

Sub-Program (Target Priority Area)	1. Improvement of Economic Infrastructure and Human Security
Component (CP) (Development Issues)	1-4. Enhancement of Agribusiness and Food Security
Expected Research Areas	Formulation of policies on agriculture, rural development, and water resources * <u>Take the following "Direction of Study (Background of Component)" into account before making your research plan.</u>
Accepting University	Hiroshima University (Acceptable number of seat: 1) GS of Humanities and Social Sciences/ GS of Innovation and Practice for Smart Society (1) <u>Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, International Economic Development Program</u> (2) <u>Research Area: Smart Mobility, Smart Energy, Smart Agriculture, Global Health and Medical Science, Social Innovation Science</u> <Available degree (s)> Master of Economics Master of Business Administration Master of International Cooperation Studies Master of Philosophy <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u>
Target Officers	All CSS/Cadre Officers and Federal Ex-Cadre Officers (BPS17 and above)
Target Organizations	All Ministries (Except Corporate Body / Autonomous Body)
Direction of Study (Background of CP)	<p>The government of Pakistan, in its long-term national policy "Vision 2025," it advocates the need for high value-added products, agro-processing, promotion of supply chain improvement, and higher yields for dairy cattle. Agriculture, in particular, is a major industry, accounting for about 19% of GDP and employing about 39% of the total workforce, playing a role in absorbing the growing labor force. Livestock production accounts for about 11% of GDP and is the largest contributing sub-sector of the agricultural sector to GDP. Other horticultural crops grown in the country include fruit trees and vegetables suited to the climate of each region, such as apples, apricots, and mangoes.</p> <p>Since most of Pakistan is arid and semi-arid, the country is highly dependent on irrigation, and many of the irrigation facilities are more than 100 years old and have deteriorated significantly, resulting in problems such as inefficient water intake due to leakage. In addition, as a result of the uneven distribution of irrigation facilities in Punjab, the per capita production of grains and the number of livestock are the highest in Punjab, and the disparity in agricultural productivity among the regions causes income disparity. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve the capacity of civil officers involved in agriculture and rural development policies in order to create effective policies and strategies that are adapted to the current situation.</p> <p>In the JDS, this issue is positioned as agriculture and rural development for socio-economic development in particular, and it is expected that the capacity of civil officers involved in rectifying disparities and improving the livelihoods of smallholders in rural areas, forming specialty land and promoting high value-added products, and integrated water resources management for sustaining irrigated agriculture will be improved.</p>