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AGRICULTURE

1 Abdulaziz B. Shifa

Does Agricultural Growth Cause Manufacturing Growth?
ECONOMICA, 82 with supplement 1, 2015(Dec.): 1107-1125,

The role of agricultural development for industrialization is central to several theories of economic development and policy. However, empirically assessing the impact of rural growth on manufacturing growth is challenging because of endogeneity concerns. To address the identification challenge, I use random weather variations to instrument agricultural growth. The instrumental variable estimations show that agricultural growth has a significant positive impact on manufacturing growth. I discuss the empirical implications for efficiency of the manufacturing sector and the role of agriculture in Africa's industrialization.

** AGRICULTURE

2 Devesh Vijay

Small Farms in a Fertile Tract: Trends in a North Indian Village: 1930sX2012
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(5) 2016(30 Jan.): 80-87

This article describes from late colonial rent reliefs and agricultural researches to the recent land acquisition bill and the "second green revolution, “Indian agriculture has seen several transitions. This paper tracks detailed quantitative and qualitative evidence on long-term shifts in agricultural practices, yields and land relations in Dhantala, a village in western Uttar Pradesh, from the 1930s to 2012. This is one with the help of family and kutcherry records, elders' recall and surveys as well as the interviews conducted personally in three revisits since 1989. This study combines anthropological and oral history methods to reconstruct agrarian change. Located in a well-irrigated, fertile tract and having experienced land redistribution prior to economic liberalisation, this village helps in grasping the limits and scope of agricultural growth in a predominantly small and marginal farm structure supported by favourable soil.

** AGRICULTURE.
EDUCATION

3 Team NDL, IIT Kharagpur
National Digital Library: building a national asset
YOJANA, 60(1), 2016(January): 19-23

National Digital Library will open several opportunities for new age techniques in learning, solve many of the long-standing bottlenecks in education and research, facilitate systematic crowd-sourcing in education, and become a true national asset. So National Digital Library will be made the national learning platform in India.

** EDUCATION.

4 Anupriya Chadha
Inclusive Education in India: a road map
YOJANA, 60(1), 2016(January): 38-41

This article is describes there is an urgent need to restructure the overall goals of the educational system so as not to lose sight of helping students to develop into contributing global citizens. When children fail to learn in schools, it is only too tempting to perceive something wrong within them. It is time that the education system does some introspection.

** EDUCATION.

FISCAL POLICY

5 Koen Decancq and Marc Fleurbaey
Happiness, Equivalent Incomes and Respect for Individual Preferences.
ECONOMICA, 82 with supplement 1, 2015(Dec.): 1082-1106,

In this paper, we study interpersonal comparisons of wellbeing. We show that using subjective wellbeing (SWB) levels can be in conflict with individuals' judgments about their own lives. We propose therefore an alternative wellbeing measure in terms of equivalent incomes that respects individual preferences. We show how SWB surveys can be used to derive the ordinal information about preferences needed to calculate equivalent incomes. We illustrate our approach with Russian panel data (RLMS-HSE) for the period 1995-2003 and compare it to standard wellbeing measures such as expenditures and SWB. We find that different groups are identified as worst off.

** FISCAL POLICY.
HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYEES

6 Sonal Sharma
*Of Rasoī ka Kaam/Bathroom ka Kaam: Perspectives of Women Domestic Workers*
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(7) 2016 (13th February): 52-61

Practices of purity and pollution have been a critical area of inquiry in paid domestic work relations in India. This paper revisits the idea of purity and pollution in the space of the home in paid domestic work, but with the intent to turn the gaze around. It shifts the focus by looking at workers as the subjects and examining their responses. It argues that the existing frameworks for looking at the space of home and the practices of purity and pollution are limiting and have to be revisited to develop a dynamic understanding of the everyday reality of domestic work and caste hierarchies at work.

**HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYEES; DOMESTIC LABOUR.**

MEDICINE- LAW AND LEGISLATION

7 Anant Phadke
*Regulation of Doctors and Private Hospitals in India*
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(6) 2016 (6th February):46-55

The issue of regulation of doctors and private hospitals is one that is increasingly becoming important for the citizen. The attempts by professional medical associations to scuttle the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act of 2010 are the context for this essay on the issues that afflict the provision of private healthcare. After a critical discussion of all the major issues, the essay outlines what needs to be done to prevent and address the malpractices and abuses that are widely prevalent in the country.

**MEDICINE- LAW AND LEGISLATION**

MULTICULTURALISM

8 Pia David
*Understanding Unity: An Idea in the Context of Diversity*
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(8), 2016 (20th February): 70-76

The ideological foundation of a nation's moral economy reveals the ways in which it composes its self-image. It also sets the tone for how the nation negotiates other political values. This essay traces the ways in which the idea of unity has been formulated in the Indian political discourse and compares the various articulations of this concept. It looks at unity as a political ideal in the context of the deep diversity of postcolonial India and at this political ideal from the standpoint of equity.

**MULTICULTURALISM; DIVERSITY.**
POVERTY

9 Mihir Shah, He is former Member of NITI Aayog
Eliminating Poverty in Bihar: Paradoxes, Bottlenecks and Solutions
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(6) 2016 (6th February):56-64

A paper describes on poverty and close examination of Bihar's recent growth experience reveals several paradoxes. These are paradoxes only with reference to certain orthodox positions widely held in development economics. Resolving these paradoxes helps formulate a more incisive understanding of what bottlenecks lie in the way of eliminating poverty in Bihar and opens the way for working out solutions to the problem. 

** POVERTY. **

RACISM

10 Nishikant Kolge
Was Gandhi a Racist?
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(5) 2016 (30 Jan.): 88-93

This is a chronological account of Gandhi's writings with a view to assess whether or not his outlook towards African blacks can be considered racist. This article also attempts to understand the immediate context in which Gandhi makes his comments on black Africans and argues that the absence of such an understanding might lead to a dubious or inappropriate conclusion.

** RACISM; **

RESERVATION POLICY

11 Sukhadeo Thorat and Ajaya K Naik
Prejudice against Reservation Policies: How and Why?
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(8) 2016 (20th February): 61-69

Based on data and theory, this paper critically examines the validity of popular arguments against reservation policies, namely, that reservation has bypassed the poor, that it has reduced efficiency, that economic criteria are better than caste and that there should be a time limit for the application of reservation policies. The paper exposes the weak empirical and theoretical basis of these arguments and the prejudices underlying them. It also makes suggestions to reform reservation policies to extend them to private employment and education, and proposes a reparation policy to compensate for the willful denial of the right to property and education to the former untouchables.

** RESERVATION POLICY. **
Despite the presence of a large number of manufacturing firms in the informal sector in India, we know very little about their characteristics and evolution over time. We present some puzzles about firms in the Indian informal manufacturing sector, using unit-level data from the National Sample Survey Office surveys of unorganized enterprises from 2000-01 to 2010-11. There is clear evidence of a positive relationship between worker wages and firm productivity, indicating the importance of improving firm productivity in the Indian informal sector as a means to improve the living standards of workers. Our analysis also shows that there are social and economic barriers to informal enterprises increasing their productivity, which is a matter of major policy concern. There are also gender-related differences in the productivity of firms. Targeted government programmes are needed to address the issues that socially disadvantaged groups and female entrepreneurs face in the informal manufacturing sector. 

** SMALL BUSINESS.