



# SOUVENIR

International Conference

on

“India's Development Strategy:  
Discourses on Past, Present and  
Future”

**Conference Dates: 05-06 March, 2013**

Organized by

**Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies**  
Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University),  
New Delhi, India

## **JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA**

Jamia Millia Islamia, an institution originally established at Aligarh in United Provinces, India in 1920 became a Central University by an Act of the Indian Parliament in 1988. The story of its growth from a small institution in the pre-independence India to a Central University located in New Delhi - offering integrated education from nursery to research in specialized areas - is a saga of dedication, conviction and vision of people who worked against all odds and saw it growing step by step. They "built up the Jamia Millia stone by stone and sacrifice by sacrifice", said Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India.

### **CENTRE FOR JAWAHARLAL NEHRU STUDIES**

The Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies was established in July 2004 to develop rigorous research and teaching programme to disseminate and develop understanding of the Nehruvian legacy. The emphasis of the Centre is on the study of Nehruvian ideas, their application and impact, and the process by which these have been marginalised in the current scenario. Keeping this in mind, the Centre attempts to become a nodal point for research on the processes that consider the economic, social and cultural aspects of the Nehruvian Legacy in contemporary India. The Centre has undertaken research projects and seminars dealing with Nehruvian legacy. It has pursued various research themes and projects, which are of contemporary significance, in particular themes like secularism, social and economic equity, and issues relating to contemporary politics and culture.

#### **Research Programme**

Since 2008, the Centre has been offering a two year full time M. Phil Programme in Development Studies. It also has a full time Ph.D. Programme. The M. Phil programme consists of one year of full time course work and one year dissertation work. Students are expected to write a full length externally examined dissertation at the end of the programme. The student strength is drawn from all social science disciplines and encourages students to do interdisciplinary work.

#### **Faculty**

At present the Centre has four faculty members namely Shahid Ahmed, Shakti Kak. Velaytham Saravanan and Archana Prasad. The main interests of its faculty includes development economics, international trade, contemporary political economy, economic and contemporary history, sociology and politics of development, environmental issues, gender, dalit and tribal studies. The faculty has widely published in refereed national and international journals.

## **Publication**

The Centre has been bringing out an interdisciplinary journal "Contemporary Perspectives: History and Sociology of South Asia" which was published by Cambridge University Press during 2008-2010. Since 2010 it is coming out as the "History and Sociology of South Asia" from Sage Publications, New Delhi. The focus of the journal is to map significant historical processes and the transformation of the social, economic and political fabric of South Asian societies. The disciplinary focus of this journal lies across History and Sociology which enables it to research areas like political economy, social ecology, minority rights, gender and environmental issues. The Journal seeks to promote a dialogue on socio-political problems from which academicians as well as activist and advocacy groups can benefit, Apart from scholarly articles, the journal has sections titled 'Perspective' and 'Commentary' which includes peer reviewed academic or non-academic polemical essays and short commentaries on current issues. The section report carries reports on conferences organized by different academic and research institutions. The last section includes book reviews which relate to the interdisciplinary scope of the journal.

## **Completed Research Projects**

- Preparatory Work for Developing Vocation Education in Jamia Schools funded by Ratan Tata Trust.
- Agrarian and Ecological Change and Its Impact on Marginalised People, 1900-2000, MRP UGC Funded Project.
- The Nehru Legacy: Contemporary Relevance, MRP UGC funded Project.
- Analysing Strategies for Community Participation in National Rural Health Mission in Four States'

## **Research Facilities and Library**

Over short span 7 years, the Centre has developed a library having 12, 000 (Twelve Thousand) books consisting of history, anthropology, economics, sociology, environment and cultural studies. The library also has some reports. The library catalogue is computerized. The Library has one reading room with air conditioned and about 35 seating capacity and also 15 computers with internet facility. The Centre has its own classrooms, seminar and committee room.

## **Past Seminars/Conferences**

Organizing of seminars, workshops, and extension lectures has been a regular feature of the academic programme at the Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies in the past, the Department has organized the following major national and international events:

- National Seminar on "The Nehruvian Agenda Revisited" December 7-9, 2004

- International Seminar on "Religion, Culture and Society: North India in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century" December 17-19, 2004
- Seminar on "Roots of Corporate Capital in Pakistan 1950-75: Some Preliminary Observations" August 29, 2005
- Seminar on "Establishing the Imperial Agricultural Institute at Pusa: The Structure of Public Service in Colonial India 1898-1905" September 7, 2005
- Seminar on "Indian Maoist Movement : History and Future" November 23, 2005
- Workshop on "The Majoritarian Politics of Community and Identity" December 6, 2005
- Seminar on "Sectarian Myths and the Mirage of Citizenship" January 18, 2006
- Workshop on "Re-vitalizing the Public Sector: Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" February 8, 2006
- Workshop on "Domestic Violence Act 2005" March 16-17, 2006
- Workshop on "Agrarian Crisis in India" March 24-25, 2006
- Workshop on "Muslim Publishing : Problems and Prospects" March 31, 2006
- Workshop "Preparatory Work for Developing Vocational Education in Jamia Schools" 20-21 November, 2007
- Workshop on Social Network Analysis "Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 4, 5, & 6 December, 2007
- Seminar "Preparatory Work for Developing Vocational Education in Jamia Schools" 21-22, January, 2008
- International Seminar "Development Paradigms and Cultures of Resistance in India and Latin America" 14, 15 & 16 Feb., 2008
- Seminar "Enslaved Innocence: Child Labour in India" 14-15 March, 2008
- International Seminar "Nehruvian Legacy in Neo-Liberal Era" November 12, 13 & 14, 2008
- Workshop, Research for Social Action, 17-23 April 2009
- Workshop Research for Social Action, 7-9 August 2009
- Workshop "Food for All-Towards an Inclusive Public Policy, 17-18 July 2009
- National Seminar on "National Rural Health Mission: Nehruvian Legacy in Public Health, in collaboration with public Health Resource Network, 13 - 15 December 2010
- National Workshop. "Research for Social Action' 27-30 July 2010

- National Seminar on 'Markets and Livelihoods: The Political Economy of Retail Trade in India', 17-18 March 2012.

## **ABOUT THE CONFERENCE**

On 14 August 1947, Nehru had declared: "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the great triumph and achievements that await us." He reminded the country that the tasks ahead included "the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity". These were the basic foundations on which India embarked upon its path of development since gaining independence in 1947. To achieve the above objectives and goals, India initiated planning for economic development with the establishment of the Planning Commission, assigning significant role for the government in economic activity.

The centre piece of India's development strategy was modernization through industrialization, based on Nehru-Mahalanobis strategy. Thus, India's leaders embarked on a programme of government occupation of the 'commanding heights' of the economy. Indian economy broadly kept closed with respect to international trade and finance. A significant dimension of development strategy related to improving the capabilities of the population by public provision of minimum levels of basic services in areas such as health and education. India's approach to development strategy represented a pioneering attempt to achieve higher standards of living through conscious and deliberate creation of institutions and policies, and through active state participation in, and direction of the process of development. This strategy remained essentially unchanged until the mid-1980s although the relative emphasis on different sectors of the economy was changed periodically in response to various social and political pressures?

Though, rethought was given to India's development strategy following the 1991 macroeconomic crisis. This was a crucial turning point in history of economic policy. As result of domestic pressure of external default and of global institutions such as IMF and World Bank, India initiated multiple steps deviating from historical development strategy. This phase of India's development strategy is popularly known as liberalization, privatization and globalization. Economic policy is growth oriented having core role of the market and globalization of markets. Emphasis is on the removal of market barriers. Though, this strategy has created danger of manipulating markets in the interest of few. Presently, there are large numbers of cases of market manipulations in news, say telecom market, natural resources market, aviation market, etc?

India had observed thousand state economic policies, market oriented economic policies, social welfare policies, and variety of policies in 65 years, though India's main socio-economic problems remain unresolved. If we look at poverty figures, the Planning

Commission of India says that 37% of people in India live below the poverty line (BPL). We are not better off than what was the scenario in 1990s. Similarly we are not able to bring any fundamental change regarding many other socio-economic problems. For Instance, what happened to unemployment, inequality, rural migration, women empowerment, access to health and education in last 65 years? Why we could not achieve "great triumph and achievements" perceived by India's architect Pandit Nehru in 1947? Was the Nehru-Mahalanobis strategy faulty for India? Is the current development strategy is good for India? Why the markets do fails to deliver repeatedly? And why the state is not taking proactive role? Why does India fail to provide equal opportunity to underprivileged sections of society accounting 43 percent of population of India? Without proper development strategy for these marginal groups, India cannot proud its achievement? Is Indian's present development strategy envisaged inclusive growth? What are the initiatives for the economic development of these underprivileged groups? If any, whether these development strategies have made any positive impact on the living conditions? What are the future expectations of various social groups? If any change is required who will bring this change? What is the role of civil society and other voices such as academia, judiciary, etc in this development strategy? Are political parties only representative of India's democratic voice? There are unlimited numbers of questions of such nature.

To explore the answer above questions, the centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies has organized this conference. The conference is expected to deliberate India's development strategy retrospectively as well as prospectively. It aims at bringing together the researchers, academia, policy makers, civil society organizations, industry representatives and other scholars to an international forum for the dissemination of original research results, new ideas and practical experiences which concentrate on both theory and empirics.

The conference is structured around following broad themes:

- 1) Nehru and Indian Development Strategy
- 2) Role of Market Vs State in Development Strategy
- 3) Marginalized Groups (SCs, STs and Minorities) in Indian Development Strategy
- 4) Political, Economic and Social Development
- 5) Economic Growth and Sustainable development
- 6) Regional Development, Poverty and Inequality in India
- 7) Contemporary Economy and Globalization
- 8) Trade, Technology and Development
- 9) Regional Economic Alliances and Co-operations and National Development Targets
- 10) Experiences of Development Strategies of Other Developing Economies

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

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# **ABSTRACTS**

## **NAM, Nehru and its Relevance Today**

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Non-Aligned Movement (NAM-set up in 1961 at Belgrade) was framed out to make a 'safe' distance from the two super-powers-the EAST and the WEST Blocs during the Cold War. NAM is Nehru's brainchild. The Bandung Conference in 1955 paved the way for establishing NAM. Nehru's Panchsheel and his foreign policy widened various ways for the third world countries, especially for INDIA, for international concord and amity. Spoke for international peace, disarmament, opposing racism, keeping tolerance and non-violent attitude towards the neighbour states and nations with full respect to human rights etc all are ingredients of NAM. Moreover, 'free flow of information' with pursuit of the 'objective truth' is another focal point of it.

After the end of Cold-war, how far NAM is relevant today for the third-world countries, specially, India-where terrorism, racism, religious fanaticism, changed foreign policy continually stabs on the national integrity. This paper tries to focus on NAM's relevance today.

Keyword: Bandung Conference, Free-Flow of Information, International Peace, Objective Truth, Panchsheel

## **Regional Economic Alliances and Co-operations: A Strategy for Unilateral Liberalization of Trade & Economic Development in India**

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The main objective of this Paper is to analyse the comprehensive economic cooperation & regional integration and also design a Strategy for unilateral liberalization of trade & economic development in India. With the global expansion of free trade activities, regionalism had reduced the dependency on markets of industrial countries. It had fastened the formation of regional trading blocs with the possible hope of moving towards a greater political cohesion within these regions. Driven towards economic integration by the pressure of political and economic security of the South Asian region,

seven South Asian countries formed the SAARC in 1985 to enhance their productive capacity and the region's trading interests. Further, SAFTA had given new prospects of trade liberalisation and economic integration.

This paper compares the south Asian trade to the rest of the world, as this region is still not open enough in international trade rather, it is very much inward oriented, providing substantial growths potential for both inter & intra- regional trade. Only economic integration with a noble objective of development & welfare will enable the efficient utilization of the capabilities and resources of SAARC countries and will contribute to self reliance in this region.

Keywords: Regionalism, Preferential Trading, Unilateralism, FTA, Trading blocs

## **The Impact of Population Ageing on International Capital Flows**

Alexandre Narciso

This paper is oriented to study the relationship between demographical factors and international capital flows. We analyse the impact of ageing on foreign direct investments (FDI) and foreign portfolio investments (FPI) on a bilateral level. Firstly we present a theoretical foundation of the relationship and then we test it by an empirical model. Theoretical foundations are based on the lifecycle hypothesis and overlapping generations model in a demographic context. The bilateral FDI and FPI are modelled by using fixed effects balanced panel data. The results suggest that the current and future age structure of the nation has significant effect on current international capital flows.

Keywords: International Capital Flows, Demography, Capital Mobility, FDI, Portfolio Investment

## **Conception of Human as the Ground of Social Tranquility**

### **A Philosophical Reflection from the Islamic Perspective**

Alparslan AÇIKGENÇ

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As human societies are transformed into a global society the multicultural aspect of the world scene is also beginning to be transformed as if into a global culture. Because of this many sensitive people are weary of their own culture as to whether it will be able to sustain itself. One solution that is offered for this crucial human problem is to live in harmony and peace in a multicultural world. This solution seems to presuppose certain human elements for such a living: in the first place, it aspires for human happiness in this world and by juxtaposing peace as a precondition for such happiness, it also aspires

for a tranquil society; in the second place, it aspires for a multicultural world. Yet the fact that the world is becoming a global village is now an overwhelming phenomenon. A contemporary Muslim thinker, Nursi, states in one of his earlier works published in 1925 "The veil of heedlessness has thickened with this present wretched civilization which has turned the earth into a village." Considering these two worldwide facts we may pose on one side of the problem the overpowering stream of globalization and on the other side the concern how to preserve local cultures.

There is on the other hand a growing trend today that tries to preserve the local cultures by an attempt to stop globalization. This attempt resembles the struggle to stop a wild torrent by building a dam in front of it. There is no doubt that any big dam built in this way can hold the flooding water only for some time. But when there is more and more accumulation of water obviously it will destroy the dam upon which the flood will rush in with more power to destroy whatever is on its way. In that case it is not wise to stop the torrent; instead before it turns into strong currents of flood it would be more prudent to take measures in order to divert the currents to a desirable direction. In that case, we can attempt to divert the direction of globalization to the direction by which we can preserve local cultures and values whatever they may be while being global at the same time. However, we need to analyze this phenomenon very carefully and in this context from a philosophical perspective of Islamic thought. I will also utilize the corpus of Nursi's works in my analysis. After offering my analysis I shall try to analyze what happiness is in order to indicate the difference between the concept of tranquility and that of happiness. Finally I would like to attempt to show how we can offer a solution based on the Qur'anic weltanschauung. I hope that this humble analysis represents the Islamic philosophical perspective.

Key words: Human Societies, Multicultural, Concept of Tranquility, Happiness, Islamic Philosophical

## **Economic Aspects of Environmental Pollution**

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The quality of environments, including those of rural and agricultural landscapes, is commanding increasing attention; as well it should for reasons of the legitimate or real values involved-values as real and is valid as those of tomatoes and potatoes. Examples of the concerns include the increasing use of pesticides, abandoned automobiles, the proliferation of trash and refuse, utility poles, abandoned automobiles, and various types of abandoned and new tourist development. While we focus much rhetoric on a few more dramatic cases, there are many important, and in a number of ways similar,

instances of deterioration of the rural and agricultural environment and of the total environment in which we live.

The concern here is not with an enumeration of the various forms of pollution, nor with allegations of the extent of deterioration. We seem to be getting quite a bit of that. The relative deficiency seems to be the growth of an appreciation for the causes of better or worse environments as we have come to think of them. The reasons, particularly the economic reasons, for environmental degradation are not being taken into account and thereby hinder effective and efficient approaches to the alleged loss of values. Solution or at least betterment would seem for easier when the economic rationale is more fully understand.

A systematic study is presented of the problems of regulating automotive air pollution and other aspects of environmental pollution caused by the automobile--noise, water pollution from used crankcase oil, and solid-waste problems caused by junked cars. Its assessments are offered from legal and economic as well as technological perspectives. A number of alternative strategies for contending with automotive pollution are examined in great detail. These include a roll-back strategy relying on emission controls, mandatory inspection and repair strategies, traffic control, and legislative action.

Keywords: Environmental Pollution, air pollution, water pollution, automotive pollution

## **Interstate Divergences in Nutritional Expenditure in India: Cluster Analysis Approach**

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and

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Using NSS data (through 26 different Rounds) on per capita consumption expenditure on various items (primarily, food), separately for rural and urban regions, an attempt has been made in this paper for a statistical measurement of the extent of inter-state divergences in India. The basic objective was that, in a knowledge economy like ours, people need be made aware of the gravity of the extent of such divergences. For accomplishing the task, Wilks' General Classificatory Analysis, duly followed by hierarchical and k-means clustering of the states were performed. General classificatory

analysis has pointed towards the existence of a high degree of overlap between rural regions of certain leading and the laggard states. Results from the cluster analysis have provided a strong confirmatory evidence towards the presence of high-profile gaps among the states. Constitution of the clusters of states for rural regions was at a gross variance with that for urban regions. The findings, thus, call for an urgent need to consider as to what is happening in individual states on social-sector fronts, so as to be able to explain the reasons for inter-regional and inter-state divergences. Region-specific and state specific strategies need be devised so as to enable the laggard states to replicate the success stories of the leading ones.

**Key words:** Nutritional expenditure, general classificatory analysis, k-means clustering, hierarchical clustering, Euclidean distance.

## **Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth in SAARC Countries**

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The relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) and economic growth is highly studied subject in the literature of development economics, both theoretically and empirically. The reality, however, is that it is not easy to draw any conclusions. A number of factors come into play to determine the growth and development effects of FDI.

Therefore, it is important to be dispassionate while discussing the role of FDI in developing economies and very few studies offer direct test of causality between the variables. In the theory economic growth may induce FDI inflow, and FDI may also stimulate economic growth. The inflows of FDI to developed host countries raise the question of what is the interaction between FDI and growth. While there is considerable evidence on the link between FDI and Economic Growth, the causality between them has not been investigated in a reasonable procedure. This paper adds to the literature by analyzing the existence and nature of these causal relationships. The objective of this paper is to attempt to address the causal-nexus between inward FDI and economic growth using a Time Series for the period 1991-2001 where growth of FDI has been the most pronounced.

*Key words:* FDI, Economic Growth, causality tests, interaction



## **Understanding Gender-Discrimination in Wages across Social and Religious Groups in India: 2004-2009**

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This paper concentrates on the specific issue of gender wage discrimination across different social and religious groups by addressing the fact that the observed productivity differences between women and men are not only responsible for the huge gender wage gap in India but for the same levels of productivity, women have been paid lower wages than men. The study looks into the difference in wages by gender explained by two parts: first, by the observed differences in education, skill, work experiences and other social factors and second by the unobserved part which exists in the absence of the observed endowment differences. Such an unobserved part can be called pure gender wage discrimination. The gender roles are likely to put women in disadvantageous position regarding wages. Superimposing this with caste and religious discrimination manifested in the forms of lower access to education, smaller land-ownership and lesser opportunities in higher-paid jobs- all are drivers to accentuate social exclusion of women belonging to certain castes and religions. The study tries to reveal how the incidence of the gender pay gap among different religious and social groups changed during the first decade of economic reforms in India. In analysing gender discrimination primarily in the context of post-reform development in India, the study utilises micro-level informations as available in the 50<sup>th</sup> and 66<sup>th</sup> round unit data from the NSSO. As labour market participation is not likely to be random, we have estimated wage equations by applying Heckman's selection model with two-step estimation techniques with pooled data of two independent samples taken from the two rounds. The study observes substantial lower wage for women than for men irrespective of social and religious groups at every educational standard both in rural and urban areas. The women participation rate in the job market has been found to be lower than men. Our econometric analysis reveals that for the same educational levels, technical skill and experience, women workers have been paid lower wages than men workers throughout the whole period of the study. Our analysis also reveals that, although women from all backward classes had high chances of entering into the labour

market, such chances for backward class women have weakened. We conclude that the presence of the substantial wage differential between men and women in the Indian labour market cannot be simply explained by the comparatively lower human-capital attainment by women than men. We further conclude that the situation of Muslim women and SC and ST women has deteriorated over the years in terms of lower wages, which is found to decline further during the period of study. In fact, the influence of the unexplained gender, religion and caste-specific bias of the employers in the imperfect labour market of India is very high in explaining the ever-increasing male-female wage gap across different religious groups and different castes during the post-reform period.

**Keywords:** Gender wage inequality, labour market, India

## **An Analysis of Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy**

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and

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This paper attempts to analyze sources of output growth in the Indian economy using Input-Output (I-O) based Structural Decomposition Analysis (SDA) over the period 1993-94 to 2003-04.

The decomposition results show that overall output expansion of the economy was primarily driven by increase in domestic demand followed by export expansion. At the aggregate level, import liberalization contributed to output expansion. Contribution of improved technology is realized through changes in input-output coefficients and has been rather limited. It can be said that easier and cheaper access to better quality imports, had a rather limited technological change at an aggregate level. However, the relationship between the two sources varied at a sectoral level.

At a sector level, domestic demand expansion has been the strongest driver of output for all sectors with only one exception. Further, most sectors experienced an impetus due to rising exports with exceptions in only two sectors. Most sectors benefitted from import liberalization. However, import substitution for the remaining sectors can be explained due to the associated technology changes.

**Keywords:** Sources of growth, Input-Output models, Decomposition, Structural change, Demand pattern.

## **The Public Food Delivery System and Problems of Food insecurity in Urban India: Need for Universalisation of a Targeted Right to Food Approach**

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The obvious need for public food delivery system in India is felt where substantial proportion of the urban population is food insecure and poorly integrated food markets. As the urban population is largely dependent on the food market, making the poor in particular more vulnerable to price shocks and food and nutrition insecurity, public food delivery systems has been an extremely important instrument of food security having even more role in the urban context. But, mere availability of food in urban markets does not guarantee food security in an environment in which access has been seriously compromised both by patterns of employment and earnings. Thus, universalising a targetted right to food approach will provide a tool to manage and legitimize those inequities of food accessibility and challenges of unequal social relations which govern the food economy. In these backdrops, this paper highlights the inadequacies and impediments of the public food delivery system in India and the emerging challenges in universalising a targeted right to food approach as an imperative to counter urban food insecurity.

**Keywords:** Public Food Delivery System, Food Markets, Food and Nutrition Insecurity, Targeted Right to Food and Unequal Social Relations

## **Access to Basic Amenities: Aspects of Caste, Ethnicity and Poverty in Rural and Urban India - 1993 to 2008-09**

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This paper examines the changes in access to basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing qualities and drainage arrangement for rural and urban India during 1993, 2002 and 2008-09 using National Sample Survey's Housing Conditions unit record data across social and economic groups. With respect to all the indicators of basic amenities, improvement was observed between 1993 to 2008-09 with acceleration during 2002 and 2008-09. Basic amenities such as drinking water facility, sanitation facilities and drainage arrangement require special attention in both rural and urban areas with more focus towards rural areas. Even for identical economic groups (poor and non-poor), SCs and STs were found lagging behind in reducing the gap with lower rate of improvement than others and also in the existing levels in 2008-09. It indicates that even if same economic conditions prevail there is variation in attainment by different social groups. Results suggest that there are factors acting as

constraints based on social backgrounds leading to denial on access to basic amenities. Findings of this study implies that various policies on basic amenities needs to be supplemented with pro poor and group specific policies (social) for raising the overall standard of life and well-being.

Keywords: Basic Amenities, Caste, Ethnicity, Poverty, etc

### **Bottlenecks to Industrial Growth in Lagging Regions An Exploratory study**

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and

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The sustainable growth of any country is derived from the well being of its different regions at granular level. However, the dichotomy of most countries is the inter-region disparity leading to negative impact on the national economic performance which calls for holistic study to deal with critical aspects of economic development in different regions. The absence of such study in India is the primary motivation behind this exploratory research paper which attempts to dig out & explore the critical factors having negative impact on the regional industrial growth and suggest measures for their improvement. Comprehensive literature review , field survey along with statistical tools have been used to identify and analyze the crucial factors acting as bottleneck for a region's industrial growth leading to declining industrial performance. The paper further discusses the role of innovative business models and supportive industry policy to enhance the attractiveness of region and make the best possible use of available resources.

Keywords– India, Industrial growth, Economic performance, Regional disparity

### **An Overview of North East India's Technological Trajectory for Technological Capability**

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Technology has become an important factor in explaining the economic growth and development of economies across the world. In the case of India also there is a vast disparity among the states not only in the per capita income levels but also in the factors explaining the growth process of the states. The successful states have succeeded in differentiating themselves in terms of technological trajectories. The innovative activities of these states have resulted in paradigm shifts in technology. An overview of the technological capability of the north eastern region for technological capability and innovative thinking over the years shows that the region failed to take

into consideration the role of technology into its growth process. The export intensity as well as export potential of the region consists of primary products with low technology intensity. There is an urgent need to increase the technological capability of the region of the region by increasing R&D activities so that the export intensity of the potential industries of the region can be made technology oriented.

Key Words: Technology, Knowledge, R&D, Innovation, Patent.

### **Literacy and Externality: A Short Digression**

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In an interesting paper Basu and Foster (1998) first argued that the simple literacy rate cannot capture the potential externality that it generates. Living in close proximity to literate persons will undoubtedly raise welfare for an illiterate person than otherwise. Most of such studies wanted to extend the simple literacy rate to include these externalities (Subramanian 2004; Kell 2008; Maddox 2007; Basu and Lee 2008; Mukherjee and Gupta, 2003 among others). The standard problem in these approaches is the specification of the externality parameters. Depending upon on the specified values, the resulting literacy indices vary considerably. In this paper, we have attempted to remove this drawback by introducing data driven weights. Further we consider some aspects of the dynamics of the literacy rate and its extended components. Our results depict some interesting dynamic features. Further, the data driven weights bring less dramatic changes in the literacy rates.

Key words: Literacy rate, Externality, PCA, Proximate and isolated illiteracy, two-dimensional dynamics

### **Role of fly ash in building sustainable future in India**

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Fly ash is one of the numerous substances that cause air, water and soil pollution, disrupt ecological cycles and set off environmental hazards. Current annual production of Fly ash, a by-product from coal based thermal power plant (TPPs), is about 112 million tonnes (MT). Some of the problems associated with Fly ash are large area of land required for disposal and toxicity associated with heavy metal leached to

groundwater. Fly ash, being treated as waste and a source of air and water pollution till recent past, is in fact a resource material and has also proven its worth over a period of time. It is the action of human beings that determines the worth of any material. Materials having potential for gainful utilization remain in the category of waste till its potential is understood and is put to right use. Fly ash is one such example, which has been treated as waste materials, in India, till a decade back, and has now emerged not only as a resource material but also as an environment saviour. This paper presents different ways of using Fly ash in various sectors in India.

Keywords: fly ash utilization, waste management, sustainable development

## **Whether the market has changed the role of the state with special to Indian scenario**

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The last two decades of the 21st century have been witnessed a paradigmatic shift both in theory and practice of state. We have experienced a kind of state which rolls back from all functions and responsibilities of it. One relates to the change in the nature of the state, is an entity acting exclusively to promote the interests of fiancé capital. This change in the nature of the capitalist state, called as the retreat of the state and it has assumed the new role by carrying out the disinvestment and privatization in all walk of its life. The new role and the function of the state is creating favorable conditions for private enterprise and market forces and cutting down the expenditure on welfare policies.

Over a period of time the state has been evolving as a concept and institution from changing times and human relations. The state is considered as a natural association and also a necessary pre-condition of civilized and secure life. Today we have different conceptions regarding the role, powers and functions of the state. In the modern period we have seen the emergence of nation states and having a consolidated territory, population within these they played a centralizing role. The modern states have shown some amount of commitment towards the welfare of citizens. But the activity of the state is largely evaluated in terms of economic development rather than welfare measures undertaken by it. The domination of the market over the state has been the order of the day and the control of economy of state became inevitable.

In the perspective of the market, the intervention of the state was seen as positively harmful to the economy. This has raised the argument from political and economic sphere for the rollback of the state. The forces of globalization have added further fillip

to this kind of thinking. In due course of time, developing world has changed her perspective on state by embracing market friendly strategies and her role has reduced to minimalist state.

However the state is accustomed with wide ranging powers and function has been transformed in accordance with the neo liberal requirements. But the emergence of market forces over the state and its functions had reaching implications on the general condition of the society and livelihoods of common masses. In this context, the paper will discuss how far the market forces have influenced the activities of the state in the name of development strategy. It will discuss the implications over the state and what will be the future prospects of the state.

Keywords: State, Market, Economic Reforms, Command Economy, Market Economy, Indian state.

### **Buoyancy of Indian Tax Structure: An Analysis**

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&

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The objective of this paper is to highlight the buoyancy of Indian tax structure and highlight economic and strategic implications of tax revenue collections in India with regard to India's economic growth and development. Data for last three decades is collected from Indian Public Finance Statistics and Reserve Bank of India. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is taken as an indicator of economic growth. We undertake all standard data testing through statistical tools and thereafter apply regression. Findings include analysis of tax revenues including both direct and indirect taxes as far as determining tax buoyancy is concerned and possible recommendations for future so as to carve out a voluntary taxpaying culture on a large scale in India. Since there is lack of reliable data on various exemptions and/or deductions as are available under Indian tax laws, we focus on collections at Central level only. All stakeholders including government, corporate sector, regulatory bodies and citizens need clarity on buoyancy of tax revenue collection in India so as to undertake immediate measures to address to worsening fiscal situation in the country. In India, there is lack of research in the area of tax revenue collection. This paper aims at highlighting buoyancy of Indian tax structure and thereafter linking it to forecast future tax revenue collections.

Keywords: Buoyancy, Tax Revenue Collection, Economic Growth, GDP

## **Evolution of Civilizations and Social Development**

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Today's World Community is searching for the spirit of integration in a new dimension of Being. Between different civilizations, between different religions, between science and religion, between man and nature, between technique and humanity, etc., our age calls for a true philosophy of Being capable of leading them into an essential integration, ceasing the conflict. To avoid past fallacies of superficial modern reason, committed by the West and later by Asian countries also through imitation, each country should establish the strategy of social development in this dimension. It is certain that post-modernism approaches this dimension with its merits resting largely in its auto-critique of western civilization. But there is a far distance between auto-critique and positive ability of essential integration. We find this ability at the bottom of the Asian culture, in the Awakenings of Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, and Taoism. To harmonize social development and tradition, we need a new philosophical dimension of Being. Contemporary metaphysics influenced by those Awakenings shows us the opening of this new dimension.

Key Words: Development, Modernity, Integration, Being, Community

## **The Functional Model of Good Governance: An International and Comparative Perspective**

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Under the umbrella of globalization the world has witnessed a proliferation in global norms promoted by international law. The political norms of democracy, good governance, non-discrimination etc. are interpreted as universal/global and vital to every legal order. The creation and promotion of political norms has facilitated an objective process of assessment, wherein the performance and commitment of the various states vis-à-vis the said norms is under consideration. However, the application of universal norms raises multiple questions and dilemmas. This paper is an attempt to highlight the expansion in global norms (specific emphasis on good governance encompassing issues of institutional responsibility, judicial efficiency and public accountability) which have evoked a sense that political, social and economic life is affected in ways that we have yet to realise and we cannot prevent. In addition, it is important to understand as to how the model of good governance as advocated under international law has also led to significant reform initiatives worldwide.



Keywords: Development, Modernity, Integration, Being, Community

## **Economic Growth and Sustainable Development**

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*"Our biggest challenge in this new century is to take an idea that seems abstract – sustainable development – and turn it into a reality for all the world's people."*

*Kofi Annan, United Nation Secretary General*

We no longer have a choice: either we should adopt behaviours that respect sustainable development, that is stop polluting the environment and allow for the renewal of natural resources and contribute to the improvement and well-being of all, or sooner or later we sign our own death warrant.

Sustainable development is a moral precept as well as a scientific concept. It is closely linked to peace, human rights and equity as much as to ecology and global warming. And if it obviously concerns the natural sciences, economics and politics, it is also a cultural issue. Founded on the values particular to one society or another, it implies that we recognize the complex interdependence of human needs and the natural environment. It also implies that development goals be conceived not just in national terms, but also according to a global vision – as global as our planet. Sustainable development must be more than just a slogan. It must be a concrete reality for all of us – individuals, organizations governments – in all of our daily decisions and actions, so as to promise a sustainable planet and a safer world, to our future generations.

Development is a complex process in which economical development is significant with one common element wherein human/person is both the subject and beneficiary of the development process. Earlier development models and strategies were only capital-and-energy intensive, industrialisation-oriented and high technology centred. So they hardly paid any attention to the grave ecological consequences of the developmental process. The consequences of that grave human error are vividly there for us all to see. The capacity of the planet to provide food, fibre and timber, as also to absorb carbon dioxide has steadily declined during the last forty years.

The present paper endeavours to depict the need of the both Sustainable Development and Economic growth, which could be achieved by the way of Sustainable linkages between Economic development and Environment in order to give factual significance to the idea of Sustainable Development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Environment

## **Movement of IT Professionals between India and the EU: Issues and the Way Forward**

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India and the European Union (EU) are major exporters of information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services (ITeS) and both have high domestic demand for such services. India has developed as a major outsourcing hub. Its skilled and cheap manpower offers complementarities to the EU, which is facing shortage of labour due to a huge ageing population. The EU has a comparative advantage in technology and research and development, which can be beneficial for India. Trade complementarities have accentuated movement of IT professionals between the two economies and the presence of Indian and EU companies in each other's territories has increased. Since IT is a knowledge and skill intensive sector, movement of professionals between the two countries has contributed to the growing bilateral trade in this sector. Against this backdrop the objective of this paper is to examine the flow of IT professionals between India and the EU, identify the barriers in both markets and suggest how they can be addressed through domestic reforms, mutual collaboration and bilateral trade agreements like the ongoing India-EU Broadbased Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA).

The paper found that movement of professionals has benefitted both Indian and EU companies and, in future, bilateral trade in the IT/ITeS sector and labour mobility is likely to increase. However, there are a number of barriers affecting movement of professionals in this sector. The paper suggests that while some of these can be addressed through domestic reforms in India and the EU, others can be addressed under the on-going India-EU BTIA and through inter-governmental cooperation between India and EU member states.

**Keywords:** India, EU, Movement, outsourcing, professionals, IT, ITeS

## **India's New Developmental Paradigm of Growth and Welfare: Mapping the discursive shift**

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In the context of resurgence of welfare agenda in India especially a rights-based approach to welfare evident in initiatives like Right to Education, Right to food, revival of PDS and high growth witnessed especially between 2003 and 2008, the paper looks at the changing dynamic between growth and welfare and argues that India has witnessed two phases of liberalization. While in 1990s the neoliberal agenda was growth centric. Since 2004 "growth and welfare" have become part of the liberalization agenda. By comparing the contemporary moment with the Nehruvian era, the paper suggests that while in the Nehruvian era the growth and welfare were carried forward in developmentalist terms, of late growth has taken priority with welfare playing an instrumental role. While the official line of argument is that growth is needed for resources to carry forward the welfare agenda, the paper through the debate relating to direct cash transfers attempts to make a contrary argument that in contemporary times, welfare is being used as an appendage for market-led growth.

**Keywords:** Welfare, Growth, State, Market, Direct Cash Transfers.

## **An interpretation of Development in North East India**

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This paper is an attempt to highlight development disparities between the North-eastern region and the rest of India. It discusses various policies and efforts made for socio-economic development in the five year plans of India and achievements made so far. The north-east part of India recognised under the special category states particularly for boosting development has been supported by a number of constitutional amendment acts. And, Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region, local self-government and other mechanisms of development are also established. Despite various efforts made so far, many issues of differences, disagreements and slowing down in socio-economic development causing problems of poverty and inequality are still continuing as compared to the scenario of the rest of India. This paper is based on the theoretical studies on political science and economics. The empirical analysis made in the paper is based on the secondary data published by different organizations, institutions and journals. This paper shows the interdependent nature of regional development pertaining to poverty and inequalities.

**Key Words:** Region, poverty, economic problems, development schemes and disparities.

## ***Capital Inflows and Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis for India***

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The present study attempts to examine the impact of capital inflows on economic growth of India during the period of 1991- 2012. The study also analyzes trends and composition of capital inflows in India since the post reform period, i.e., 1991. The empirical analysis is based on multivariate model of pair wise co- integration test and pair wise Granger Causality tests for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), Index of Industrial Production (IIP- as a proxy for growth rates) and Gross Domestic Products (GDP). The results of the pair- wise Granger Causality tests reveal that economic growth (IIP) Granger causes FDI and FPI. This has relevance for economic policy after liberalization in India. It implies that the past information on economic growth improves the predictability of FDI. We further observe that there is a bi-directional causal relationship among these variables: growth rate (IIP) and FPI, IIP and FDI, GDP and FPI, IIP and GDP. But interestingly, FDI has a unidirectional causal relationship with GDP. It explains that the sound economic growth of the country attracts additional capital inflows. It means that the high inflows of capital have no positive impact on economic growth. This result suggests that, in the post reform period, instability in the trend behaviour of IIP can be explained partly by the instability in the trend behaviour of the inflows of foreign capital with some lagged effects.

**Keywords:** Capital Inflows, Economic Growth, Unit Root, Cointegration, Causality.

## **Factors Affecting Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Analysis**

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Given the wide fluctuations in growth rates across developed and developing countries, it is useful to examine the growth determining process and identify robust factors of economic growth in India. In literature, there exists large numbers of factors identified as growth stimulants such as investment in physical capital, human capital, trade openness, exchange rate, foreign direct investment, etc. In this paper, an attempt has been made to investigate the factors that determine economic growth in India. The present study has applied Johansen co- integration and Granger causality approach to

analyze the relationship between economic growth and its determinant factors. The results of this study identify the long-run cointegration and multiple short-run causal relationships, both bidirectional and unidirectional, between economic growth and the determinant factors.

Keywords: Growth determinants, Economic growth, Johansen Cointegration, Granger Causality

## **Globalization and International Disparity in Human Development with Reference to Asian Countries**

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This paper analyzes the globalization process and the objective is to determine in which way is possible to reorient the globalization process, in order to promote the global and local human development relationship with human development. Globalization is a non-stop economic process. Asian countries must become, both at home and abroad, examines the nexus between human resource development, economic competitiveness and globalization. It also analyses international disparity with respect to human development among the chosen countries.

Keywords: Globalization, Human development, Inequality.

## **India: Towards Economic Growth and Sustainable Development**

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Development is concerned with the transformation of the individuals, households, communities, private as well as public institutions through human beings, who will in turn ensure that available resources are properly managed and directed towards societal improvements. Growth refers to increase in the country's capacity to produce the output of goods and services within the country. It implies either a larger stock of productive capital, or a larger size of supporting services like transport and banking, or an increase in the efficiency of productive capital and services. Economic growth means the increase in real national income of a country. India is fast becoming a great economic power. The growth rate that India enjoys is second only to China among the major economies in the world. India has been able to manage around 8% growth rate for last few years. India achieved 7.8% economic growth in Xth plan, 8.2% in XIth Plan and aimed 9% in XIIth plan (2012-17). However, India achieved poorly 6.9% growth rate of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) at factor cost of 2004-05 prices in 2011-12 because of global economic meltdown. The GDP of a country is derived from the

different sectors of the economy, namely the agricultural sector, the industrial sector and the service sector. Economy and environment are interdependent for development. Development that ignores its repercussions on the environment will destroy the environment that sustains life forms. On the other hand, sustainable development is a strategy of development that manages all assets; natural, human technological and financial to increase long term wealth and well-being. It allows all future generations to have a potential average quality of life that is at least as high as that which is being enjoyed by the current generation. Economic growth with sustainable development means a sustainable increase in growth rate without any adverse effect on availability of current resources in an economy. Economic development, which aims at increasing the production of goods and services to meet the needs of a rising population, puts greater pressure on the environment. In the initial stages of development, the demand for environmental resources was less than that of supply and now at present, the world is faced with increased demand for environmental resources but their supply is limited due to overuse and misuse. Sustainable development aims at promoting the kind of development that minimizes environmental problems and meets the needs of the present generation without compromising with the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.

Present paper discusses economic growth, sustainable development, their relationship conceptually and sustainable economic growth. Moreover, it describes recent status of India's growth rate in detail and projections on it as compared with other countries in short.

**Keywords:** India, Growth Rate, Sustainable Development, Sector and Plan.

## **New Capitalism and Violence: The Case of Special Economic Zones in India**

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Ethical assessment of the means and ends of development is important. The paper deals with the means and ends of development with respect to the postmodern capitalism or new capitalism. India, through its five year plans, has followed development as a philosophy and ideology of the state. But with neo-liberalism, there has been a shift in the means of development from the state to the market in many vital areas. This paradigm shift from growth with social justice and empowerment to neo-liberal development has led to systemic and structural violence. This has been made possible through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) serving the interests of crony capitalists. The paper explores how the practice of crony capitalism in free market

economy in India, as in the case of SEZs, increases the 'crisis of modernity' leading to exploitation and social inequality. The proposed universal values of development like life-sustenance, equity, security, identity, capability expansion and 'well-being' are definitely undermined. The new capitalism and the market promote exclusion and isolation and the state is not being accessible, responsive and accountable. This kind of development is certainly not democratic and participatory and thus violent.

## **Impact Evaluation of an Awareness Campaign: Can formalization benefit self-employed microfinance clients in India?**

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This study analyzes whether simple distribution of information and training on formalization can affect the registration status. And if yes, are growth and/or other business outcomes affected subsequently? The intervention is implemented randomly among the informal clients of an Indian MFI. Using a Baseline and three follow-up surveys we estimate difference-in-difference models to assess the short and medium-term effects of formalization. We document large causal effects of the awareness campaign on formalization rates. Initially, awareness about formalization (i.e. knowledge about registration processes, benefits and costs of formalization) was very low. One year after the launch of the intervention the rate of formalization among the treated clients amounted to 80 percent. This suggests that the mere lack of knowledge about the processes is a major hindrance to joining the formal sector. Given the high rates in formalization we are able to assess changes in socio-economic and business related outcomes due to formalization. Here we observe a rather disappointing picture. We document some improvement in business management practices and increased advertisement activities.

Keywords: Informal Sector, Formalization, Randomized controlled Trial, Microfinance, Difference-in-Difference

## **Development of Turkish Economy: Past, Present and Future**

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In this study, the past, present and future of Turkish economy has been analyzed. Through a historical perspective, priorities of Turkish Economic Development Plans, sectoral differentiation in the economy and formation and sustainability of the economic stability has been emphasized. Turkey has a geographical location at the middle of three continents: Asia, Europe and Africa and at the center of energy transportation and international trade between East and West. This increases its importance of Turkey as a developing power.

The target of the Turkish economy has been determined as of year 2023: 100th anniversary of declaration of Turkish Republic. Within the targets are to increase the existing per capita income 2.5 times from 10,000 USD to 25,000 USD and to become one of the ten largest economies of the world. The paper is going to show if the target is reachable for Turkish economy by also emphasising some risks arising from other regions of the World which effect Turkey's performance.

**Key Words:** Turkish Economy, Development, Growth, Turkey, Macroeconomics

## **What Determines the Household Expenditure on Engineering Education? Findings from Delhi, India**

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The paper examines the patterns and determinants of household expenditure on engineering education in Delhi using the data collected from a survey of 1178 fourth year students from 11 degree level engineering institutions in the academic year 2008-09. Survey covers the studnets from different departments of study (brodly categorised as traditional and IT related courses) and type of institutuions (government and private). The patterns of household expenditure on engineering education is analysed with the help of analytical tables on different socio-economic aspects of studnets such as: gender, religion, income of the household, location (rural-urban). Factors determining household expenditure on engineering education is estimated using



multiple regression analysis which includes both continuous and categorical variables. The paper finds that households have spent a significant portion of their annual income per children to provide an engineering degree. Further, the larger household expenditure on engineering education in Delhi is not only because of high tuition and other fees charged by the institutions, but also due to higher expenditure incurred on non-fee and additional heads of expenditure.

**Keywords:** Household Expenditure; Engineering Education; Delhi; Traditional and IT-related Engineering Courses; Type of Engineering Institutions

### **Democratic Decentralisation, People's Rights and Development: From the Panchayati Raj Institution to the Right to Information Act**

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This paper basically argues that in thinking of development and specifically the inclusive development we need to focus upon people-centred approach. Galvanising the existing democratic institutions through empowerment of people can be picked up as a measure to the decade's long problem of steady development at the grass root level. So far we have achieved abysmally less through the inception of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in 1990s to vitalise and trickle down the process of resource distribution and development. Tracing the lacunae in the PRIs the paper is all about empowerment of the people to let them claim their share by their own assertion (a Right Based Approach (RBA) to development). The strategy of development through merely institutional set up has become an obsolete approach towards development and to empower people has become the need of the time, specifically in a post liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) era of interconnectedness. In this regard the paper further focuses the new development discourses based on people's rights and openness in governance and policy formulation in handling issues and problems. The inception of Right to Information (RTI) in 2005 has opened a new chapter of transparency and accountability in tapping the resources for the different targets with a better flow. Even after the six decades of investment in development of rural India we have received nearly nothing. The pace of development is crawling and has no parity with the growth rate. Addressing all these shortcomings of the early approaches towards development the paper focuses upon the new approach, based on informed and empowered people claiming development as their right through RTI. Further we need a strong support and inter linkages with other contemporary discourses, like civil society, RTE, right to food, addressing the issues and problems of people in a democratic manner in the true sense of the term.

**Key words:** Development, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), civil society, Right to Information (RTI), empowerment, rights.

## **Comparative Study of Agriculture Sector In China And India**

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Agriculture has played a key role in the development of human civilization. The comparative study of agriculture sector is been done through output , machinery and rural population. . Output in Chinese agriculture has grown rapidly for the last several decades, as reported by the Statistical System in China. Productivity is the increase in input that cannot be attributed to the corresponding increase in input use. The increase in TFP is the measure of the increase in efficiency with which labor and capital are used. Prior to the reform both India and China's growth was sluggish. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) indices capture the effect of improvements in technology. The agricultural TFP growth accelerates in China after 1979 and in India after 1974, although China's agricultural sector clearly outperforms India's. The main explanation of these differentials is that agricultural growth in China benefited from more fundamental institutional and policy reforms in agriculture than India. Total factor productivity is been calculated through the functional forms that are popular, ie Cobb-Douglas and Translog production functions. In the estimation, we follow a general to specific approach by first estimating Translog functions and then testing whether Cobb-Douglas functions can be nested within them. The growth of Chinese agricultural output is increasing at a rate 4% whereas there is a decline in the output growth of the Indian agriculture sector.

**Key words:** Agriculture, Total Factor Productivity, Cobb Douglas, Translog, Output

## **Politics of India's Economic Reforms (1991-2004):**

### **Comparative Analysis of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh,**

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This paper argues that the outcome of various policies of economic reform is determined by the politics as much as the merits of particular policies. Based on the field survey of states such as Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, and at the national level, this two-level analysis advances the argument that merit of a policy alone is not adequate to ensure desired outcome. The paper further challenges the argument that political ideology entirely determines the politics of endorsement and politics of

resistance. With the rise of non-institutionalized political parties with greater bargaining power in coalition era, the deliberation and debate over various merits and shortcomings of policies of India's economic reform are driven less by ideological understanding more by the considerations of coalitional politics in which populist objectives play dominant part. Using years of empirical study, this paper makes observations about the content and direction of India's economic reform, and shares valuable insights to diverse regional developments and challenges associated with them.

Keywords: Ideology, economic reform, non-institutionalised parties, coalition politics, state power.

### ***The Growth-Development Nexus: Evidence from Indian Districts***

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and

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In this paper we examine the nexus between growth and development using recursive structural equation system which, to the best of our knowledge, has not been tried so far to examine such relationships in the Indian context. Another novel feature of our study is that we use district-level data to capture greater heterogeneity at a sub-state level. We use growth rate of per capita income (PCI) as an indicator of economic growth, and infant mortality rate (IMR) and literacy rate as the development outcomes. We find that IMR and literacy rate have positive and statistically significant effect on growth rate of PCI. Our results also show that growth rate of PCI has a positive and statistically significant effect on IMR and literacy rate. Further sensitivity analysis is performed to test robustness of these findings.

**Key words:** growth, development, structural equation system, seemingly unrelated regressions (SUR)

## **The RMPs in Rural Healthcare Market: Case Study of Indian Sundarbans**

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and  
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This paper reviews the role of rural medical practitioners in the context of rural healthcare market with special reference to the Indian Sundarbans. It discusses the RMP's nexus with other providers in the healthcare market. It also shows who visits them, why visit them and their knowledge, attitude and practice. Given the overwhelming dominance of the RMPs in the rural healthcare market, this paper suggests that the RMPs should be incorporated into the formal health system after giving them some training.

## **Growth and Inequality in Post-Reform Development in India – Estimating Spatial and Temporal Characteristics**

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The basic hypothesis raised in this paper is that the growth process has widened income inequality between regions and between different sectors within the same region. In the light of the wide range of evidences portraying regional divergence in per capita real income in India, the basic object of this study is to locate some macroeconomic parameters likely to have significance in determining the rate of growth of per capita real income and hence behave as the endogenous sources of regional divergence of growth performance. Growth performance in India improved during the post-reform period mainly because of the high growth in the services sector. But economic growth across Indian states has been highly uneven. There has been a significant income gap between richer and poorer states in India simply because of growth differentials across states. This study observed that the regional inequality is explained significantly by the inequalities in income from all of the three major sectors, but not at the same rate. The contribution of services sector's income inequality was the highest to overall income inequality in India. It is revealed that the regional variation in manufacturing output plays a significant role in regional growth differential in states' total income. The impact of the dispersion of agricultural growth on overall regional inequality has been the least.

**Key words:** inequality, economic growth, India.

## **Scheduled Castes, Development and Education**

Pooja Singh and Virender Kumar Chandoria

This paper critically examines the contemporary reality of education of children belonging to Scheduled Caste. The SCs have been historically excluded from formal education due to their oppression under caste feudal society. However, the categories themselves are far from homogenous in terms of class, region, religion and gender and what we face today is an intricately complex reality. Bearing this in mind this paper attempts to provide a contextualized understanding of the field situation of the education of SC children and issues and problems that directly or indirectly have a bearing on their future educational prospects. It looks critically and contextually at educational developments of the Scheduled Caste with a view to arrive at an understanding of what policy and programmatic applications can be made to improve their situation.

Keywords: Scheduled Castes, feudal society, Development, Education

## **Technology Intensity of Indian Manufacturing Exports: A Way Ahead**

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In a globally competitive scenario, countries completely relying on exports of primary products face constraints in the long run development process. Negative trends in the secular terms of trade, uncertainty arising from price variability and the consequent fluctuating export earnings, difficulties in achieving economic diversification have all proven to be detrimental for such countries amid development challenges and low incomes. With the development process, there is a shift from natural resource based and low technology intensive exports to medium and high technology intensive exports. The paper seeks to capture the shift in the technology intensity of India's manufacturing exports in the post liberalized period. The study is based on the data extracted from UNCOMTRADE-WITS database (SITC REV-3). Further, OECD classification of manufacturing industries on technology intensity is taken into consideration. Using trade indicators (such as RCA) and regression model, the analysis reveals a steady, albeit slow shift from low technology intensive exports to medium-low technology intensive exports in India. Though improvement was marked for the medium-high technology intensive exports, dominance of low technology intensive exports still persists. The major factors for the persistence of low technology intensive exports are low level of R&D in manufacturing sector, lack of skilled personnel, relatively low level of FDI and competitiveness. However, in case of high technology intensive manufacturing exports, India still lags behind. The study highlights incentivizing high technology intensive export as a concern for the policy makers.

Keywords: Technology Intensity, Manufacturing, Exports, India

## **Technological Spillover Effects of Foreign Direct Investment in Electronic Industry**

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Developing countries have keen interest in Foreign Direct Investment with the fervent hope that foreign inflow (cash or technology) will invariably translate into domestic development, hence the adoption of open door policy should not be surprising. The spillover effect has been identified as an important channel through which domestic firms benefit from foreign direct investment (FDI). With the impetus of globalization, the economic contact between countries is becoming closer and mutual dependence is strengthening. The change of a country's technology often comes not from its R&D, but is the results of knowledge diffusion and technology transfer. This paper specially focus on the analysis of the channels of such spillovers and find that the transfer of technology occurs through movement of high-skilled workers from FDI firms to domestic firms as well as through network externalities among high-skilled Workers, Trade, Imitation, Competition and Linkages with foreign firms. Since FDI accelerates the diffusion of knowledge around the world, it has become an important channel of the international technology diffusion. And inward FDI not only increases the capital stock, but also raises the technological level of the host country through spillover effects. Therefore, the empirical study on spillover effects is of great practical significance. For this study data has been gathered form electronic industries of Noida and multiple regression analysis is used to analyse the relationship between independent and dependent variables. Results showed that the domestic electronic companies of Noida are experiencing technological spillover effect of FDI and it is creating a positive impact on Skills of workers and Income inequality. Hence, the paper intends to provide guidance to investors as well as furnish policymakers in crafting out policies tailored at attracting foreign investors.

Keywords: FDI, Spillover effects, Network externalities

## **Steering India towards Inclusive Green Growth**

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The poverty is endemic in this world and will always be prone to ecological and other crisis. In Stockholm Conference 1972, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said "of all the pollutants we face, the worst is poverty. We want more development". Whatever is the protestation of the Government at the national and international level, the poverty persists. It perseveres on the scale that is not acceptable. At this juncture the issue that is gnawing

all of us is that why despite all the technological advancements, we have failed to eradicate poverty? Why the conflict between development and protection of environment is steadily increasing? What is the solution?

Rapid pace of inclusive growth is the only answer to tackle of all those who are at the bottom of the economic pyramid. Undoubtedly it is the state that has to play the leading role to ensure inclusive green development, yet every entity must understand that they have equal but differentiated responsibility to ensure harmony between the two pillars of dignified human existence.

Keywords: Poverty, Conflict, Inclusive Green Development

### **Regional Development, Poverty And Inequality In India**

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Poverty and inequality in India are increasingly becoming polarised along regional and class lines, according to the country's first ever 'Social Development Report' which was conducted by Amit Bhaduri a social scientist, the report speaks of a 'fourth world' of marginalized peoples that exists within this country of 1 billion-plus that while aspiring to be an economic superpower is also home to one in four of the world's undernourished.

After the world war second India with other developing countries, choose a strategy of import substitution as a means of industrializing to develop country and its living standard. During the independence in India only 17% people were literate due to this reason job and business industry was also not so developed. Indian mass wants changes in their lifestyle they started to read and write. Officially Indian policymakers have always been concerned with the reduction of poverty and inequality and somehow they did it. However, between the first five year plan after independence in 1947 and the turn of the century, Indian economic policy making went through a sea of change.

Keywords: Poverty, inequality in India, women status, economy, regional development.

## **Regional Growth, Poverty and Inequality in India**

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&

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India is making a great headway economically, socially, politically, culturally etc. in consonance with significant variations in development among states and sectors. The sectorial composition of the output of the economy has changed significantly over the years, the three sectors are making a great advance collectively but overall the higher economic acceleration, post reform period has occurred in the service sector than industry sector while agricultures' share in gross domestic product (GDP) have sharply declined. The agricultural sector has contributed meager in employment, whereas services and industry sectors have played a dominant role. The drop in poverty was meager, that was larger in urban areas than rural areas thus the rural remained much higher than urban poverty. Inequality has also increased nationally where urban inequality is much more than rural inequality. This paper principally focuses on the trends of sectorial composition of GDP in the Indian economy, the employment pattern of the sectors, poverty and inequality, state wise during 2005-06 to 2010-11.

**Key words:** Regional development, Poverty and Inequality

## **Globalization and Exclusion of Tribal's in India**

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This research paper tries to explores and examines the interaction between globalization and tribal's, in the context of the country's past decade of economic reform. Impact of Globalisation, both theoretically and practically, can be observed in different economic, social, cultural, political, finance, and technological dimensions of the world. Despite the fact that India's neo-liberal economy is backed by experts in global economy and its model of development has indeed reduced economic inequalities to certain extent but it is still far from the goal as it is known that India is still home to more poor people than the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa but its impact on policy implementation is not there to be seen. The most disturbing element in the



process of Globalisation is its relentless drive towards cultural sameness or universalism. Globalisation is not merely a question of marginalization for indigenous peoples it is a multi-pronged attack on the very foundation of their existence and livelihoods. New trade and investment agreements, has forced indigenous peoples to defend their homelands under an invasion of unprecedented rate and scale. The new economic regime has led to liberalisation, privatization and globalisation of economy and thus it as been treated as powerful threat to the survival of tribal communities. Vast indigenous knowledge, rich culture and traditions, and any hope of preserving the natural world, and a simpler, more holistic way of life for future generations.

**Keywords:** Economic reforms, Globalization, Tribal's, Marginalization, Inequalities, Indigenous

## **Marginal Cost of Economic Development: The Developmental Strategy with Educationally Deprived National Minority**

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The concept of marginal cost is very important in production process in the same way the marginal cost of economic development cannot be neglected in a developing economy where a large section of marginalized group forms the basis of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the form of farmers, laborers, artisans, hawkers, milkmen, shopkeepers, drivers, and salesmen. Developmental strategy cannot neglect the role of basic services provided by this important group. If proper training and education is provided to organize their skills, Economic Development may be enhanced with quality. Muslims are the largest minority who also form the biggest group of unorganized artisans and unskilled laborers including largest child labor in the nation due to poor status of educational and economic condition. Sachchar committee Report has declared that Muslims are in double disadvantageous position, with low level of education combined with low quality education. Apart from it Psychological factors hamper the educational and mental development and thus this class is always trapped in a special kind of 'inferiority complex' as well as in 'extreme excitement' which is harmful for them and for Nation too. This paper discusses some practical causes of economic and social deprivation as well as isolation of Muslim minority from the National scenario of economic development. Marginal cost development can be minimized by taking care of the precious role of this largest marginalized group in national development.

**Key Words:** Marginal Cost, Minority, Vicious Circle, Holistic Development

## **Climate Change and Economic Growth: A Critical Analysis**

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This paper tries to analyze the impact of climate change on the economic growth of the national economies. The economic impact of climate change is usually measured as the amount by which the climate of a given period will affect output or GDP in that period. Climate change is the most potent threat to the growth and development of economy. Higher temperature not only affects the level of output but it also reduces the growth rate. Further higher increase in temperature has negative influence on the agriculture and industrial sectors as well as investment patterns thus reducing the overall growth rate. Lower output due to climate change will cause reduction in investment which in turn will reduce capital accumulation leading to lower output and thus lower growth. The impact of climate change is only seen in static approach as how much climate change affects social welfare but its dynamic approach which includes effect on economic growth and future welfare, is totally ignored. Thus it becomes necessary to investigate this dynamic effect. It has been estimated that in the decade of 1990-2000 there was a decrease of around 2% world GDP due to climate change.

**Key words:** Climate Change, Growth, Output, GDP, Adaptation.

## **An Analysis of Performance of Social Sector and The Indian Growth Story**

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Public financing system in India is characterised by stagnant and inadequate levels of public spending on social sector, thus, providing more space to the private sector for an investment which is more inequitable and less regulated. This paper aims to analyse the performance of social sector and the Indian growth story during post-reforms period in the light of objective of achieving inclusive growth. Despite spending higher proportion

of GSDP on education and health by less developed states, the performance of most of these does not match with the developed states in terms of social attainment indicators. The study brings out that there is some sort of mismatch between the rate of economic growth, public expenditure on social sector and social attainment indicators. The study recommends that apart from the need to increase allocations for the social sector, there is imperative need to raise substantially the tax revenues which will make the former possible. To accomplish this, the tax base definitely needs to be expanded, but more immediately, better tax compliance and reduction in revenues forgone through various tax incentives to wealthy and corporate sector needs to be focused on. This calls for a concerted effort to make India's growth story more inclusive in the future.

Keywords: Education, Expenditure, Growth, Health, Social sector

### ***Child Labour and the Law: Rights of the Child***

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Children constitute over 400 million of the one billion plus population of India. If childhood can be endowed with the minimum requisites for healthy growth and development, it can be an important factor for the development of the entire nation. Special treatment to children should be granted because they are more vulnerable. Access to justice is the primary need and right of every human being including children. The legal system of a country is part of its social system and reflects the social, political, economic and cultural characteristics of that society. Children as a class need support of law and the government has a major responsibility through its courts, law enforcement agencies and the legal aid mechanism. There is a need to develop a comprehensive policy on children, which would look at the whole child and not compartmentalize the issues. Education to every child must be ensured because education is the most effective tool for empowerment and human development. Child labour is a serious impediment in attaining this goal of education for all. Banning child labour will involve an expense but in the interest of the nation we must bear this cost. There has to be an end to the intolerable exploitation of children through child labour. Poverty can no longer be an excuse for child labour. A comprehensive law to address and combat the gigantic problem of child labour is required. Also the rehabilitation of child labour is still to be incorporated in various legislations. The paper focuses on the legal framework relating to child labour in India and recent developments in this area.

## **Food Security as an Anti Poverty instrument in India (An Empirical Study of East Delhi)**

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India is one of fast growing economies in the world, but still is known as the capital of hunger people. The FAO, WFP, WFC, IFPRI and other Non Governmental Organizations are come together on the same platform to tackle the problem of food insecurity at world -wide. But their efforts to reduce the level of poverty will not successes until or unless there should be effective implementation and execution of policies to enhance food security at micro level. In India, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997, as an accountable and transparent distribution system of food for poor. This paper is based on an empirical study and through the light on the consumption expenditure of poor people in east Delhi. The objective of this paper is to find effectiveness of PDS in raising the level of calories intake among the poor people. This paper studies the following points (i) role of PDS in raising the level of calories intake (ii) a comparative analysis of PDS and cash transfer. This study find out that PDS act as an effective tool in raising the level of calorie intake among the poor people and reduce the level of poverty.

**Keywords:** Food Security, PDS, Calories Intake, Cash Transfer

## **Financial Assistance for Development: Boon or Bane A study on Bangladesh's economy**

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The history of Bangladesh is marred by many unfortunate arrays of events that have left the country seeking for financial assistance from the rest of the world. The country which gained independence much recently when compared to its other neighbors in south Asia, the path of development has been more tedious and cumbersome. There has been an ongoing debate on the need for development assistance and whether the underdeveloped country should accept development assistance from the leading economies or they should look for alternative way of financing its expenses. This paper attempts to address this issue for a low income economy like Bangladesh. In order to achieve this objective, this study employs static linear regression analysis using Ordinary Least Square estimate to explore the relationship between growth rate of Gross Domestic Product and Net Financial Development Assistance to Bangladesh from

the rest of the world. The data ranging for the period from 1971 to 2009 has been taken from the official site of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The results indicate that Net Financial Development Assistance, in case of Bangladesh has no significant role in the growth rate of the economy. Further the results are also tested with Vector Auto Regression using two years lag. This strongly lends support to the insignificant role of Foreign aids in the development of Bangladesh. These results have further important implications for the policy makers in Bangladesh for achieving a sustainable growth.

Keywords: Development, Growth, Regression Analysis, Net Financial Development Assistance, VAR Analysis

## **Population Density, Optimal Infrastructure And Economic Growth**

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This paper develops an OLG model with endogenous fertility and education decisions to analyze the impact of transportation infrastructure on economic growth. This study argues that there is an optimal distribution of infrastructure in the region to boost the transition of an economy from economic stagnation towards the developing phase. The study assumes that the population induced productivity improvements and provision of optimal infrastructure in the region will form the two necessary conditions for this transition. In line with what is actually seen during the process of development, if the transportation costs as a fraction of labor in-come are assumed to be decreasing, results obtained under section 2 imply a paradox. At a macro-economic level, the model proposes simpler micro-foundations of the geographical interpretations of economic growth in order to study the effect of population density on growth. The higher population density enables the set-up costs of additional infrastructure in that region to be created, opening the possibility of enhanced welfare. But lagging behind on additional investments in infrastructure could prolong the transition. Using time series data for years 1960-2010 on India, the study examines the role of transportation infrastructure on economic growth. Empirical evidences, with the help of OLS estimations, suggest that there is a negative impact of infrastructure costs on the fertility decisions of the parents and similarly, a positive impact of population density on economic growth. With the help of Granger causality test, study confirms the unidirectional causality between population density and economic growth. The study also reflects the government's emphasis on building new roads than building new railway tracks considering the costs involved.

Keywords: Population Density, Optimal Infrastructure, Economic Growth, OLG model

### ***An Analysis of Trade, Growth and Poverty in South Asia: 1975-2011***

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and

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This paper analyzes the pattern of trade, growth and poverty in South Asia 1975 to 2011. The volume of Intra- regional trade in the region's total trade was very small, only 2.31 percent in case of export and 1.67 in case of import in 1975. Though, intraregional exports have grown up to 5.1% in 2010. In the SAARC region, the share of GDP in services is almost 50 percent or more except Bhutan and Afghanistan. The share of the agriculture recently has dropped below 20 percent all South Asian countries except Pakistan it was 22 percent in 2011. The importance of foreign trade varies as indicated by trade to GDP among the different South Asian countries. It is the highest in the case of the Sri Lanka followed by Bangladesh. In the case of India, foreign trade to GDP ratio was only 12 percent of its GDP in 1975 and increased 54 percent in 2011. India's share of trade in services of GDP it was only 2 % of GDP in 1975, increased to 14 percentages in 2011 which shows the drastic increase in trade in services.

South Asia has the world's largest concentration of poor people — more than 500 million people live on less than \$1.25 a day. The trade complementary index shows that India's export and import matched with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Exports and imports of goods and services (% of GDP) in South Asia were 7 % in 1975 and 23 percent in 2011 and import share 9 percent in 1975 and 29 percent in 2011. The study suggests that South Asian countries should focus on trade cooperation for reducing poverty and attains the high economic growth rate by minimizing inefficiencies.

**Keywords:** Intra regional Trade, Economic Growth, Poverty

### **Impact of Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Rural Poor: A Case Study of Balasore District, Odisha**

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The emergence of Anti-poverty programmes and planning for rural development is the keen interest for increasing the standard of living of the vulnerable sections. This paper has tried to examine the impact of poverty alleviation schemes (basically- PMGSY, MGNREGA and IAY) on the standard of living of the poorer section at the village level.

The methodology of the study largely based on primary survey was made by structured questionnaire from the rural households in four Villages, Balasore district. To know the impact factor, households were collected on the basis of simple random sampling, various socio-religious groups and operation of anti-poverty programmes were taken into consideration. And the experiment teaches us that the regional approaches are having a reasonable proposition for the substantial scope for an entry point for rural development and standard of living.

Keywords: Impact, Anti-Poverty Programmes, Standard of living

### **Educating Women, Educating Societies: A Comparative Study of Policy Initiatives in India And Australia.**

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India's commitment for equality among people is not only a policy statement but a constitutional obligation. However, inequality among different strata of the population in Indian society can hardly be overlooked. Gender (in) equality is one among such inequalities prevailing in India today. Gender inequality in India is not only at the level of material inequality but is deeply entrenched in the power hierarchies preformed and re-performed through gender relations and roles. A strong patriarchy, both public and private, entrenched in the cultural norms, rules and everyday living provides an ideological and material basis for the propagation of gender inequality in all the spheres of life. Education is not only an end of development but also a means through which social change and development can be ushered in. Hence, one of the major focus areas of the Indian education policies formulated since independence have the component of education for women aiming at social change with a more gender equal development. However, despite six decades of effort since independence India still have around 40% of women illiterates and figures very low in international gender equality indices regarding education. The present study examines the education policies of India from a gender perspective, while comparing it with the education policies of Australia, which is one of the top most countries in education development index and GDI. India and Australia are two geo-political entities with many convergences and divergences. But so far as the gender inclusive policies are concerned, both the countries embarked into a policy era almost at the same time i.e. 1970. However, today Australia ranks 1st in GDI list whereas India ranks 116th in the same list in the year 2011. The present study is based on the analysis of educational policies of India and Australia from a feminist perspective using comparative approach. The study analyses the content of the policy documents using qualitative methodology. The analysis of policy documents is supplemented with secondary quantitative data to analyze the changes in the policy perspectives.

Keywords: Women, India, Australia, Gender inequality

## **Social Exclusion and Livelihood Issues of Dalits in Rural Areas**

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Eighty one per cent of the Dalits live in rural areas, most of them are landless labours and depend on work in the primary sector such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing as means of livelihood. Pursuing sustainable livelihoods is difficult for Dalits who often do not have appropriate education, skills or training. They are mostly deprived of adequate access to the basic needs of life such as health, education, housing, food, security, employment, justice and equity. Issues of sustainable livelihood, social and political participation of these groups exists as the major problem. They are unable to acquire and use livelihood rights and are thus excluded from main stream. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) guarantees the right to sustainable livelihood, social, political and economic development for all especially the disadvantaged groups. The Constitution, through various Directive Principles of State Policy, recognises various aspects related to work and livelihood. Although State strives to ensure for its people adequate means of livelihood, fair distribution of wealth and equal pay for equal work, it has failed to provide livelihoods rights to the Dalits in particular. In this context the present paper delineates about the social exclusion among Dalits and its effect on livelihood issues in rural areas. It also discusses the landholding patterns, incidence of poverty and declining of land among them. The paper evaluates the socio-economic condition and livelihood means of Dalits in rural areas. At the same time it evaluates about the various programmes run by the government and non-government agencies and its positive impact on the livelihood of Dalits.

Key Words: Dalit, Exclusion, Discrimination and Livelihood

## **Concept of Legal Aid Justice to the Poor/Marginalized Section In India**

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The modern Welfare State carried out a number of welfare schemes to the benefit of the poor and marginalized. On the one hand laws are enacted for the protection of the poor for such as Minimum Wages, Workmen's Compensation, Provident fund etc., while on the other hand many development schemes are meant to be enforced under the Executive power of the state. In due process of law such benefits must go to all those



are entitled. It has been seen that these people are generally ignorant about such policies and programmes because of social, educational and economic deprivation. Unfortunately those in most need of help are worst in terms of literacy and socio-economic backwardness. If the administrative procedures and laws are not strictly enforced then the Social justice as enshrined under the Constitution cannot be achieved. Therefore, this is necessary to provide Legal aid to the poor so as to enable them fight for their rights. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the concept of legal aid and intends to provide equal protection of law and its access to justice to all people especially the poor who lack means to knock at the door of justice.

Keywords: Legal Aid, Rights under Constitution, Development, Access to Justice and Poor.

### **Impact of Food Adulteration on Health and Poverty in India**

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Food is essential for nourishment and sustenance of life. Adulteration of food cheats the consumer and can pose serious risk to health in some cases. Food adulteration in India includes both willful adulteration and sub-standard food which do not conform to prescribe food standard. Rarely any food item is spared from malicious practice of food adulteration. Many dangerous chemicals and other items are added which have adverse effect on health. Turmeric is the basic ingredient of all our Indian cooking; it is adulterated with lead chromate. There are many other such examples. During our survey, we observed that there is another cause for food adulteration and i.e. low purchasing power of the poor. We have collected the prices of standard and sub-standard/adulterated main food items consumed by the people. We observed that there is a significant difference in prices. Because of the low-level of per capita income the poor are force to purchase adulterated food items which causes frequent illness and chronic diseases thereby more expenditure on health. Therefore, they remain poor. We observed that there is a vicious cycle of poverty and health deprivation is the most central aspect of the poverty in India.

Keywords: Food Adulteration, Health, Vicious Cycle, Poverty

## **Employment Patterning and Mobility among Migrants in Urban Maharashtra: A Gendered Perspective**

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Using the unit level data of the 64th NSS Round the present paper explains the changing nature of urban labour markets and consequent changes in the composition and work characteristics of the urbanward migrants. It further presents a clear picture of the anatomy of urban exclusion and contends that marginalization and exclusionary phenomena are visible among the migrants in the state of Maharashtra in the form of stereotyping of work and retarded upward employment mobility of women migrants vis-à-vis men migrants. It also throws light on the determinants affecting employment mobility among migrants by culling out a categorization of the nature of work of migrants based on their activity status and occupations (which may be taken as the closest possible proxy of formal and informal employment from the given data source, that is, NSS 64th Round). The results also show that there is a limited upward mobility among women migrants in comparison to men in terms of movement from informal to formal employment. The Cox regression analysis reveals that the transition from informal to formal employment with duration of stay varies across gender, educational levels and location of migrants, indicating changing nature of labour markets.

Keywords: Maharashtra, Migration, Gender Perspective

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