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**Compiled By:
Mr. Kumar Sanjay, CLDO
Mrs. S. Wadhawan, ALIO
Mrs. Poonam Mathur, SLIA**

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ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

1 Jain, R B

Emerging paradigms of administrative reforms.

YOJANA, 58, 2014(March): 24-29

The concept of NPM promotes government transparency, idea of consumer orientation, signifies innovating forms like contracting out, outsourcing of public service, which places a new focus of public ethics on the part of both the civil servants and the new functionaries employed by private and outsourcing agencies for delivery of public services on behalf of the state.

** ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

BANKING

2 Ananth, S and Sabri, T

[A critical look at the expansion of banking services through the business correspondent model: observations from Andhra Pradesh](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(8), 2014(22nd Feb.): 49-58

Examining the role of business correspondents in the expansion of banking services in Chittoor, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh, this paper attempts to shed light on what has been accomplished through the business correspondent model. Based on observations in the field, the findings are not readily extendable to all of India, though they make it possible to point to some policy suggestions. A major proposition is that individual business correspondents can be more effective than the other types of business correspondents in expanding financial inclusion through the business correspondent model at least in Andhra Pradesh.

** BANKING; BUSINESS-ANDHRA PRADESH.

CIVIL SERVICE

3 Chaturvedi, B K

Governance: civil service and politician interface

YOJANA, 58, 2014(March): 9-12

It has to be emphasized that the onus is on civil servants to strengthen public administration and good governance. However, while working as part of policy making or field responsibilities, it may be useful to understand the nature of the relationship between the political executive and the civil service. It is also necessary to appreciate the enormous inconvenience and widespread corruption faced by the people while availing public service.

** CIVIL SERVICE.

4 Mathur, B P

Reforming public services: embracing a new management philosophy

YOJANA, 58, 2014(March): 4-7

India should draw lessons from the experience of other countries and move towards creation of performance based organizations for public service delivery. This will make the machinery of government efficient, economical, sensitive to citizen's needs and transform it into professional and performance oriented management.

** CIVIL SERVICES.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 5 Aggarwal, Suresh Chand and Mehra, Yogieta S
Financial development and economic growth: evidence from India
PRAJNAN, 42(3), 2013(Oct-Dec): 263-274

The relationship between financial development and economic growth remains an enigma for the economists. Extensive review of the literature points out conflicting empirical evidence. Results also vary depending on the choice of indicators, stage of development of the economy and kinds of tests used. The present paper has explored the complex relationship between financial development and economic growth in India.

** ECONOMIC GROWTH; FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- 6 Lahiri, Ashok K
[The middle class and economic reforms.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(11), 2014(15th March): 37-44

The middle class is the basis of a strong and functional democracy. Indian economic policy has, in the past, focused almost entirely on the poor, but the end of poverty lies in the production of the middle class, one that would include many of those who are currently among the poor. This article offers a strategy that takes us away from an economy split between the poor and the rich, and from a charitable notion of economic redistribution to the possibility of rights-based claims for economic justice.

** ECONOMIC REFORMS.

ECONOMICS

- 7 Maiorano, Diego
[Continuity amid change in India's political economy from 1980-2004.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(9), 2014(1st March): 44-54

The social coalition that benefited from India's central government's economic policies remained unchanged between the pre-and post-economic reforms periods. The economic policies promoted by the central government between 1980-2004 - irrespective of the political party heading the cabinet-mostly benefited the middle class and the corporate sector, while the poor and the rural world were clearly relegated to a secondary position in the governments' policy priorities. From this point of view the election of the United Progressive Alliance government in 2004 might constitute a more important break with the past.

** ECONOMICS.

EDUCATION-INDIA

- 8 Krishnan, Simantini
[Political economy of India's tertiary education: persistence and change](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(11), 2014(15th March): 63-70

Privatization of tertiary education in liberalizing India has taken place in the presence of a centralized regulatory regime. This phenomenon does not conform to explanations that understand privatization as a direct consequence of withdrawal of the state from higher education and challenges the idea that liberalization has minimal impact on state funding of higher education. This article seeks to understand the phenomenon through a comparative analysis of the tertiary education sector in pre-and post-liberalization Karnataka which turned into a site of patronage and social management.

** EDUCATION-INDIA.

HISTORY-SOUTH ASIA

9 D'Souza, Radha

[Revolt and reform in South Asia: ghadar movement to 9/11 and after](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(8), 2014(22nd Feb.): 59-73

The ghadar movement holds the clues to unraveling two paradoxes of modern India. first, India remains a constitutional democracy even when authoritarianism is embedded in the architecture of the state. the second paradox is that internationally India is a model for "democratic-development" even though the country has regressed into an abyss of poverty, dispossession, internal strife, ecological precariousness, rising fundamentalisms and militarism since independence. The Ghadar centenary year is an opportune moment to reflect on the constitutive nature of the rebellion-repression-reform cycles that is formative of the Indian state and constitution.

** HISTORY-SOUTH ASIA.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

10 Jena, Vandana

People centric administration.
YOJANA, 58, 2014(March): 53-57

Participatory governance and stakeholder participation is the guiding principle for the administration and this was emphasized during the preparation of the approach paper for the 12th five year plan when over 950 organizations were consulted. The plan was put on the website and facebook to invite comments, so that people are consulted at the planning stage itself and the plan reflects the citizen's aspirations.

** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

11 Medury, Uma

Administration in the globalization era.
YOJANA, 58, 2014(March): 47-52

There is a need for a holistic approach to development, which is sustainable, gender sensitive and people-centred. In furthering development, the earliest minimalist state approach is giving way to complementary roles of state, market and civil society and their integration.

** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM -CHHATTISGARH

12 Krishnamurthy, Prasad, Pathania, Vikram and Tandon, Sharad

[Public Distribution System reforms and consumption in Chhattisgarh: a comparative empirical analysis](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(8), 2014(22nd Feb.): 74-81

Chhattisgarh's public distribution system reforms have been lauded as a model for the National Food Security Act, and as one that other states can emulate. Previous research has shown that PDS rice consumption increased in Chhattisgarh following reforms by the Raman Singh government, which began in 2004. However, one-third of PDS rice consumption growth in Chhattisgarh took place before 2004. This finding suggests that the pre-2004 reforms to fair price shop ownership and state procurement by the Ajit Jogi government contributed to PDS consumption growth.

** PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-CHHATTISGARH.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

13 Mor, Nachiket and George, Deepti

Strengthening rural lending.

YOJANA, 58, 2014(March): 14-17

The development of critical complementary infrastructure for customer data such as credit bureaus and alternate-data repositories; warehousing, particularly of the type which facilitates making electronic warehouse receipts directly available to small farmers; ;and registries; weather stations; registries for movable collateral; and the development of markets for second-hand assets, would also be very important to strengthen rural lending.

** RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

14 Ramesh Chand and Srivastava, S K

[changes in the rural labour market and their implications for agriculture.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(10), 2014(8th March): 47-54

The rural labour market is undergoing significant changes mainly due to rising employment opportunities, outside agriculture. The real wage rate for farm as well as non-farm rural labour is moving upwards. This has serious implications for the farm sector. This study examines the trend and pattern of rural labour diversification and identifies the underlying factors for this change.

** RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

URBANISATION

15 Duggal, Bindu

Urban poor in planned and unplanned cities: a study of Chandigarh and Ludhiana slums

MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 35(4), 2013(December): 33-50

The nation is busy expanding its industrial sector and urbanizing its cities. Urbanization has overpopulated the cities, causing proliferation of slums thereby leading to deterioration in the human settlement and overall physical environment in both planned and unplanned cities. The quality of life in the city suffers due to gap in the pace of migration and growth of infrastructure and services which

props out as multidimensional poverty reflected in inadequate housing, basic amenities and livelihood options of the slum dwellers.

** URBANISATION.

WATER SUPPLY-LUDHIANA

16 Bedi, Jaseep Kaur, Ghuman, R S and Bhullar, A S

Water supply and sewerage services in Ludhiana city: a study of financial constraints

MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 35(4), 2013(December): 23-32

The economic health of Ludhiana water supply utility is in a very poor state due to the prevalence of a large number of illegal recovery of water charges, decline in the real tariffs, wastage of water, consistently increasing cost of supply and the reluctance of the political and administrative managers to improve the economic health of the utility.

** WATER SUPPLY-LUDHIANA.