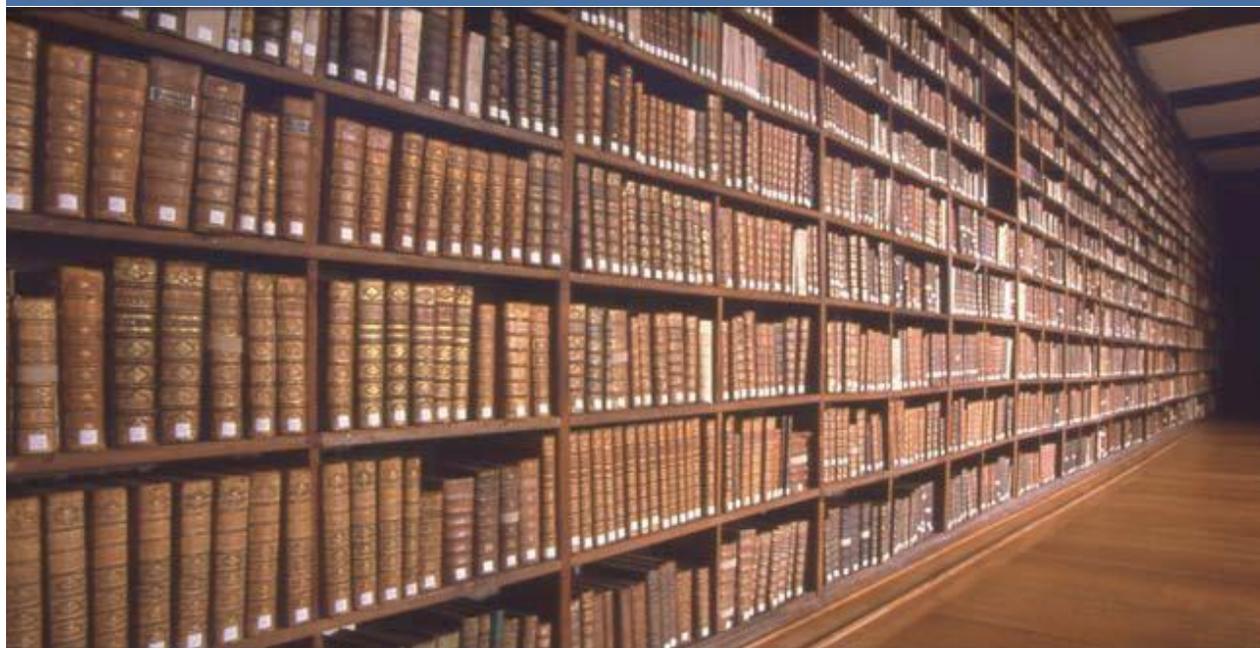




# Planning Commission

Government of India



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## **AGRICULTURE**

- 1 Ramesh Chand  
Dissecting agricultural performance since mid 1990s.  
YOJANA, 58(6), 2014(June): 10-15

Agricultural development strategy should be expanded to bring marketing in its fold to improve competition, reduce efficiency and harness market innovations. This should enable farmers to get better prices and higher share in prices paid by end users without adding to inflation. Without this, it will be very difficult to sustain the agricultural achievements of the last decade in the coming years. This article focus on the strategy to be adopted to improve the benefits of farmers and give the best of prices to the end users.

\*\* AGRICULTURE.

- 2 Sekhar, C S C  
Indian agriculture-a review of policy and performance.  
YOJANA, 58(6), 2014(June): 32-36

India managed to attain food self-sufficiency through a combination of technology-policy-institution framework. However, other functions of agriculture, namely providing surpluses and forward and backward linkages to non-agricultural sectors have largely remained unrealized. A policy reorientation to increase rural industrialization and skill improvement of the rural labour force is needed to move labour out of agriculture and increase productivity in agriculture. A better access of farmers to input and output markets, technology and rural infrastructure are needed.

\*\* AGRICULTURE-INDIA

- 3 Gulati, Ashok and Jain, Surbhi  
Investing to propel growth in Indian agriculture.  
YOJANA, 58(6), 2014(June): 5-8

What growth rate is needed in agriculture, and what is plausible to make sure that poverty banishes as fast as possible in India? Our take is that Indian agriculture has the potential to grow at 5 per cent per annum for the next ten years, if one were ready to take bold policy decisions, and thereby contribute its most important role in alleviating poverty, hunger and malnutrition, as research has revealed that GDP growth originating in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing the poverty and induce growth originating outside agriculture. This article focuses on some of these key issues of reducing poverty.

\*\* AGRICULTURE-INDIA.

## **CASTEISM**

- 4 Rodriques, Valerian  
[Political power and democratic enablement: Devraj Urs and lower caste mobilisation in Karnataka](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(25), 2014(21 June): 62-70

Lower caste mobilisation and organisation continues to inspire much of political imagination in India as being integral to processes of enablement and democratic inclusion. But there can be inclusion

without enablement and, at times, attempts at enablement without inclusion. This paper is a critical exploration of one of the important experiments led by Congress leader Devraj Urs in the 1970s in Karnataka that sought both inclusion and enablement of lower castes by deploying the resources of political power.

\*\* CASTE SYSTEM.

## **DEMOCRACY**

5 Oommen, M A

[Deepening democracy and local governance: challenges before Kerala](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(25), 2014(21 June): 42-46

Kerala's decentralised experience has demonstrated that democracy is more than just balloting. But deepening democracy is a continuous quest for justice and freedom. While participatory democracy has powerful theoretical arguments, its empirical basis continues to be weak. This article explores how far local governance in Kerala has deepened democratic practice and argues that the local governance system in the state needs to be reformed and redefined.

\*\* DEMOCRACY.

## **HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

6 Jayaraman, Rajshri, Ray, Debraj and Wang, Shing-Yi

[Engendered access or engendered care?: evidence from a major Indian hospital](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(25), 2014(21 June): 47-53

A central feature of many developing countries is the presence of significant gender differentials in health outcomes. Two potential factors that can account for this are that females access treatment later than males and that they receive differential care at the medical facility. This paper explores both of these in the context of eye care. The paper studies diagnostic and surgical outcomes of 60,000 patients who sought treatment over a three-month period in 2012 at the Aravind Eye Hospital in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The results show that at presentation, women have worse diagnoses than men for indicators of symptomatic illness.

\*\* HEALTH AND NUTRITION.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION**

7 Sohal, Sukhdev Singh

State of social sciences in higher education in South India.  
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 36(1), 2014(March): 87-100

The World Social Science Report (2010) noticed a 'confluence of crises' and emphasised demand for more and better social sciences. Globalisation has brought a dramatic growth in economic and social inequalities both within states and internationally. There is a major disjuncture between social science and society. In order to make social science relevant, pertinent and potent, social scientists have to scrutinise their own concepts about how society works and engage in vigorous self-examination of their approaches in order to define.

\*\* HIGHER EDUCATION.

## **INTERNATIONAL FINANCE**

8 Jamal, Nazia and Mujoo, Rachna

Analysing the impact of international capital flows on the real and financial sectors of India.  
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 36(1), 2014(March): 1-22

Capital flows are significant for a country when the quantum of those flows is high, steady and stable. the international capital flows, whether in the form of FDI or FPI has a potential to contribute in the economic

growth and development of an economy. The present study attempts to explain the effects of private capital inflows(CAPF) on some macro- economic variables in India using the time series data between 1992 to 2012 for the real and financial sectors. The study also tries to analyse trends and composition of net capital flows in India.

\*\* INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

## **POLITICAL ECONOMICS**

9 Baghchi, Amiya Kumar

Contextual political economy, not Whig economics.  
ECONOMETRICS JOURNAL, 38(3), 2014(May): 545-562

The paper has three objectives. First, it seeks to resuscitate a methodology of the history of economic thought that takes account of the problem-solving efforts of political economists rather than concentrating

entirely on the putative advances in techniques of analysis, detaching them from their political and social context. Second, it seeks to establish the priority of two Italian savants in theorising some basic features of capitalist growth long before its prime movers had been conceptualised in the eighteenth century. Third, it puts colonialism and imperialism as the ever-present components on centre stage.

\*\* POLITICAL ECONOMICS.

## **POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

10 Mittal, Nidhi

Socio-economic dimensions of growth: an analysis of  
poverty reduction and inequality in Haryana  
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 36(1), 2014(March): 23-40

This study contributes to the ongoing debate on how the growth experienced by Haryana in the recent years is impacting poverty and income distribution and investigates whether the higher economic growth in the post-reform period trickled down to favor the poor or is biased against the poor and whether it is accompanied by increased income inequality? In this context, the study attempts to analyse and understand the dynamics of growth process in Haryana, its NSS regions and social groups for the period 1993-94 to 2011-12 using NSSO consumption expenditure surveys and the poverty lines as per the Tendulkar Committee recommendations.

\*\* POVERTY ALLEVIATION.

## **REAL ESTATE**

11 Misra, Arun K and Goel, Nagendra

[Legislation for the real estate sector](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(25), 2014(21 June):54-61

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013, which was introduced by the United Progressive Alliance government in the Rajya Sabha in August 2013 and has since lapsed, provided for institution of a uniform regulatory environment, aimed at protecting the interests of homebuyers and establishing an adjudicatory mechanism for speedy adjudication of disputes. It imposed clear responsibilities on the promoter, buyer and the real estate agent and introduced standardisation in business practices which could ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector across the country. This paper brings out the pros and cons of this bill.

\*\* REAL ESTATE.

### **SLUM DEVELOPMENT-DELHI**

12 Dupont, Veronique

[Unpacking participation in Kathputli colony: Delhi's first slum redevelopment project, Act I](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(24), 2014(14 June):39-47

This paper examines Delhi's first slum in situ redevelopment project under public-private partnership undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority in Kathputli colony. At a time where the principle of community participation is recognised in policy documents, this research focuses on its implementation in this project, at the ground level, highlighting the challenges of participation in the context of a settlement with multiple communities. A preliminary assessment raises a series of questions regarding the management of such redevelopment projects. It further illustrates core issues for participation and mobilisation, including the role of non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations.

\*\* SLUM DEVELOPMENT-DELHI.

### **SURFACE TRANSPORT**

13 Ravibabu, M and Sree, V Phani

[Public transport for Indian urban agglomerations: a strong case for surface rail](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(23), 2014(7 June):105-116

Central, state and local governments have been investing in public transport infrastructure, especially on metro rail and bus rapid transit systems. However, surface rail based transit systems, which are ubiquitous and cost-effective in India, have not received the same attention and investment. This paper assesses the viability of surface rail as an urban transit option, and looks at the conditions that would enable its integration into urban transit systems, while simultaneously meeting the needs of long-distance traffic.

\*\* SURFACE TRANSPORT.

### **TRADE**

14 Singh, J P

Developing countries, agriculture and the World Trade Organization.

YOJANA, 58(6), 2014(June): 24-28

In the current era, balance among industry, services and agriculture sectors is necessary for strategizing trade policies. The political economy of agriculture generally features intense lobbying and complex politics given the size of entrenchment of agricultural lobbies in various countries.

Carefully calibrated agricultural trade policy from the developing world entails participation and consultations at the domestic level and use of effective negotiations tactics at the global level. These new issues must be reckoned against the growing share of the developing world in international trade both in traditional merchandise, such as agricultural products, but also in high-technology driven services.

\*\* TRADE; AGRICULTURE.

## **WATER**

15 Satapathy, Biraja Kabi

[Safe drinking water in slums: from water coverage to water quality](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(24), 2014(14 June): 50-55

This article analyses the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in slum households and compares it with the slum urban households using data from the 2011 census. It argues for a shift from the mere water supply coverage to an emphasis on quality water distribution. Intermittent water supply coupled with poor sanitation contributes to higher health risks. Promoting point-of-use water treatment and basic hygiene practices on safe handling and storage of water are important preventive health interventions. This article advocates for a shift from availability of infrastructure to delivery of service-level outcomes.

\*\* WATER.