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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1 Dholakia, Ravindra H

Addressing goals and priorities in changing economic environment.
YOJANA, 58(8), 2014(August): 10-14

The budget for 2014-15 in particular was indeed a challenging exercise not only because it had to be prepared in 45 days, but also because it had to steer clear the fiscal and macroeconomic mess in the economy. The budget has several relevant and significant proposals to achieve the targets set by the FM based on the requirements of the economy under current environment. The FM in the budget has also provided several measures indicating the commitment of his government in reviving economic growth. This paper analysis the issues taken in the budget.

** ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

EMPLOYMENT

2 Maira, Arun

[Jobs, growth and industrial policy.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(34), 2014(23 August): 35-39

Employment, jobs and good livelihoods are the principal means for ensuring the inclusion of people in the economic growth of a country. India's planners have focused too much on gross domestic product growth and too little on how it has not translated into more jobs. With the largest population of young persons in the world, merely providing youth with skills will not be sufficient. More urgent attention is required to promote the growth of enterprises, especially smaller ones that provide more employment.

** EMPLOYMENT; INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

3 Scharf, Maja Micevska and Rahut, Dil Bahadur

Nonfarm employment and rural welfare: evidence from the Himalayas
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, 96(4), 2014 (July): 1183-1197

The potential importance of nonfarm employment for the welfare of rural households has long been recognized, but whether the nonfarm sector offers prospects for improving the welfare of the rural poor remains a contentious issue. The authors examine distributional and well being onfarm employment of rural households in the Himalayas. They account for heterogeneity of nonfarm employment and estimate a system of structural equations to better understand the causal linkages between nonfarm employment and household well being.

** EMPLOYMENT; RURAL WELFARE.

ENVIRONMENT

- 4 Sen, H S and Ghorai, Dipankar
Ensuring environmental water flows in the river Ganga.
YOJANA, 58(9), 2014(September): 14-19

There are 57 rivers and their tributaries criss-crossing Bangladesh, and out of this 57, Ganga being the mightiest of all, comes via India, and only 3 from Myanmar. India has a major responsibility to maintain E-flows for sustained livelihood of the inhabitants of our neighbours, where water plays a crucial role. This article brings forth the environmental factors which enhance the pollution of the River Ganga.

** ENVIRONMENT; RIVER GANGA.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

- 5 Sandhya, G. D., Mrinalini, N. and Nath, Pradosh
[Sector and cluster effects of FDI in R&D in India: emerging trends](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(30), 2014(26 July): 182-190

India has been attracting foreign direct investment in research and development over the past decade. This article provides a quantitative assessment of the FDI inflow for R&D from 2003 to 2009, and the sector and cluster preferences of multinational corporation investing in R&D in India. FDI in R&D is limited to the information technology, and automotive sectors. This inflow of FDI has not caused growth, but rather has chased growth-oriented sectors.

** FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT.

FISCAL REFORMS

- 6 Chowdhury, Jayanta Roy
Road map for fiscal reform.
YOJANA, 58(8), 2014(August): 33-35

The new government's economic survey will be judged by what the government actually does to fulfil the glimpses of the reforms road ahead that it has drawn up. Hopefully, the government will be willing to be bold enough to try some of the recipes suggested. The author suggests some measures to bring on track the Indian economy.

** FISCAL REFORMS.

- 7 Mohapatra, Amiya Kumar
Fiscal deficit: trends and implications
YOJANA, 58(8), 2014(August): 36-40

Fiscal deficit reduction should not be done only in the percentage form but also in the absolute figure to get the expected result. Fiscal deficit can be contained to the desired level as proposed by FRBM act to 3per cent of GDP by 2016-17, only through expansion of the economy, tax buoyancy, increase in tax collection, better tax administration, increase tax-GDP ratio and efficiency in expenditure, etc. Improvement in macroeconomic environment, good and maximum governance and above all people's participation are extremely crucial for achieving fiscal consolidation.

** FISCAL REFORMS.

LAND REFORMS

8 Prasad, Anirudh Kumar

[Sheikh Abdullah and land reforms in Jammu and Kashmir.](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(31), 2014(2 August): 130-137

One of the reasons attributed to the poor agricultural situation in post-independence India was its unequal land relationship. The Congress party opted for land reforms as that would transform India into a progressive nation. As the 1949 constitution decided in its favour, the responsibility of implementation was left to the states. One state which emerged as the leader in agrarian reforms was Jammu and Kashmir, led by Sheikh Abdullah. This article reviews the land relations and agrarian reforms in Jammu and Kashmir and suggests implications this had for the politics of the state.

** LAND REFORMS

MAHATAMA GANDHI

9 Satpathy, Sumantu

[Gandhi before gandhi: two little prehistories of the great soul](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(30), 2014(26 July): 171-181

This paper attempts to show that certain practices and symbols which have become prominent and pan-Indian only after their association with Gandhi were nonetheless available for retrieval as they were always indigenous and per-Gandhian. Gandhi's triumph lay in his "rediscovery" of India after decades of life away from it. Upon his return from South Africa, he did not want to come across as an alienated Indian; and tried to adopt a cultural semiotic around himself, both in words and deed. How successfully he did this is clear from the way latter day historians have identified those very symbols as "Gandhian".

** MAHATAMA GANDHI.

NUTRITION

10 Sireesha, G and Kusuma, D L

Mid- day meal programme and nutritional status of school going children: a study

INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 14(1), 2014(June): 53-65

The objective of the investigation was to examine the nutritional status of school going children of 8 to 10 years of age. A total of 776 school going children who were beneficiaries of the Mid Day Meal Programme were selected from 9 Municipal Upper Primary Schools of Tirupati urban region. All the children belonged to low income households. Data on dietary intake of children was collected using a combination of 3 day dietary recall and weighment method, height, weight and MUAC were measured. The result revealed that consumption of all the nutrients by a majority of children was less than the recommended dietary allowances.

** NUTRITION; MID DAY MEAL.

POVERTY

- 11 Mehta, Asha Kapur and Pratap, Sanjay
Poverty and malnutrition: key issues for better outcomes
YOJANA, 58(8), 2014(August): 47-53

Who ensures that x percent of households that are poor in 2014 move out of poverty by 2015 or 2016? Are efforts made to track sustainability of this movement out of poverty and declare villages and towns poverty free? What measures are taken to prevent people who are not poor from becoming poor or address specific vulnerabilities to poverty? Are these vulnerabilities specific to individuals or occupations or groups or spatial or geographical locations? These are issues that urgently need to be addressed.

** POVERTY.

SOCIAL WELFARE

- 12 Dutta, Bhaskar and Panda, Manoj
[Social welfare and household consumption expenditure in India-2004-05 to 2011-12.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 49(31), 2014(2 August): 113-121

This paper uses a modification of the well-known statistical concept of the Lorenz Curve-the generalised Lorenz curve-and its associated social welfare properties to measure changes in well-being of households in India during the last decade using the National Sample Survey data on household consumption expenditure for 2004-05,2009-10 and 2011-12. The paper shows that at the all-India level there has been an unambiguous fall in poverty during these years. This pattern is also observed in most states. It also compares the rate of growth of per capita consumption expenditure of the bottom four deciles and that of the population as a whole.

** SOCIAL WELFARE; CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE.

TRADE

- 13 Ghosh, Nilabja
Why India should or should not ratify the TFA?
YOJANA, 58(9), 2014(September): 26-30

Poverty, small and unviable farms, low returns from agriculture, monsoonal vagaries and the lack of income, employment and transport facilities are old refrains. In modernizing India, poised on a growth path, new issues can be evoked to reconsider India's approach to WTO. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) arising out of the Bali declaration made after the WTO's Ninth Ministerial Conference in December 2013 focuses on food as an item of trade and awaits ratification. This article deals with the pros and cons of this agreement.

** TRADE; WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

14 Bhagat, R B

Urban policies and programmes in India: retrospect and prospect
YOJANA, 58(9), 2014(September): 4-8

Planning in real sense should involve the urban dwellers to accommodate their needs and concerns; it should be participatory and decentralized. There is also a need to democratise and empower ULBs as per the provisions of 74th amendment to the constitution. Mayor of the city should be made responsible both in terms of power and functions. Many global cities have addressed the problems of governing large cities through the elected local government headed by Mayor.

** URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

15 Chandrasekhar, S and Venkatesh, Niharika

Planning for smart cities: where to start?
YOJANA, 58(9), 2014(September): 10-12

The real challenge is to build an inclusive smart city for all its residents, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor. It is reasonable to state that in a country like India, the process of making a city smart should be people centric. The indubitable idea is to make cities work for the people. Hence, instead of offering an operational definition of what a smart city is, this article outlines a road map in this regard.

** URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

YAMUNA ACTION PLAN

16 Sharma, Deepshikha

Yamuna River Cleaning: prevailing issues and mitigating measures
YOJANA, 58(8), 2014(August): 15-20

The initiative under Yamuna Action Plan are considered to be in the right direction, but the concept of effective implementation would need further engineering inputs, including the way to enhance freshwater flow into the river system. This article tries to look into the various measures to be followed to clean the river Yamuna and the difficulties faced in the previous attempts to clean it.

** YAMUNA ACTION PLAN

