mostly due to the increase in the merger of other national and international companies with UK and overseas investment, actually increasing industrialization in UK. Hence on one hand globalization brought a lot of changes in the UK economy but on the other hand it brought economic discrepancy worldwide. Deeply studying the impact of globalization on migration gives us contemporary views as it is not only due to the economic forces but migration also accelerates due to the globalization of communication technology. Although, in the past there was also a trend of migration but sometimes people who migrates from one place to another due to high wages actually, they tried to return back to their origin country towards their family as having less or no contact with home. This was due to the lack of modern communication technology network. Thus the modern global communication technology provided a positive support to the immigrants. Moreover, on one hand this global technology network also accelerates the foreign exchange process but it also accelerates the rate of socialization on the other hand. It is also important to discuss the impact of migration on the countries of origin, as the skilled and qualified immigrants earn money in other countries and send it back to their families thus raising the standard of their families, eventually affecting the economy of their home country. These were a few positive impacts but on the other hand migration also results in isolation, separation between husband and wife, adaptation of foreign culture may results in disrespectfulness of their own culture. Sometimes these all circumstances may results in leaving the originality far away from oneself. Now on the other hand we should also discuss the impact of migration on the immigrants receiving countries. Although, immigrants bring their customs, practices and traditions from their home country actually, resulting in ethnicity in the immigrants receiving countries. Sometimes immigrants also have to live with the partners from different communities or other illegal immigrants and if these illegal immigrants are deported thus the innocent immigrant could also suffer, resulting in the awful name for home country in receiving country. The major perspective which is discussed nowadays in each and every issue is the gender perspective, so I will also discuss gender perspective in migration. Although, in ancient time mostly males were considered to be the immigrants actually females were thought to be involved only in upbringing of children and taking care of other family members. Globalisation also effects on this phenomena thus accelerating the ratio of female immigrants due to the growing demand of female labour in international markets. Although, in the beginning female immigrants have to face problems like low wages actually these were demanded only for low paid occupations. In some of the receiving countries women also have to face problems due to stereotypes or male dominating society trends. Furthermore, another important issue in women migration is the trafficking of women in the global markets. Although, Non-government organizations NGOs forums have contested on these global issues actually, have tried to make the women migration safe and secure. Another major area that is impacted due to the Globalisation is solidarity in different areas like regional, national and international. This solidarity gives strength to the people in each and every aspect. This solidarity could only be maintained if the people work for their own country prosperity. Overall, the above discussion proves that we are sitting on a time bomb! In the end I would like to give a few suggestions to diverse the effects of globalisation on migration into positive impacts that globalisation should be utilized to develop economical equalization rather than opening the doors to immigrants by offering them higher wages in other countries. Another would be to develop fair trade in all the developed and developing countries thus generating equal employment opportunities in the whole globe. Due to the global interaction, developed countries should invest in developing countries rather than generating opportunities for the skilled and qualified workers in developed countries. On the whole, it could be summarized that although, globalization had brought acceleration in modernization of communication technology, global economy, national and international employment and trade actually accelerated migration. This migration acceleration is regardless of gender, class i. Elite or poor, difference in quality of workers i. It is also linking the movements of capital, commodities, people and cultural imaginations and practices throughout the globe. These all

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circumstances on one hand open the doors for national and international markets and on the other hand develop industrial era through producing opportunities and high wages in the developed countries, thus improving the percentage of immigrants in all parts of the world due to globalization. Management of the cities in the information age. London, Earthscan Publications Ltd. Migration, Environment and Globalization. New Left Review,

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## Chapter 4 : Rural Europe and the world: Globalization and rural development (Editorial) : European Countr

*In doing this, we draw upon the concept of the 'global countryside' (Woods, ) that is based on a relational understanding of space (Massey, ) and conceives rural areas in the contemporary.*

Article Recommendations Rural Europe and the world: Globalization and rural development Editorial Copus, A. Writing Off the Rural West: Globalization, governments and the transformation of rural communities. University of Alberta Press. Succeeding in the age of globalization. Commission of the European Communities. The rural as a return migration destination, European Countryside, in print. Protected areas and regional development: The Next Rural Economies: Constructing rural place in global economies, Wallingford: Sense of Place and Sense of Planet: The Environmental Imagination of the Global. Opening spaces through relocalization: Constructing the global in two rural communities in Australia and Japan, Journal of Sociology, 40 1 , New York and London: Mobilising the commodity chain concept in the politics of food and farming, Journal of Rural Studies. Cargill and Its Transnational Strategies, London: Regional resilience and the global environment: Foreign home owners in Slovenia as a result of globalization: Ed Country Visions pp Stories of international work migrants in rural eastern Saxony, European Countryside, in print. International labour migration in European rural regions? The example of Saarland, European Countryside in print. The relevance of linking a favourable business environment with local embeddedness in the era of globalization: Agri-food Globalization in Perspective. Eds The Handbook of Rural Studies pp. Labour migrants negotiating places and engagements. Eds Mobility and Place: Enacting Northern European Peripheries pp. A Very Short Introduction. Van der Ploeg, J. Sociologia Ruralis 40 4 , Struggles for autonomy and sustainability in an era of Empire and globalization. The governance of place-based learning and innovation in rural regions, European Countryside in print. Struggles for an Alternative Globalization: An ethnography of counterpower in southern France. Engaging the global countryside: Progress in Human Geography 31 4 , The political economies of place in the emergent global countryside: Constructing rural place in global economies pp. Abingdon and New York:

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## Chapter 5 : UNSD // Global Forum on International Trade Statistics and Economic Globalization

*Branch plant economies: Attracting foreign direct investment in branch plants has been a common strategy for rural regional development, and can boost regional economies by generating new income, creating jobs, upgrading labour markets and supporting secondary businesses as suppliers and service providers.*

More specifically, the goal is to evaluate factors affecting rural businesses such as local and national government policy, trade agreements, and changing demographics. The lowering of tariffs around the world has prompted governments to devise other methods of protecting domestic firms and producers. These more obscure forms of government intervention into the market have implications for the trade flow between countries. This is especially true between the United States and Mexico. The specific objective is to assess the impact of administrative trade barriers and endogenous protection on agricultural marketing margins in the North American Free Trade NAFTA region. As free trade agreements increase the fluidity of product and labor exchange, rural communities and businesses must begin to adopt new ideas and strategies to increase their effectiveness in the "new world market". The specific objective is to determine the factors affecting the comparative advantage of rural businesses and how rural communities can decrease barriers to entry for businesses. Project Methods Objective 1: The study proceeds by systematically conceptualizing a trade protection model and then extended by recognizing the simultaneous relationship between import demand and trade protection in the Mexican corn market, as the issuance of import permits in Mexico is a highly political process. The concept of endogenous protection hypothesized that markets of imports are simultaneously determined with markets for trade protection. Because the quantity and price of trade protection are not observable for Mexican corn and sorghum, the reduced form equations will become useful in linking import demand equations to political market variables. Zellner points out, that functional relationships containing unobservable variables can be compensated by using an instrumental variable approach. As a result, we substitute the reduced form relationships from the trade protection market into the simultaneous import demand equations for corn and sorghum. This yields import quantities that are functions of endogenous prices and quantities, as well as trade protection and other exogenous variables. Data will be collected monthly from To help county-level decision makers narrow the focus of their recruitment process to those industries most likely to locate and be successful in the community a modified version of the Plains Economic Targeting System PETS instituted by Leatherman et al is used to determine the probability that a certain industry will locate in a particular community in Indiana by matching the attributes of the community to the requirements of an industry. The probability that a new business will locate in a community in rural Indiana over time is determined by using county level data from the U. Input-output analysis will also be used to determine economic development opportunities in Indiana. Dividing the state into regions such as labor market areas LMAs or counties where appropriate the following three different economic development strategies used in Indiana will be studied: Dividing regional economies into basis and non-basic sectors North ;Broomhall ; Holland et al can help determine the economic impact of these strategies on rural communities. Data also willbe used from the U. One of the major outputs of the project was an entrepreneurship survey of nascent entrepreneurs in the gestation stage of the entrepreneurial process. Information has been disseminated via presentations and workshops. I also conducted 18 workshops to an audience of individuals. Papers on global trade were also preented at AAEEA. From the tobacco survey we found the farmer optimism had a statistically significant impact on how farmers spent their tobacco buyout money. Nothing significant to report during this reporting period. Target audience has been entrepreneurs and small businesses in rural areas as well as other academics. Impacts Results of the survey of tobacco farmers in Kentucky showed that differences exist between growers and quota leasees in terms of whether they chose a lump sum buyout payment or 10 annual payments. Household composition affected that choice as well. Overall, our results show that it is important for policy makers to take into account the heterogeneity among farmers when setting policy. Journal of

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Agricultural and Applied Economics 39 3: Journal of Small Business Strategy 18 2: I have mainly concentrated on micro-enterprise development by providing business management assistance, and developing research based instructional materials and publications that can be used with a diverse audience. I have coordinated and delivered workshops nationally and internationally e. Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Egypt related to small business development. I have conducted 27 workshops and presentations to an audience of individuals. This person is a co-author on several papers related to project. Neighborhood Self-Employment Initiative is a partner organization in outreach activities. Graduate students have part of the project. Target audience has been entrepreneurs and small businesses in rural areas. Another target audience has been Latino entrepreneurs. Impacts Results of the Indiana Entrepreneurship survey showed that business planning is crucial to the start-up process, thereby providing small business development practitioners improved information that may help them structure their assistance programs to best meet the needs of entrepreneurs. Results of the survey of tobacco farmers showed that there are statistically significant differences in the way farmers chose to spend their buyout money based on age, education, gender, and internet use. We also found that farmer optimism had a statistically significant impact on expenditure choice. Overall, our analysis suggests that it is important for policymakers to take into account this heterogeneity instead of treating all farmers as a homogeneous group of representative agents. Journal of Housing Economics Writing a Successful Grant Proposal. A Checklist Guide for New Businesses. Purdue Agricultural Economics Report: Evaluating Financing Option for Expansion. The New Agricultural Network. May, Volume 4 3. Who Chooses to Own a Manufactured Home? An Analysis of Nascent Entrepreneurs in Indiana. Getting the Most Bang for the Buck: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy. What did they do with the money? Several key points were evident in the logit model results, and the conclusions drawn from these findings can assist small business development and university-related centers in program design to effectively meet the needs of entrepreneurs participating in a small business start-up. The information gained from this study will also help small business development service providers to design seminars and programs in such a way that it will most benefit entrepreneurs. Financial capital is an important factor for entrepreneurs as they take on the task of business formation. Participants with lower net worth may have greater difficulty in securing financial capital to take on the task of business formation. Those with medium and higher levels of net worth have the greater propensity to be involved in a business start-up. Impacts To promote entrepreneurship at the lower levels of net worth, some funding opportunities such as incentives for education, micro-enterprise loans etc, may be needed to help entrepreneurs with lower levels of income to participate in a business start-up. Research in Agricultural and Applied Economics. Motivating the Importance of Risk Management Strategies. A Well Kept Secret. Volume 17, Number 2. Extension Programming for Food Entrepreneurs: An Indiana Needs Assessment. Journal of International Agricultural Trade and Development. Volume 2, Issue 2. Survey results show that most of our respondents are between the ages of 26 and 44, fifty-eight percent are female, and 78 percent are white. Only 29 percent of the respondents had any previous startup experience and 59 percent had attempted to write a business plan. Thirty-four percent had a net worth less than 50,000 dollars and 40 percent had a net worth of over 50,000 dollars. A study was conducted in order to determine the relative impact of human, financial and social capital on the small business formation process for entrepreneurs in the gestation stage who are approaching firm birth. Legislation passed during the s attempted to move agricultural disaster relief to a more market oriented process. The failure of this legislation has been attributed to the political system behind agricultural disaster relief. This research explores the impact of political influence on the allocation of direct agriculture disaster payments during the s. The results reveal that direct agriculture disaster payments are higher in those states represented by public officials key to the allocation of agricultural disaster relief. The effectiveness of legislation aimed at promoting crop insurance over direct cash payments is also examined. Importantly, direct agriculture disaster payments are found to be simultaneously determined and negatively correlated with crop insurance payments indicating that disaster relief programs are not independent of other governmental risk management programs. The findings question a purely altruistic model of direct agriculture

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disaster assistance -and suggest a move toward more efficient methods of providing disaster relief. Impacts A better understanding of the factors that help or hinder individuals during the entrepreneurial process will provide valuable information to both entrepreneurs and the entities that serve them. Through the information provided by this study, it is hoped that small business and economic development agencies may structure their entrepreneurship programs to best meet the needs of their clients; thus, improving the success rate of entrepreneurs. We found that political influence more than need affect the way that direct agricultural disaster payments are distributed. This may suggest a move to a more efficient method of providing disaster relief. First Steps for New Entrepreneurs. Pg , These preliminary results indicate that entrepreneurs are more likely to start businesses if they perceive their communities to be thriving. Impacts The study will assess the factors that affect entrepreneurs during the start-up process. The study will also assess policy changes that may lower the institutional barriers that affect small businesses and in turn increase the economic development of rural communities. Results showed that uncertainty in the corn import market in Mexico significantly increased import prices and decreased export quantity of corn and sorghum from the United States to Mexico. The entrepreneurship project is in its early stage of development. A survey to determine the factors that affect entrepreneurs in the gestation and infancy stages of the entrepreneurial process is being developed. Data collection will begin in February through a series of workshops that will be conducted by the author for entrepreneurs interested in starting a business in Indiana. Workshops will also be delivered in Spanish for immigrant entrepreneurs. Impacts The study will quantify impact of institutional barriers on U. The study will also access policy changes that lower the institutional barriers that affect small businesses and in turn increase the economic development of rural communities.

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## Chapter 6 : Branch Plants and Rural Development in the Age of Globalization - The Aspen Institute

*To relate the impact of globalization on rural development in Bangladesh, data were collected on some South Asian countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka.*

The unit was established in with the aid of the Ministry of Agriculture to undertake studies on the various aspects of Indian agriculture. Established in with the financial support in the form of an endowment, from the Planning Commission , the unit endeavours to develop macro-economic models for forecasting the changes to assist the Government of India in policy making. Environment and resource economics unit: This unit was formed in , funded by World Bank, and channeled through the Ministry of Environment and Forests under a five-year program. The unit concentrates on research, training, advising and networking the area of environment and resource economics. Health policy research unit: The main objectives of the unit was to broaden the spectrum of research in the field of health economics. It was established in and strives to carry out research on: IES training section was started in with the principal aim of training the officers of the Indian Economic Service. IEG conducts two types of officer training programs; an induction training program for probationers of IES and the other, an in-service course for regular officers. The courses originally covered topics such as problems related to Indian economy, Economic Sociology and Institutional Aspects of Economic Development, but the course was redesigned in to include microeconomics, macroeconomics, public economics and quantitative techniques based on case studies. A brain storming section is also a part of the course. Rao, who along with Professor P. Mahalanobis and Professor D. Gadgil , were members of a committee to study the development of research on population and its socio-economic impact. As per the recommendations of the committee, four Demographic Research Centres were opened of which one was hosted by IEG. This centre, in , was renamed as Population Research Centre. The centre focusses mainly on policy issues and planning programs. The Reserve Bank of India granted a temporary endowment to IEG in to conduct studies on topics that is of interest to RBI such as money , trade , income and employment. The system was made permanent by RBI in The unit undertakes advanced research on matters related macroeconomics , open economy macroeconomic issues and economic reforms with special emphasis on applied econometric and causality analysis. Social change and social structure unit: VKRV Rao centre for studies in globalization: Publications[ edit ] The Institute has published many books, some of the notable ones published since are:

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## Chapter 7 : Institute of Economic Growth - Wikipedia

*globalization in rural Europe, with the objective of enabling regional development actors to better anticipate and respond to the challenges presented. To achieve this aim, DERREG.*

Some countries can gain a number of positive impacts due to the location of TNC branches. This is known as foreign direct investment FDI where business enterprise in one country is owned by an entity based in another country. The money gained by local communities can be used on education, health and infrastructure therefore improving the quality of their lives. The location of a TNC in a region has the potential to create jobs in; companies that supply components to the plant, companies that distributes goods from the new plant, companies that supply services to the new plant from servicing plant machinery to supplying canteen. These have included quality management systems which monitor the standard of output in supplier firms and just-in-time component supply. They create more skilled workforce by transferring technology to the host country. In developing countries, more opportunities are created for female employment in low-skilled manufacturing jobs. Globalisation increases awareness of events in far away parts of the world due to great communication and through media. People can experience foods and other products that were not available in their country. Globalisation may also help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming, therefore, suggesting the need for sustainability to people around the world through mass media. Negative Impacts of Globalisation Many of the negative impacts apply to developing countries and least developed countries. The impact of FDI to developed countries may also be negative as well. Competition - TNCs can be in direct competition with local firms, which may be less efficient and so lose business and employees. Globalisation operates mostly in the interest of the richest countries, therefore, they dominate world trade at the expense of developing countries. It works in favour of the developed countries only most of the time. If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, the TNC can relocate their factories making local people redundant. There is an absence of strictly enforced international laws meaning TNCs may operate in host-countries in a way that may not be allowed in their home country. Although in some large, well-known TNCs have established a basic standard operation providing appropriate training facilities, promotion opportunities and minimum wage and age limits. Environmental concerns - TNCs can cause damage to the atmosphere, water and land. Many developing countries have less strict pollution laws than those in the developed world. Increased industrialisation and emission from factories located in the host countries and emissions from transportation of goods are threatening the environment. Agricultural lands are also lost in the process along with wildlife and habitats. Urbanisation - TNCs establish in cities of developing countries which causes urbanisation and younger workers to migrate to the city from the rural communities. There is a loss of people of working age in the rural community resulting in an increased elderly population. Manufacturing jobs such as textiles in the UK is reduced because of this. There are no guarantees that the wealth from inward investment will benefit the local community. The capital generated by TNCs does not all stay in the host country. Local economies, traditions and languages might be drowned by the capitalist North and West. Globalisation and TNCs have both positive negative effects to the developed and developing nations. Click next to find out more about how globalisation and TNCs influenced countries to become NICs in The Asian Tigers section or click back to go back to the globalisation section.