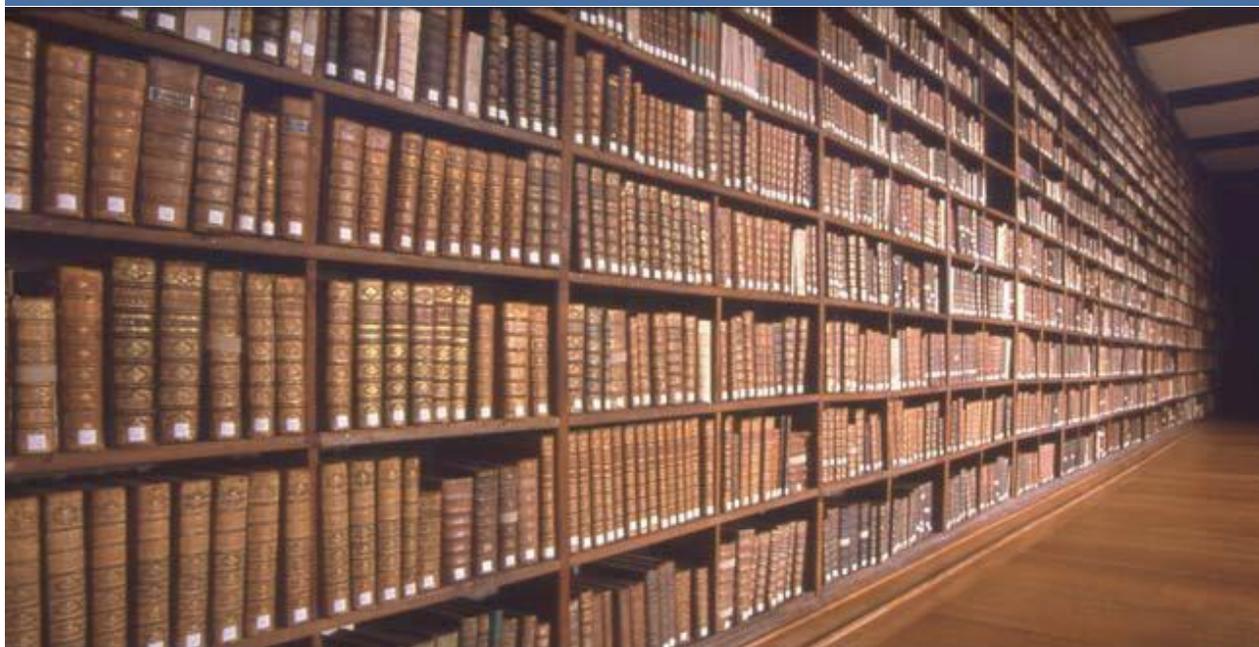




Planning Commission

Government of India



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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-INDIA

- 1 Suryanarayana, M H and Das, Mousumi
[How inclusive is India's reform\(ed\) growth?](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(6), 2014(8th February) 44-52

Given the contemporary public concern about the worsening relative deprivation of the masses and the need for appropriate policies to address the social cost of the reform programme, Government of India has declared its commitment to the aam aadmi and the poorest of the poor. This paper examines how far the government has been successful in realising its objective of inclusive growth.

** ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-INDIA.

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- 2 Maira, Arun

Strategies for sustainable progress.

YOJANA, 58, 2014(February): 16-19

Citizens in each country and then all countries together must have an integrative vision of sustainable progress. More effective processes must be designed for people to participate in the shaping of policies that affect their future. The 21st century leader's role has to be to lead and facilitate the dialogue. The present article looks for the policies which could be implemented to achieve the goals of progress.

** ECONOMIC REFORMS-INDIA

- 3 Reddy, Y V

Understanding economic reforms for India.

INDIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48(1), 2013(Jan-June): 33-38

Economic development going well beyond growth has been the principal agenda of each and all of the governments in India since it became independent more than six decades ago. Many factors, including in particular the fact that India chose to follow a democratic political system and that the state was agreeably destined to play a vital role in the social, political and economic development of the country, have been critical in shaping the state of the nation at different times.

** ECONOMIC REFORMS-INDIA.

FOOD SECURITY

4 Moatula Ao and Lhungdim, Hemkothang

[Re-estimating malnourishment and inequality among children in North-East India.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(6), 2014(8th February): 53-63

This article re-estimates the prevalence of child malnutrition among the under five age group in eight north-east states using the composite index of anthropometric failure method as proposed by P. Svedberg, using the National Family Health Survey-3 data. These data show that in the north-east only about 35% of children under-five are underweight. However, results using the CIAF method indicate a substantially higher malnutrition level of 56% and evidence of wide inter-stated differentials by socio-economic and demographic indicators.

** FOOD SECURITY.

5 Narayanan, Sudha

[The national food security act vis-a-vis the WTO agreement on agriculture.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(5), 2014(1st February): 40-46

This article analyses the implications of the national food security act for India's commitments under the WTO agreement on agriculture in the context of widespread concern that they might be mutually incompatible. An analysis of support to rice and wheat for the period 1995-2012 suggests that it is possible to leverage existing provisions in the agreement to accommodate the current levels of operation. While India should negotiate to retain the flexibility afforded in the agreement and argue on specific provisions, it might not be necessary to seek special protection to enable the act.

** FOOD SECURITY; AGRICULTURE.

HIGHER EDUCATION

6 Goyal, Jaya and Singh, D P

[Academic performance of OBC students in universities: findings from three states](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(5), 2014(1st February): 55-62

The academic performance of other backward class students in professional courses in leading universities in three large states-Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh-gives a glimpse of the actual nature of their representation and marginalisation. This paper analyses university level data on caste-based reservations in these states to show that the number of years since reservations were implemented has an effect on the representation and performance of OBC students in higher education.

** HIGHER EDUCATION.

MONEY-KENYA

7 Jack, William and Suri, Tavneet

Risk sharing and transactions costs: evidence from Kenya's mobile money revolution

AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 104(1), 2014(January): 183-223

The article explore the impact of reduced transaction costs on risk sharing by estimating the effects of a mobile money innovation on consumption. In our panel sample, adoption of the innovation increased from 43 to 70 per cent. We find that, while shocks reduce consumption by 7 per cent for nonusers, the consumption of user households is unaffected. The mechanisms underlying these consumption effects are increases in remittances received and the diversity of senders.

** MONEY-KENYA.

POLITICAL ECONOMY-PAKISTAN

8 Zaidi, S Akbar

[Rethinking Pakistan's political economy: class, state, power, and transition](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(5), 2014(1st February):47-54

Examining the numerous and often contradictory issues and problems that emerge in trying to look at a statist or islamist Pakistan, this paper points out that both undermine the vast array of processes that are at work and feed into the nature of Pakistan's state and society. Scholarship on Pakistan's political economy still lacks a comprehensive theory of the Pakistani state and of its society. The attempt here is to identify and explain the issues and constraints in doing so.

** POLITICAL ECONOMY-PAKISTAN.

POPULATION

9 Sundaram, K

Some recent trends in population, employment and poverty in India: an overview

INDIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 48(1), 2013(Jan-June): 83-128

Bringing together the results of the NSS 66th round employment-unemployment survey and the provisional population totals of the 2011 population census, we examine the inter-play of demographic change, decisions on schooling and participation in the labour force, and the changes in the economy in shaping the size and structure of employment and the resultant impacts on labour force in India over the period 2005-2010.

** POPULATION; EMPLOYMENT; POVERTY.

PUBLIC HEALTH

10 Mahal, Ajay

Achieving universal coverage in India: resource use and policy considerations

YOJANA, 58, 2014(February): 11-15

Expanding coverage to a large number of Indians is a desirable policy goal with the potential of improving health and lowering financial hardships faced by millions of Indians. Effective implementation of large-scale public insurance requires navigating a complex set of coverage and organizational issues pertaining to the roles of the public and private sectors in health, primary care versus hospital care and enabling the provision of healthcare services to the rural population.

** PUBLIC HEALTH.

11 Nagpal, Somil

Financing India's quest for universal health coverage.

YOJANA, 58, 2014(February): 4-9

The increased commitment to strengthen the magnitude of public health spending, and the initial lessons from the current generation of UHC programs, together augur well, with great potential to catapult forward India's march toward universal health coverage. The present article highlights the importance of health coverage so that the people have access to needed healthcare without suffering financial hardship.

** PUBLIC HEALTH.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

12 Ganesh, Uma

Transforming rural India with digital technologies.

YOJANA, 58, 2014(February): 26-29

The key stakeholders in rural development involving the grass root level organisations and NGOs, the Government, the technology providers and providers of rural centric offerings would have to come together and create an integrated approach aimed at expanding the rural economy. The author tries to bring out the ways and means to develop the India's rural areas.

** RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

SALES TAXES

13 Einav, Liran and Sundaresan, Neel

Sales taxes and internet commerce.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 104(1), 2014(January): 1-26

The article estimates the sensitivity of internet retail purchasing to sales taxes using eBay data. Our first approach exploits the fact that a seller's location-and therefore the applicable tax rate-is revealed only after a buyer has expressed interest in an item. We document how adverse tax "surprises" reduce the likelihood of purchase and shift subsequent purchases toward out-of-state sellers.

**** SALES TAXES; COMMERCE.**

WAGES

14 Barattieri, Alessandro, Basu, Susanto and Gottschalk, Peter

Some evidence on the importance of sticky wages.

MACROECONOMICS/ AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL, 6(1), 2014
(January): 70-101

The article presents the evidence on the frequency of nominal wage adjustment using SIPP data adjusted for measurement error. The SIPP is a representative sample of the US population. The frequency of wage adjustment does not display significant seasonal patterns. The hazard of a nominal wage change first increases and then decreases, with a peak at 12 months.

**** WAGES.**

WATER

15 Balasubramaniam, Divya, Chatterjee, Santanu and Mustard, David

Got water? Social divisions and access to public goods in rural India.

ECONOMICA, 81(321), 2014(January): 140-160

Data from the 2001 Census of India is used to examine how social divisions are associated with access to tap water across rural India. Different types of social fragmentation are associated with different outcomes for tap water access. Communities that are heterogeneous in terms of caste have lower access to tap water, while communities that are fragmented across religions have higher access. This underscores the importance of heterogeneity both within and across religions. This paper examines the access to water in rural India in the light of the divisions between communities in rural areas of India.

**** WATER-INDIA.**