

Chapter-2

Review of Literature

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The review of literature is one of the most important aspects in the research process, which helps the researchers to get acquainted with subject matter under study and further channelize efforts in a desirable direction. It provides necessary guidelines and motivate researcher to proceed in research.

In any scientific investigation a comprehensive review of relevant literature is essential. Its main function, apart from determining the work done before concerning the problem area, is to provide an insight into the methods and procedures and create a basis for interpretation of findings. This chapter deals with review of literature adopted from different authors and researchers who conducted more or less similar studies in this field. Following are the Review of studies on ‘Enterprise ecology in Agribusiness; the concept and performances.’

The review of literature has been presented under the following headlines-

- Enterprise
- Ecology
- Enterprise Ecology
- Agribusiness

- Enterprise Ecology in Agribusiness
- Enterprise Management

Enterprise

YEAR	AUTHOR	SOURCE	TEXT
2006	Svoboda,-E; Bittner,-L	Folia-Universitatis- Agriculae- Stetinensis,- Oeconomica. 2006; (45): 111-118	This paper presents the results of the 12/EP 2001-2004 and MSM 6215648904 research with their applications in enterprise practice, in the sphere of strategic control of enterprise management, focusing on the methods of decision making and enabling an enterprise to respond to the changes in the entrepreneurial environment.
2006	McElwee,-G	Journal-of-Rural- Enterprise-and- Management. 2006; 2(2): 23-24 URL: http://www.wireuk.org	This study intends to develop an understanding of the business and entrepreneurial skills of farmers in the UK. Eighteen qualitative semi-structured interviews were held with a number of people in the farm supply chain in autumn 2005.
2012	Isaac KAZUNGU, (Tanzania) and Wakuru MAGIGI, (Tanzania)	Agribusiness Social Enterprises for sustaining livelihoods in urban settlements in transition: Evidence from nursery gardens in rapidly urbanizing city in Tanzania.	This paper is centered on analysing the contribution of Agribusiness social Enterprises on sustaining livelihoods of the people in urban settlements, taking nursery gardens as a case study in point in Moshi Municipality.

2010	Jennings,-G; Kensbock,- S; Kachel,- U	Journal-of-Teaching- in-Travel-and- Tourism. 2010; 10(2): 163-191	Action research informed a curriculum change process as well as the research approach used to enhance "education about and for sustainability" in a tourism studies enterprise management course. The course was substantially changed from previous offerings. Such changes included removal of the end of semester final examination, introduction of a critical, reflexive journal activity, use of critical scorecards, and the inclusion of regular industry guest lecturers, all of which specifically addressed sustainability principles and issues for thinking abilities were further developed as a result of the changed learning engagements. Additionally, the changed learning engagements and teaching approach engendered student responsibility for learning outcomes.
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1991	Sanchez,-R; Lovon,-G	Debate-Agrario-Lima. 1991; (11): 57-88	It is argued that the simultaneous achievement of economic and social efficiency on cooperative land in Peru is blocked by the failure to find appropriate democratic processes for socioeconomic development. Without certain democratic conditions for decision making, coupled with receipt of benefits by the decision makers, neither the social characteristics of ownership of land and means of production nor forms of cooperative organization and enterprise management have been sufficient for the objectives of self-management to be achieved. The case of a single cooperative venture (enterprise association) is discussed. This alpaca producing association recently experienced a severe crisis involving the occupation of land and the confiscation of facilities by two of its eleven-member communities. The enterprise has serious debts and workers have not been paid. Management failures that led to the recent crisis included structural obstacles in the
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			Model used, underdevelopment of productive capacity, a weak institutional framework and limited individual capacity. In the future, new marketing procedures are needed to prevent exploitation of the enterprise by large textile manufacturers.
1994	Luo,-B-L; Wang,-Y-R	Research-of-Agricultural-Modernization. 1994; 15(2): 76-81	Among the problems which make rapid development of enterprises in villages and towns in China difficult to achieve are labour pricing and employment problems. The prospects are considered to be poor with the possible pitfalls including placing of the responsibility for organizing the changes and its benefits, sealed social areas, decentralized organization and the possibility of the changed system not being economic..

1996	Gozora,-V	Zemedelska-Ekonomika. 1996; 42(2): 57-60	The functions of inter-enterprise management within economic units in the Slovak agricultural and food sectors are considered under: inter-enterprise planning, provision of information, profit making, supplying worker incentives, regulating payments and distributing business profits in relation to the real work contribution of individuals and collectives, creation of financial reserves for future development, and operational control of day to day inter-enterprise results. The task of senior inter-enterprise management is to focus attention on the strategic tasks of the economic unit as a whole..
2001	Vanita-Viswanath	Development-London. 2001; 44(4): 90-92	This paper describes the Grassroots Enterprise Management Services (non-financial services building on micro-credit initiatives) in India, which address the long-term food security needs of rural women. It is argued that long-term food security for rural women requires them to be able to increase their earnings and diversify their income sources..

2006	Klupsas,-F	Transactions-of-the-Estonian-Agricultural-University. 2006; (223): 155-163	The article is based on the rule that enterprise management is a process of planning, organizing, motivating and controlling, necessary for forming and achieving of the aims of organizations. These management functions should encompass all fields of enterprise activity and work payment [See The Economics of Transition (2003) 7, 179-199; The Economics of Transition (2003) 11, 463-491; Scandinavian Journal of Economics (2000) 102, 669-688.]. Generally speaking, the payment rate in Lithuania is regulated by the Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania as well as by the Laws on Collective Agreements and Contracts and on Citizens' Income Security. The regulations of these normative documents are constructive when defining particular wages for the employees of different specialities working in various enterprises. However, it is not enough for organizing a particular job payment because this is connected to the quantitative
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		and qualitative analysis of the job as well as other forms of material and moral stimulation.
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Ecology

YEAR	AUTOR	SLURCE	TEXT
2006	GolamRasul, Gopal B. Thapa	Sustainability of ecological and conventional agricultural systems in Bangladesh: an assessment based on environmental, economic and social perspectives	This paper examines the sustainability of two production systems in terms of their environmental soundness, economic viability and social acceptability based on empirical data collected through a household survey, soil sample analysis, observations and discussions with Key informants.
2008	Gillebo,-T; Hugo,-A	International-Journal-of Agricultural-Sustainability. 2006; 4(3): 244-256	Based on three case studies, this paper explores key characteristics and dynamics of ongoing regional innovation cultures within the ecological food sector in Norway. The common denominator of each case is a strong community of innovative practitioners that shape their activities around intentional interaction, dialogue and inquiry with a long-term commitment.

2010	White, Mark Andrew	"Alexandre Hogue's Passion: Ecology and Agribusiness in The Crucified Land	The Crucified Land acts as an ecological appeal for a complete revision of human attitudes towards nature and the agricultural practices those notions produced in the 1930s.
2013	Masatoshi Sasaoka and Yv	Ecology and society http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol17/iss4/art6/	Environmental anthropological studies on natural resource management have widely demonstrated and thematized local resource management practices based on the interactions between local people and supernatural agencies and their role in maintaining natural resources.
2013	Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication Data	Ecological Concepts, Principles and Applications to Conservation	The Status of Biodiversity in British Columbia, this document is intended to stimulate public discussion about how best to identify and implement priority actions for biodiversity conservation in this province.

1997	Patel,-S	Economic-and-Political-Weekly. 1997; 32(38): 2388-2391	An argument is presented on the relationships yet to be formed between ecology and development. It is suggested that overcoming the definitional differences between these terms by examining the experience of communities may help to define a sub-discipline of environmental sociology. Three main issues are discussed: sociology of environmental movements; state response to environmental movements; and a social ecology, or an environmental sociology. Some of the points are briefly illustrated with reference to India, but the main area for discussion is the developing world..
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Enterprise Ecology

YEAR	AUTH OR	SOURCE	TEXT
2010	Toerien, -D-F; Seaman, -M-T	SO: South-African-Journal-of-Science. 2010; 106(5/6): 24-33 URL: http://www.sajs.co.za	Two concepts, (1) companies are 'living' entities and (2) 'company ecology', stimulated our hypothesis that towns are 'enterprise ecosystems'.

2013	MIT Innovations Journal	Distributive Enterprise	A Distributive Enterprise is a social enterprise that focuses on open economic development. In particular, it is a transparent enterprise which maintains the open replication of such an enterprise-independently by others-at the core of its operational strategy.
2013	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=5776766	Collaboration Management System for Ecological Enterprises	Ecological enterprise (eco-enterprise) seeks for a sustainable development in harmony with its environments and stakeholders. Based on eco-efficiency theory, ecology theory and co-evolution theory, this paper proposes a collaboration management system for eco-enterprises. This system consists of ecological strategy, ecological operation and ecological culture, with maximizing eco-efficiency of an eco-enterprise as its core goal.
2011	Camara, -K; Jarjusey, -A; Sanyang, -D; Camara, -H	Forestry-Policy-and-Institutions-Working-Paper-Food-and-Agriculture-Organization. 2011; (27): 41 pp	This paper presents a study that evaluates the socioeconomic impacts of market analysis and development (MA&D) in community forestry in Gambia, and consequently determines the extent to which participating villagers are benefiting from application of the MA&D approach in the development of their forest based enterprises, as compared with those villagers not employing the MA&D CF methodology. The study showed that in those villages involved in community forestry and known to have applied the MA&D approach (Category 1 CF villages), the CF enterprises component has helped with poverty

			<p>reduction strategies because the livelihood of the communities has improved through: increased access to basic family needs; increased rights and power over forest resources; increased unity amongst community members; increased quantitative and qualitative access to resources especially non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as honey, ecotourism, handicrafts and forest fruits; increased income through sustainable extraction of forest resources in the CFs; increased access to soft loans amongst communities; and improved socioeconomic situations for women through commercialization of NTFPs and horticultural products.</p>
1999	Hjalager , -A-M	Tourism- Geographies. 1999; 1(2): 164- 182	<p>Utilizing empirical data from Denmark (1991-4), this paper addresses the potentials of tourism as a sector for development. First, an evaluation of the regional development potential from tourism is presented. Then, the tourism sector is analysed in terms of enterprise establishment, survival and mortality rates. The data has contributed significantly to the growth in the number of enterprises and jobs in regions normally characterized in the literature as being less favoured. One exception is sparsely populated regions, where a negative trend has recently replaced former growth. In terms of regional development processes, some reservations are still necessary. Turbulence, in the sense of the establishment and closure</p>

		of enterprises, is somewhat more intense in rural regions and in regions with small towns and villages.
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Agribusiness

YEAR	AUTHOR	SOURCE	TEXT
2008	Hanf,-J-H; Dautzenberg,- K	Vertical cooperation's in the agri-food business-management challenges. Berichte-uber-Landwirtschaft. 2008; 86(1): 103-115	This article investigates the value-added chain systems created to supplement and substitute spot markets and outlines the subsequent consequences for the agri-food business.
2010	Dr. B. K. Baruah	Agribusiness Management, its meaning, nature and scope, types Of management tasks and responsibilities Department of Agril. Economics Farm Management Assam Agricultural University Jorhat-785 013	In simple words “business means the state of being busy”. Broadly, business involves activities connected with the production of wealth. It is an organized and systematized human activity involving and purchase of goods and service with the object of selling them at a profit. Business concerns with buying and selling goods, manufacturing goods or providing services in order to earn profit

2012	Isaac KAZUNGU, (Tanzania) and Wakuru MAGIGI, (Tanzania)	Agribusiness Social Enterprises for sustaining livelihoods in urban settlements in transition: Evidence from nursery gardens in rapidly urbanizing city in Tanzania.	This paper is centered on analysing the contribution of Agribusiness social Enterprises on sustaining livelihoods of the people in urban settlements, taking nursery gardens as a case study in point in Moshi Municipality.
2011	Braga,-F	International-Food-and-Agribusiness-Management-Review. 2011; 14(1): 93-106	Top Agro (TA-not its real name) is a small crop protection start-up operating in the European Union. In a relatively short period of time TA has been able to secure a reasonable profit margin and build a solid niche in the Italian crop protection market.
2009	Sudhish-Chatterjee	Retailing of agri products in India.SO: Green-Farming. 2009; 2(9): 649-650 URL: http://www.greenfarming.in	Agribusiness in India is the next big thing in the surging Indian economy. Since major part of Indian population is dependent on agriculture, the progressive growth of Indian economy is controlled by agribusiness sector. According to National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) study, the number of households with middle income or above is equal to that in the urban India.

1991	Cramer,-G-L; Jensen,-C-W	Agricultural- economics-and- agribusiness. 1991; (Ed.5): xii + 530	This textbook first examines the structure and organization of the US agricultural industry then covers basic micro- and macroeconomic principles as they apply to agriculture. The material in the text is designed for an introductory agricultural economics or agribusiness course. After an introductory chapter, chapters of the book cover: the farm and food system in the USA; consumer behaviour and demand; producer decision making (single-variable input functions); producer decision making (two-variable inputs and enterprise selection); production costs, supply and price determination; competition and the market; imperfect competition and market regulation; macroeconomics; the financial picture of agriculture; agricultural price and income policies; marketing agricultural commodities; natural resources; rural development; comparative agricultural systems; international economics; and world population and food supply. A list of references for the beginning student and basic sources of US agricultural statistics are also provided.
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2001	Cramer,-G-L; Jensen,-C-W; Southgate,-D-D,-Jr	Agricultural-economics-and-agribusiness. 2001; (Ed.8): xx + 519 pp.	This book examines the structure and organization of the US agricultural industry, then discusses basic micro- and macro-economic principles as they apply to agriculture. The book provides the necessary background for more advanced agricultural economics, agribusiness, and economics courses. Chapters comprise: (1) introduction; (2) the farm and food system; (3) consumer behaviour and demand; (4) producer decision making: single-variable input functions; (5) producer decision making: two-variable inputs and enterprise selection; (6) production costs, supply, and price determination; (7) competition and the market; (8) imperfect competition and market regulation; (9) macroeconomics; (10) financial picture of agriculture; (11) agricultural prices and income policies; (12) marketing agricultural commodities; (13) natural resources; (14) rural development; (15) international economics; (16) agriculture's role in economic development; and (17) global food demand and supply..
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Enterprise Ecology in Agribusiness

YEAR	AUTHOR	SOURCE	TEXT
2003	GolamRasul, Gopal B. Thapa	Sustainability of ecological and conventional agricultural systems in Bangladesh: an assessment based on environmental, economic and social perspectives	This paper examines the sustainability of two production systems in terms of their environmental soundness, economic viability and social acceptability based on empirical data collected through a household survey, soil sample analysis, observations and discussions with Key informants.
2006	Gillebo,-T; Hugo,-A	International-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sustainability. 2006; 4(3): 244-256	The common denominator of each case is a strong community of innovative practitioners that shape their activities around intentional interaction, dialogue and inquiry with a long-term commitment. They sustain and develop common tasks by uniting individual commitment to shared questions.
2010	Toerien,-D-F; Seaman,-M-T	South-African-Journal-of-Science. 2010; 106(5/6): 24-33. http://www.sajs.co.za	Two concepts, (1) companies are 'living' entities and (2) 'company ecology', stimulated our hypothesis that towns are 'enterprise ecosystems'. This hypothesis cannot be tested directly.

1992	Bird,-G-W	Journal-of-Sustainable-Agriculture. 1992; 2(3): 141-152	The USA's Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (formerly known as LISA) is described in relation to the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990. A conceptual model is presented outlining the goals of sustainable agriculture and their interactions with the agroecosystem, monitored environment, enterprise controllers, and controlled system inputs. The significance of increased interaction between sustainable agriculture research and education and the science of ecology is discussed..
2002	Stigliani,-W-M	Nature-and-agriculture-in-the-European-Union:-new-perspectives-on-policies-that-shape-the-European-countryside. 2002; 40-66	This paper discusses the Iowa agricultural system in the USA from the aspects of economy, environment, and energy. It focuses on the mass flows of 2 important components of the agricultural system, the input of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer (N-fertilizer), and the output of pig manure. The analysis shows the impacts of too much N-fertilizer application and too little appropriate use of manure. A hypothetical, alternative ecological system is discussed that: reduces greenhouse gas emissions and water pollution; improves the energy efficiency

			of the agricultural enterprise; saves money from reduced inputs of N-fertilizer; and gives added value to manure when managed as an energy and nutrient rich resource rather than as a nuisance waste..
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Enterprise Management

YEAR	AUTHOR	SOURCE	TEXT
1993	Maca,-E	Zemedelska-Ekonomika. 1993; 39(8/9): 679-694	This paper gives the draft outline of a methodology for analysing the financial situation of an enterprise in the agricultural sector, specifying the basic types of strategy involved and the criteria for their selection. The analytical approach is based on the accounting system in operation in the Czech Republic since 1 January 1993 (for which the major components are listed, e.g. various types of assets, inventory, liabilities, etc.), and covers the analytical systems for financial indicators practised in developed economic markets. Five basic indicators (liquidity, leverage, activity, profitability and growth ratios) are illustrated, with indication of the relative importance of their major individual components. With regard to the strategy involved in their application to agricultural

			enterprises, four basic strategic variations are discussed: external financing with and without organizational changes, self-financing, and capital investment through organizational change..
1993	Novak,-K	Sbornik-praci-z-vedecke-konference-Agrarni-perspektivy-II-Transformacni-faze,-rada-E/K-1993,-Praha-22-23-zari-1993. 1993; 296-300	Agricultural cooperatives in the Czech Republic are currently in a crisis situation, brought about by numerous factors, including: an outdated production structure; high costs; low productivity; low flexibility; reduced sales of produce at unsatisfactory prices; supply outstripping demand; the distribution and marketing monopoly; shortage of capital; and lack of positive marketing and managerial measures. It is considered that one important step towards correcting this situation would be to set up a business-oriented organizational structure, in which the entrepreneurial role is entrusted to smaller, highly autonomous cooperative units, and in which a strong, healthy competitive ethos is inculcated as a basic elements. Worker motivation, market orientation, increased returns and rapid diversification are regarded as the key components of a new structure..

1995	Viswanath,-V	World-Bank- Technical-Paper. 1995; (265): x + 67	The Women's Enterprise Management Training Outreach Program (WEMTOP), a project of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute, is a participatory action-learning three-year pilot training project which began its design phase in 1991 in three countries in Asia: India, Philippines and Bangladesh (Bangladesh was subsequently dropped from the design phase). The design process for the WEMTOP Pilot Project, analysed in the present study, generated a 'social methodology' for participation, capacity-building and transfer of ownership to intermediaries and grassroots clients, thus improving the potential for sustainability of intended project outcomes. The social methodology is an evolving one, since the WEMTOP design is a learning process in which the principles are put to the test and the process is continuously refined to ensure adherence and commitment to the principles. WEMTOP is aimed at strengthening the capacity of intermediary NGOs to deliver management training to poor, specifically landless and assetless, women in the rural and urban areas.
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2001	Beck,-H	Computers-and-Electronics-in-Agriculture. 2001; 32(2): 119-147	Software architecture based on an object database management system (ODBMS), Java, and Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) was applied to a variety of agricultural enterprise applications. The advantages and disadvantages of using object database are compared with conventional relational database management systems in complex applications. In distributed object computing environment, a commercial ODBMS provides a repository for information on agriculture and natural resources in large organizations, Java provides a high-level programming environment, and CORBA provides a way of sharing applications and information across the Internet. Several applications are described, including an extension publication archive and an institutional accountability project. Results were that the object database offered significant advantages in modelling complex data applications, and the object design approach led to an overall increase in productivity by software developers. However, the technology in general suffers from a lack of maturity.
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2001	Kovalev,-V-S	Pishchevaya-Promyshlennost'. 2001; (9): 20-21	It is argued that the principles of enterprise management should include the following: orientation towards increasing effort in selling goods and winning a larger market share; orientations to long-term results; introduction of a corporate culture; using a policy of adaptation to demands of real and potential consumers; and ensuring personnel receive the necessary material benefits. Management activity should involve complex study and assessment of the state of the market and its potential, strategy planning, measures to stimulate sales, and development of new sales channels and outlets. Management methods are identified as regulatory and stimulatory, organizational and administrative, economic, and socio-psychological. Particular importance should be attached to personnel training and development and to management-staff relations. The best effects are likely to be achieved from an appropriate combination of organizational-administrative and stimulatory methods. Management must be first humane and secondly efficient, thus allowing the stable functioning of the enterprise.
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2005	Kreegimae,-K	Transactions-of-the-Estonian-Agricultural-University. 2005; (221): 83-91	This paper explains various perspectives in assessing the quality of enterprise management: (1) a process approach; (2) an operative and strategic point of view; and (3) and an 'efficiency' perspective. An illustrative example of quality analysis in a grain-growing enterprise is presented..
2006	Svoboda,-E; Bittner,-L	Folia-Universitatis-Agriculturae-Stetinensis,-Oeconomica. 2006; (45): 111-118	This paper presents the results of the 12/EP 2001-2004 and MSM 6215648904 research with their applications in enterprise practice, in the sphere of strategic control of enterprise management, focusing on the methods of decision making and enabling an enterprise to respond to the changes in the entrepreneurial environment. Rapid changes, principally in the external environment, require the business management to select new approaches and methods of decision making and to have a well-conceived algorithm enabling a flexible response to customers' wishes. Particular applications in the joint-stock company BiovetaIvanovicena Hane, which has a large scope of business, is presented. Bioveta deals with the research, sale and production of veterinary biopreparations and drugs on the

			<p>Czech market, the existing European Union market and about 30 other world markets. Within the foregoing complicated scope of business, methodical procedures were formulated in the research for marketing activities, inventory management, quality management and the system to motivate managers and employees. The paper concludes with the results published in scientific magazines and presented at scientific conferences, mainly IAES (Paris, 2000), CZU PEF Prague (2002-2003), SPU FEM Nitra (2002-2004) and Agriculture Economics (IV/2001 and V/2003)</p>
2006	Kretter,-A; Kennyeyova,- K	Collection-of- Scientific- Papers,-Faculty- of-Agriculture- in-Ceske- Budejovice- Series-for- Economics,- Management- and-Trade. 2006; 30(1): 33-37	<p>This paper highlights the potentials of information and communication technologies, including internet services, in the operation of agricultural enterprises, including in marketing. It is indicated that their use in the [Slovak] agricultural sector is not yet efficient. It is suggested that the task for all agricultural enterprises is to create an information system, update it regularly and use it according to the goals of the enterprise..</p>

2005	Warren-Smith,-I; Robinson,-M	Journal-of-Rural-Enterprise-and-Management. 2005; 1(1): 67 pp.	The aim of this journal is to promote the well-being of the UK rural sector, comprising of its basic resources, its existing and future businesses and their personnel, and the general rural population, with its strong tradition of community values. Within this journal, there is a place for the academic paper as well as the more applied piece, such as the rural business profile. Papers outlining relevant research/investigation results, as well as specialist pieces, literature reviews and commentaries, will also feature. The inaugural issue is focused around the 'farm' but future planned issues will have differing seams that will encompass race and gender, rural deprivation, landscape etc..
2007	Liang-Xian; Lin-Tao	Southwest-China-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sciences. 2007; 20(5): 1134-1137	The concepts of enterprise management, quasi-enterprise of agriculture and enterprise of agriculture according to peasants were studied. The development path of the three concepts were explored and its theoretical and practical significance was analysed. It was pointed out that major efforts of peasants must be devoted to enterprise management. Further, promoting the transformation from peasants of enterprise management to quasi-enterprise to enterprises

			<p>of agriculture, and expanding the group of agricultural enterprise, must also be considered. Major efforts should also be devoted to develop peasants of quasi-enterprise and peasants of enterprises to promote the transformation of the management model from 'enterprises+peasants' to 'enterprises+enterprises'. Finally, some proposals were put forward, including: paying more attention to support the development of peasants of enterprise management and quasi-enterprise of agriculture, applying new policy of agricultural enterprise, which differed from the industry and commercial enterprise, making a correct adjustment to the relation between enterprises and peasants.</p>
2007	Liang-Xian; Lin-Tao	Southwest-China-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sciences. 2007; 20(6): 1411-1415	<p>The concepts of management of industrial agriculture enterprise and management of regional agriculture enterprise are introduced. The feasibility of the former and the specific models of the latter were studied and their theoretical and practical significance were analysed. It is concluded that both established a new direction for institution reform, a new model for overall solving 'three F (farm, farmer and farming)' problem and a new</p>

			<p>way to raise the level of agriculture and agricultural organization. Some proposals are also given, including: to upgrade the theory and practice of management of agriculture enterprise and progress agricultural enterprising throughout the whole country, clearly confirm the role of agriculture enterprises, reestablish the status of peasants as the main body, introspect the present policies of the agriculture enterprise and agricultural industrialization, and provide a systematic policy support for the management of agriculture enterprise.</p>
2009	Zhang-LiHui; Zhang-EnHe; Chen-BingPu	Research-of-Agricultural-Modernization. 2009; 30(4): 438-441	<p>This paper highlights the advantages of the village enterprise management approach, and examines the theoretical and practical aspects of this rural development model in order to clarify its feasibility in China. The paper analyses five major obstacles that may be encountered in implementing this model, and presents corresponding countermeasures.</p>

2010	Peltola,-A; Varjonen,-B	International- Conference-on- Agricultural- Engineering- AgEng-2010:- towards- environmental- technologies,- Clermont- Ferrand,- France,-6-8- September-2010. 2010; 353	The Finnish higher education system consists of two parallel sectors: universities of applied sciences (UAS, formerly named polytechnics) and universities. This is known as the dual model. The newest degree format to be included in the dual model is the UAS Master's degree, which has been in development since 1997. The focus of universities of applied sciences is on advanced work-oriented teaching and on applied research and development that especially supports small and medium-size enterprise and the service sector. The master's program "Degree program of Rural Development" started in Finland 2006 in network of three UAS which have education on sector of natural resources. Later three other UAS started the same program. Since then appr. 50 students have graduated from this adult education program. The first results from feedback survey show both positive and negative results. As a conclusion, the new master's program fills the expectations, which are especially set by employees. More results will be reported by autumn 2010.
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