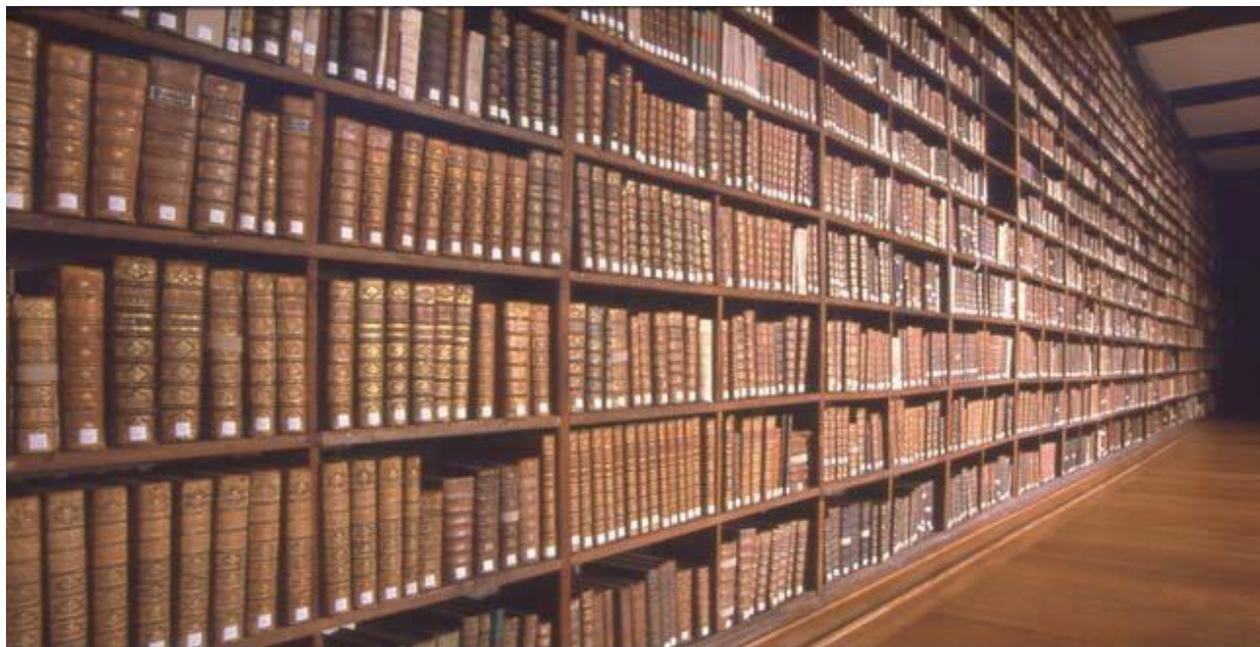




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BANKS AND BANKING

1 Deokar, Bipin K and Jangile, Ramesh

Bank and external borrowings of the corporate sector.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 133-137

Large Indian corporate firms went on a borrowing spree aboard a few years ago attracted by the lower interests that came on external commercial loans. But sluggish profitability and currency depreciation are making it difficult for the firms to meet repayment obligations. In domestic borrowings, the corporate stress has led to higher non-performing assets of banks but there has been no sign of systemic risk to the banking sector.

** BANKS AND BANKING.

CHILD HEALTH-WEST BENGAL

2 Maitra, Pushkar and Ray, Ranjan

Child health in West Bengal: comparison with other regions in India

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(49), 2013(7th December): 50-58

There are few areas where the statistics are as dismal as child health in India. This paper analyses four interrelated child health Indicators in West Bengal. Child malnourishment (measured by the rates of stunting and wasting), prenatal, infant, and child mortality rates. It also provides evidence on how these rates vary with the gender of the child, parental education, and the wealth status of households.

** CHILD HEALTH-WEST BENGAL.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY-INDIA

3 Hirway, Indira

After the global crisis 2008-09: has India learnt any lessons? the case of diamond industry.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF LABOUR ECONOMICS, 56(2), 2013(April-June): 191-214

In the absence of virtually any study on the impact of the global crisis(2008-09) on informal workers, a quick study was conducted on the impact of the crisis on small producers and informal workers in selected sectors. This was followed by another study in one of the sectors that hit the diamond industry two years after the crisis to masses whether any lessons have been learnt by policy-makers for protecting workers from the severe impact of such a crisis in the future. This paper presents the findings of the studies.

** DIAMOND INDUSTRY-INDIA; .

EMPLOYMENT

4 Kannan, K P

The growth-employment interaction in India since the advent of economic reforms-is there a virtuous circle?

INDIAN JOURNAL OF LABOUR ECONOMICS, 56(2), 2013(April-June): 175-190

Measured by the number of workers and work seekers, that is, the labour force there has been a decline in the labour force participation rate (LEPR) in the Indian economy during the last decade or more. But this story has been complicated by an increase in the LFPR between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, and then a decline during 2004-05 and 2009-10, resulting in a situation of almost jobless growth during a period of high economic growth. This result has been arrived at on the basis of usual principal and subsidiary status.

** EMPLOYMENT; ECONOMIC GROWTH-INDIA.

INTERNET CENSORSHIP

5 Advani, Pritika Rai

Intermediary liability in India.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 120-128

In its attempt to regulate content on the internet the Indian state is increasingly making demands on intermediaries to monitor and screen content. This will lead to private, invisible censorship, thereby severely endangering the exercise of our right to freedom of speech and expression. India, like most jurisdiction recognising the role of intermediaries in providing platforms of free speech, has incorporated a safe harbor provision in order to limit their liability. But legislative ambiguities, coupled with the onerous obligations imposed on intermediaries, threaten to defeat the purpose of providing safe harbour protection.

** INTERNET CENSORSHIP.

MINORITIES

6 Tejani, Shabnum

The necessary conditions for democracy: B R Ambedkar and nationalism, minorities and Pakistan

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 111-119

B R Ambedkar's significance and continuing legacy has been examined largely within the context of dalit emancipation. Yet, his central philosophical concern was how to bring about democracy in a society so riven by caste hierarchy and communal division. His detailed consideration of the case for Pakistan was seen by many at the time as contradicting the goals of Indian nationalism. However, his support for Pakistan fits within his philosophy of democracy. This paper presents a close reading of Ambedkar's positions on nationalism, Pakistan, and the protection of minorities. While he saw Pakistan as a logical extension of a demand for protection against the "tyranny of the majority".

** MINORITIES; NATIONALISM.

SECULARISM

7 Ahmed, Hilal

Secularising the 'secular': monumentalisation of the Taj Mahal in postcolonial India

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 71-78

The Taj Mahal can also be seen as a religious place of worship, as the local Muslim community is allowed to offer prayers at the mosque situated inside the Taj complex. The monument is also privy to two kinds of publics-a congregation that offers prayers at the mosque, paying no attention to the central building

and a "public", which stays at the central building and seems to follow the given official meanings of the Taj as a world heritage site. Is it possible to look at the Taj merely as a secular historical monument?.

**** SECULARISM.**

8 Bhargava, Rajeev

Reimagining secularism: respect, domination and principled distance

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 79-92

It is widely recognized that political secularism, virtually everywhere in the world is in crisis. It is also acknowledged that to overcome this crisis, secularism needs to be reimagined and reconceptualised. This article takes the first few steps towards doing so. It argues, first, that we need to move away from the standard church-state models of secularism and begin to focus instead on secularism as a response to deep religious diversity. Second, it claims that diversity and therefore the hidden potential of religion-related domination must be explicitly acknowledged.

**** SECULARISM.**

9 Iqtidar, Humeira and Sarkar, Tanika

Reassessing secularism and secularization in South Asia.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 38-41

Secularization, once a key concept in debates about modernization and modernity, has received very little academic attention over the last half century. In fact, it is often seen as a subset of or engulfed within secularism, which has been central to academic and political debates about democracy, nationalism and contemporary politics. In this special issue, we focus on both in their mutual interaction. It provides a mix of theoretically conformed pieces with detailed contextualized research adding granularity to the discussions.

**** SECULARISM-SOUTH ASIA**

10 Chatterji, Joya

Secularization and partition emergencies: deep diplomacy in South Asia.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(50), 2013(14th December): 42-50

This article suggests that the disorder which accompanied partition, and attempts by India and Pakistan to contain and manage it, generated pressures that led to an (admittedly partial) secularization of bilateral relations between the two countries. By looking at the evolution of the inter-dominion agreement of 1948 and common border policing practices in the western sector, it shows how and why peace was "produced" by Indian and Pakistani elites and officials.

**** SECULARISM-SOUTH ASIA.**

SOCIOLOGY

11 Krishna, Anirudh

Making it in India: examining social mobility in three walks of life

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 48(49), 2013(7th December): 38-49

Inequality is rising in India alongside rapid economic growth, reinforcing the need to investigate social

mobility. Are children from less well-off sections also able to rise to higher paying positions, or are these positions going mainly to established elites? This survey of more than 1,500 recent entrants to a variety of engineering colleges, business schools, and higher civil services finds that class and caste continue to make an important difference.

** SOCIOLOGY.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT

12 Rustagi, Preet

Changing patterns of labour force participation and employment of women in India.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF LABOUR ECONOMICS, 56(2), 2013(April-June): 215-241

This paper highlights the losses and gains in women's employment across sectors. The gradual increase in the number of regular workers as the proportions of women engaged in self-employment and casual work decline is one clearly positive change observed more markedly in the urban areas. What consequences do these changing patterns have on the nature of work that women undertake and are these patterns reflections of a gradual but definite transformation with the potential for dynamic changes? This paper also seeks to address these questions.

** WOMEN EMPLOYMENT.