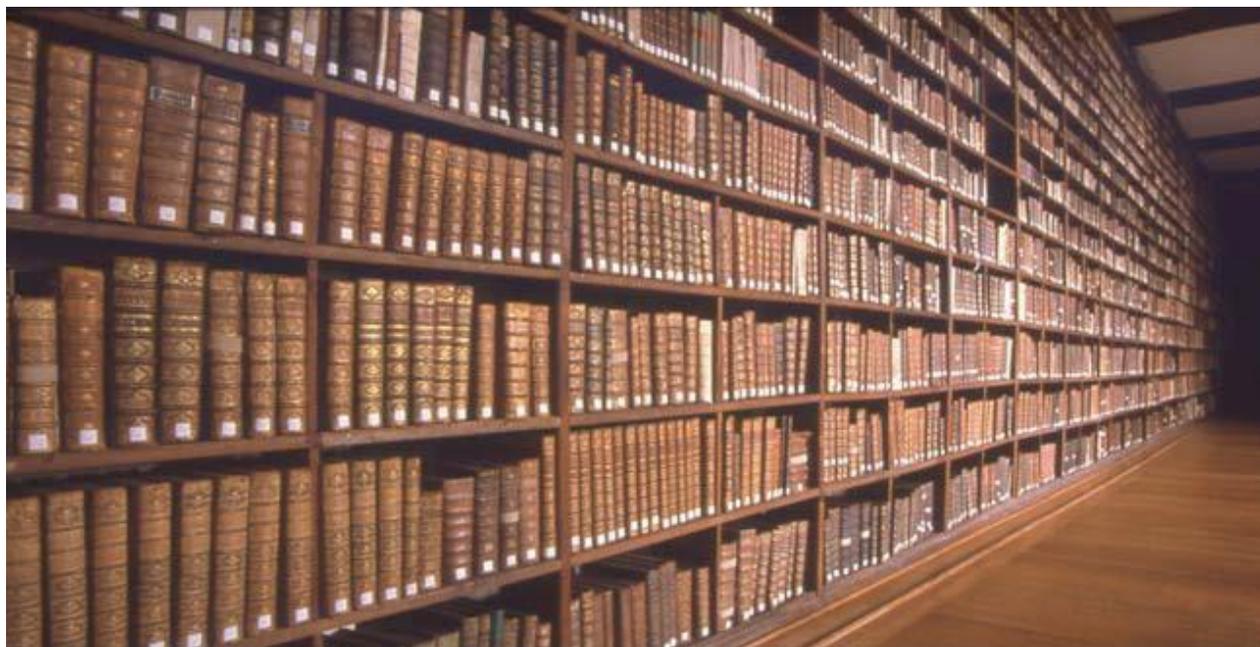




Planning Commission

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Mr. Kumar Sanjay, CLDO

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Mrs. Poonam Mathur, SLIA

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CASTEISM

1. Abraham, Janaki

[Contingent caste, endogamy and patriarchy: lessons for our understanding of caste](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(2), 2014(11 January):
56-65

While endogamy is critical to caste and the reproduction of caste the shifting circle of endogamy is instructive of how castes and their practices are dynamic. Insufficient attention has been paid to shifts in the enforcement of endogamy and the ways in which women's sexuality is controlled. These have varied not only by caste, but also over time and context. This paper argues that shifts in the assertion of endogamy vary according to a caste's consciousness and its aspirations at a particular historical moment.

** CASTEISM.

CLIMATE CHANGE

2. Adve, Nagraj

[The IPCC's 'summary for policymakers': a comment](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(2), 2014(11 January):
12-14

The article highlights the recent reports from the intergovernmental panel on climate change's "summary for policymakers" make for alarming reading about the global warming phenomenon. How bad climate impacts will be beyond the mid-century depends crucially on the world urgently shifting to a development trajectory that is clean, sustainable and equitable, a notion of equity that includes space for the poor, for future generations and other species.

** CLIMATE CHANGE.

COAL -INDIA

3. Bhattacharya, Sumantra and Tiwari, Rachit
[Non-coking coal pricing in India.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(3), 2014(18th January):
20-22

A clear system for grading coal is essential as it provides the basis for its pricing on the market. The shift from the useful heat value (seven-grade system) to the gross calorific value (17 grade system) seems to be better for consumers of coal as the pricing is more specific to their energy requirements. Further, the new system of grading coal is closer to the standard that is followed internationally, which provides some parity in coal pricing.

** COAL-INDIA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-MUSLIMS

4. Jamil, Ghazala
[The capitalist logic of spatial segregation: a study of Muslims in Delhi](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(3), 2014(18th January):
52-58

In today's neo-liberal economic milieu, Muslims in Delhi are being rediscovered as a human resource that is positioned as a specific part in the accumulation project which has little use for prejudice per se, but only to the extent that it aides the project. Muslims are grateful for jobs and businesses that take advantage of their skills, time, labour and assets and other supposed integrative advantages that this relationship brings with it.

** ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-MUSLIMS.

ENVIRONMENT

- 5.Sahu, Geetanjoy
[Why the underdogs came out ahead: An analysis of the Supreme Court's environmental judgments, 1980-2010](#)

A study of judgments by the Supreme Court in environmental cases from 1980 to 2010 shows that a majority of them have supported the issues raised by underdogs such as environmental NGOs against the practices or policies of the powerful such as governments and industrial units. But prominent exceptions to this have been the outcomes of cases challenging infrastructure projects. This paper seeks to explain how and why the Supreme Court has frequently decided in favour of weaker parties, and to analyse the implications of this for environmental jurisprudence in India.

** ENVIRONMENT.

6. Sharma, Subhash
Climate change and state preparedness.
YOJANA, 58, 2014(January): 15-20

The article brings attention of state authorities towards the deterioration of environmental pollution and put forward some remedies to control this destruction. It says that the authorities should take all steps voluntarily to reduce carbon footprint through clean technology like LED, CNG, integrated approach to implement green building, sustainable building and energy codes, encouraging public transport and non-motorized transport etc.

** ENVIRONMENT; CLIMATE CHANGE.

FINANCE

7. Mian, Atif, Rao, Kamlesh and Sufi, Amir
Household balance sheets, consumption, and the economic slump.
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, 128(4),2013(November):
1687-1726

We investigate the consumption consequences of the 2006-9 housing collapse using the highly unequal geographic distribution of wealth losses across the United States. The article's highlight is the role of debt and the geographic distribution of wealth shocks in explaining the large and unequal decline in consumption from 2006.

** FINANCE; CONSUMPTION.

FOOD SECURITY

8. Kanth, D Ravi

[What happened at the Bali WTO meet and why.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(2), 2014(11 January):
15-19

The food security issue was not the only one of importance at the Bali ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organisation; the "Bali package" contained a number of decisions of far-reaching importance for India, other developing countries and possibly for the future of multilateral trade organisations. A report and analysis of the turn-up to the meet and what happened at the Indonesian resort island.

** FOOD SECURITY.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT-SOUTH ASIA

9. Sreekumar, P

[Development with diversity: political philosophy of language endangerment in South Asia](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(1), 2014(4 January): 51-57

South Asia's high rate of language endangerment is yet to be discussed in relation to human development and this paper examines it in terms of the political philosophy of human development. It discusses the sociopolitical contexts in which multilingualism, language endangerment and linguistic justice are constituted as subjects of political philosophy and looks into the postulated correlation of the linguistic diversity with human development.

** HUMAN DEVELOPMENT-SOUTH ASIA.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

10. Mahapatro, Mausumi and Ullah, Mahbub

[An impasse in capitalist transition?: resurvey of two villages in Bangladesh](#)

This paper aims to contribute to the scholarship on political economy of agrarian change by way of providing context-specific evidence and insight into agrarian transition within two selected villages in Bangladesh. As such, it discloses the findings of a resurvey assessing changes in cultivable landholdings spanning nearly 30 years. The debate over the relevance of persistence of the farmer within the backdrop of agrarian change is examined. The paper argues that the absence of a capitalist agrarian transition in Bangladesh is rooted apart in the absence of concentration in landholdings.

** LAND DEVELOPMENT.

MONETARY POLICY

11. Sheel, Alok

[A monetary policy rule for emerging market economies: the impossible trinity and the Taylor rule](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(4), 2014(25th January):
39-42

The recent global debate on monetary policy has centred on whether policy should target financial stability in addition to the domestic business cycle. With relatively tightly regulated financial markets, where concerns presently are more developmental than regulatory, the counterpart debate in emerging market economies centres on reconciling two widely held economic policy formulations, namely, the Mundell-Fleming "Impossible Trinity" and the "Taylor Rule". This article argues that EMES can get around the trilemma by adopting a separate instrument as part of a consistent policy framework to target the external financial cycle.

** MONETARY POLICY.

MONEY AND FINANCE

12. Murthy, K V and Kalsie, Anjala

Measurement of international currency crises: a panel data approach using composite indices

This paper develops a model to measure international currency crisis of A5 countries in 1997 by constructing composite indices for capturing the macro-economic and financial causes-as well as an index of crisis. It uses India as a control which enables international and inter- temporal comparisons during crisis. The index of crisis is found to consist of exports, exchange rate and interest rate.

** MONEY AND FINANCE.

NATURAL RESOURCES-BANGLADESH

13. Muhammad, Anu

[Natural resources and the energy security: challenging the 'Resource-curse' model in Bangladesh](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(4), 2014(25th January):
59-67

This article examines myth and reality vis-a-vis natural resources and energy security in peripheral economies, with special focus on Bangladesh. It highlights the fact that resource abundance does not automatically translate into development; countries like Bangladesh suffer because of their local hegemonic rulers and global alliances which, in the name of development, extract disproportionate private profits from common property through the use of corrupt practices.

** NATURAL RESOURCES-BANGLADESH; ENERGY-BANGLADESH.

NORTH-EASTERN REGION

14. Konwar, B K

Economic sustainability of the Himalayan ecosystem.
YOJANA, 58, 2014(January): 52-56

The projection of Nagaland as a large scale producer of flowers, fruits and vegetables as well as vermin-compost for internal/external markets could give a big boost to the rural economy of the state. The article looks into some of the measures to up bring the economy of the north eastern states.

** NORTH-EASTERN REGION; ECOSYSTEM.

POVERTY-INDIA

15. Basu, Deepankar and Das, Debarshi

[Poverty-hunger divergence in India.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(2), 2014(11 January):
22-24

The usual explanations for the divergence between calorie intake and consumption expenditure in India ignore the enormous squeeze on food budgets arising from dispossession (leading to loss of access to common property resources), rising migration (involving a loss of access to non-market food items) and the forced turn to the private sector for social sector services that are more expensive than public sector provision.

** POVERTY-INDIA

RURAL DEVLEOPMENT

16. Chandrasekhar, S

[Reading the tea leaves on financial inclusion: the case of rural labour households](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(3), 2014(18th January):
43-51

Understanding the extent of financial inclusion of rural labour households is important since in the intercensal period 2001-11, the proportion of agricultural laborers in the workforce increased by 3.5 percentage points. This paper examines progress in financial inclusion using information on indebtedness of rural labour households collected by the National Sample Survey Office as part of the surveys of employment and unemployment conducted in 2004-05 and 2009-10.

** RURAL DEVLEOPMENT.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

17. Banerjee, Rahul

Actualising adivasi self-rule: the only panacea
YOJANA, 58, 2014(January): 22-25

Adivasi self-rule will be possible only if there is conscious community mobilisation at the grassroots level in support of this. Macro level policies since independence have led to the decay of the traditional communitarian practices of the adivasis and so a revival will have to be attempted at a decentralized level by the adivasis themselves.

** TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT.

18. Hebbar, Ritambhara
Reflections on marginalization of tribes in South India.
YOJANA, 58, 2014(January): 49-51

Biodiversity is integral to the livelihood strategies of tribes in south India. Their dependence on forests has contributed to the vast knowledge of the local biodiversity, which is critical to their survival and also of the ecosystem. There is an urgent need to reframe the terms of association with tribes on the issue of biodiversity conservation in order to realise a more sustainable form of eco-governance.

** TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT.

19. Menon, Ajit and Bijoy, C R
The limits to law, democracy and governance.
YOJANA, 58, 2014(January): 9-13

Both PESA and FRA give powers to communities that allow them to determine their future destiny. What these laws also do is to make the state bureaucracy and for that matter elected, mostly non-tribal, representatives accountable to community institutions. The centre of power will, therefore, shift and allow tribals control over their own governance and natural resources that they are dependent upon for their livelihood. This article looks into some of their problems and solutions to these limits.

** TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT.

