

# VOLUME-53, NO.1, JANUARY-JUNE 2023

## BEHIND THE CRISES: HISTORIES OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURE<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract:** In this paper, using the case of knowledge for agriculture, the benefits of pluralism in the study of institutions are laid out. The last century of development of institutions essential to new agricultural technologies are organised into two historiographical streams, each with intellectual eddies. The first set of histories of formal and informal agricultural research for development is reinterpreted as the product of an institutional synergy, now unravelling but whose path-dependence still constrains the application of technologies resulting from a second set of histories. The latter are currently needed to resolve the social-environmental crises of agriculture generated by the former.

**Keywords:** Agricultural research, Agro-ecology, Green revolution, India, Innovation system, Institutions, Organic agriculture

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BORROWING COST AND FARM SIZE: TEST RESULTS FROM PARAMETRIC AND NON-PARAMETRIC METHODS

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**Abstract:** Agriculture land conversion is becoming a severe threat to the sustainability of the agrarian systems in countries where farm activities are predominantly performed on marginal landholdings. The relationship between borrowing cost and farm size is a concern for many marginal farmers as some of the components in the borrowing cost are not scalable. The present study evaluates the relationship between borrowing cost and farm size based on a primary survey conducted among the paddy farmers of Kerala. MANOVA and PERMANOVA are used to test the hypothesis. The results from the study show that there exists a significant difference in the average cost bared by different categories of farmers, and the burden of borrowing costs is more on the smaller farmers.

**Keywords:** Borrowing cost, Transaction cost, Farm size, Cooperatives, MANOVA, PERMANOVA

## REGIONAL CATCH-UP OF INCOME IN INDIAN STATES: EVIDENCE FROM STATIC AND DYNAMIC MODELLING

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**Abstract:** The purpose of the paper is to examine the role of infrastructure in the process of regional convergence in India for the period 1991-2017 and also identify which infrastructure matters in ensuring convergence. The exercise of conditional convergence is carried out using Fixed effects and Generalized Method of Moments (GMM). The results estimated find out convergence rate of 0.133 percent per annum over a 4 year period taking almost 5 years to fill the half way gap with only physical infrastructure impacting the state income positively. Furthermore, not only infrastructure affects steady growth paths but even state incomes influence infrastructure. The results from Fixed effects instrumental regression pinpoint to the importance of physical infrastructure for the Indian states. The policy imperative from this suggests that more government expenditure is likely to foster better physical as well as social infrastructure.

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, India, Growth, GMM

## ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE FOR CO<sub>2</sub> IN INDIA: 1960 TO 2020

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**Abstract:** This paper examines how CO<sub>2</sub> emission responds to the growth of per capita GDP, changing share of manufacturing and international trade in GDP in India for the period 1960 to 2020. ARDL and Cointegration methods are employed to examine the short and long run quadratic relationships of the time series data. The results reveal a long run relation among CO<sub>2</sub> emission, economic growth, manufacturing output and export as a percentage of GDP. The existence of EKC in India is however associated with a short run insignificant relation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with manufacturing output and export share of GDP. The existence of long-run EKC relation in India, proves that economic growth itself is an antidote to the environmental degradation problem in the long run. However, the positive relation of manufacturing share in GDP with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions alerts for taking care of manufacturing growth but with serious environmental management and control of overall pollution.

**Keywords:** EKC, ARDL, Cointegration, CO<sub>2</sub> emission, Income

## STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN TRADE AND FINANCE IN INDIA DURING 1950-2019: IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPROPORTIONAL RISE IN OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT ACROSS THE SECTORS

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**Abstract:** In the last four decades, it was the tertiary sector which has brought the growth of the economy at higher trajectory. However, the sector is quite heterogeneous and diverse in its nature. The role of various sub-sectors is not the same in output and employment. Modern sector has contributed in output growth, while traditional sectors have generated employment. Therefore, a classic case of disproportionality in output and employment has been palpable in India's service sector—i.e., more rise in output share than employment. In this paper, the phenomenon has been discussed in the context of trade and finance. The result is quite startling. Trade has exhibited modest growth in output, and the proportionate generation of employment is observed. The role of finance is diametrically opposite. However, in post-2003-04, there is a clear rise in capital intensity of trade. This increase in capital intensity has reduced employment share despite the fact that no or little change in output share of trade is observed.

**Keywords:** Structural change, Service sector, Trade, Finance, Output, Employment

## ON QUANTIFICATION OF FIREWOOD DEPENDENCE OF THE FRINGE VILLAGERS: A CASE OF FOREST DEPENDENCE IN NORTHEAST INDIA

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**Abstract:** This study develops a multidimensional index to measure forest dependence of the fringe villagers for firewood consumption based on the empirical pieces of evidence from northeastern states in India. The study observed that forest firewood dependence is significantly influenced by the factors like size of landholding, availability of alternative fuels, wealth possessed by the households, distance to the nearest firewood market, existing forest management rules and education level of the head of the household. The study is expected to be beneficial for the policymakers with a view to designing sustainable forest and energy policies. The Forest Firewood Dependence Index (FFDI)

will facilitate the researchers to add a new dimension in forest and livelihood based research.

**Keywords:** Livelihood, Entropy weight, Multidimensional index, Degradation, Tribal households

## **ETHNICITY, SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND EXTREMISM IN NORTHEAST INDIA: UNDERSTANDING ELITE CONFLICT AND POLITICAL MOBILISATION**

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**Abstract:** The politics of Northeast India has been highly ethnicised because of the awakening of ethno-cultural consciousness and assertion of ethnic identities and the region has been passing through a serious ethnic conflicts and turmoil ever since the independence of the country. The ethnic groups inhabiting this region have been pressing either for the creation of separate states or for special constitutional safeguards of their respective identities. The ethnic assertion of different groups is the manifestation of their urges and aspirations against exclusion and for their all round development. The emergence as well as growth of ethnic consciousness based on ethnic identities has manifested through ethnic political mobilisation and ethnic movements. These assertions may be understood as a form of elite conflict. In fact, ethnic assertion is not something which is irrational and impulsive but it is a cover through which the elites compete and struggle for power. This paper is an attempt to deal with the following questions. How do the elites of different communities mobilise people of their respective communities? What strategies do they adopt to push through their objectives? What kind of exclusion does motivate the elites of the ethnic communities to organise their respective communities? It is found in the study that the existing exclusion and conflict among the diverse communities of Northeast India may be removed to some extent by mobilisation of the masses of all sections of people far beyond the interest of the dominant Assamese elite and the elites of the ethnic communities.

**Keywords:** Ethnicity, Social exclusion, Ethnic mobilization, Elite conflict, Extremism, Northeast India

# VOLUME-53, NO.2, JULY-DECEMBER 2023

## SECTOR-WISE CARBON EFFICIENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY: A DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH

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**Abstract:** Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is an important component of sustainable development for *Just Transition* to reach *Net Zero* by 2050. It encompasses the elements of decoupling economic growth and emission, life cycle approach for minimisation of resource use and inclusiveness with job Causality. The present study investigates the progress of SCP in terms of impact decoupling concept by measuring the relative carbon emission efficiencies and rankings of different economic sectors of India by using Constant Returns to Scale (CRS) and Variable Returns to Scale (VRS) methods of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020. The applied method is in consonance with life cycle approach by calculating carbon emission from both direct and indirect fossil fuel consumption. Industry has the lowest relative ranking in terms of carbon efficiency, followed by transport and residential sectors due to low average scale efficiency. The study identifies carbon-intensive fuel consumption structure as a prime factor. It prioritises carbon efficiency in Industry due to its linkage with other sectors and also in power sector because of growing electrification.

**Keywords:** Data envelopment analysis, Electricity, Emissions, Overall technical efficiency, Sustainable consumption and production, Total final energy consumption

## FEMALE FARMERS ACCESSING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH AN EMERGING LAND MARKET IN TANZANIA

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**Abstract:** A land market is emerging in Tanzania. To assess its effects on female farmers, a survey has been undertaken. The transformation process started by creating the right ecosystem through initiating frugal innovations (a crop insurance) and allowing private initiatives and thus may lead to a green revolution. To what extent do farmers benefit from this new ecosystem? The results show that they are benefitting less than the male farmers, because they have access to less land and focus on horticultural production for household consumption instead of using the hybrid maize seeds and complementary inputs, needed for commercial production. However, the land market, the specialization in horticulture and the number of projects for women in this sector provide opportunities for women to improve their situation.

**Keywords:** Land governance; Female farmers; Emerging land market; Hybrid maize; Frugal innovation; Green revolution

## TRADING DYNAMICS OF DIFFERENT INVESTOR GROUPS IN INDIAN STOCK MARKET

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**Abstract:** Stock market is an attractive destination for investors. To understand how FIIs, DIIs and 'other investors' influence each other's trading activities in the Indian stock market, various econometric tools like Granger Causality, VAR model, Variance decomposition analysis, Impulse Response Function and GMM for estimations are

applied. Both way causalities are found between FIIs and DIIs net trading, whereas other investors' net investment is substantially caused by FIIs and DIIs investment pattern. Further, FIIs and DIIs being sophisticated investors are strongly competing with each other in stock trading, following the opposite market strategies. Again, opposite trading relation of domestic investors—both institutional and 'other investors'—with FIIs is evident in contemporaneous period as well. These trading patterns help preserve stability in the Indian stock market.

**Keywords:** FIIs, DIIs, Other investors, Granger causality, Vector Autoregression (VAR) model, Generalized Method of Moments (GMM)

## **DECENTRALISATION AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN MAHARASHTRA: A DISTRICT LEVEL ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract:** Fiscal and political decentralisation is a distinctive characteristic of democratic countries in present times. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments to the Indian constitution aimed at strengthening the decentralised structure of Indian Polity and devolution of fiscal responsibility to the lowest levels of government. The same amendments propagated the idea of decentralised development planning (Art. 243ZD) wherein the local self-governments were entrusted with the responsibility to develop the plans for social and economic development and ensure socio-economic justice, and it also mandated setting up of District Planning Committee (DPC). This paper analyses the distribution of plan funds for district-level planning in Maharashtra for the period from 2011-12 to 2020-21, along with exploring the history and structure of decentralised planning in Maharashtra. The findings show that the distribution or allocation of plan funds to the districts for district-level planning differs significantly for certain districts compared to the formula-based allocations which are used to convey the initial allocation or ceilings to the districts for formulating the district annual plan. The divergence is attributed to additional demand put forward and justified by the districts over and above the formula-based allocations and its acceptance by the Planning Department of the state. However, there is no fixed criterion for approval of higher/additional demands and the proportion of additional allocation approved over and above the ceiling. The paper suggests that adherence to formula-based allocation is better suited for the equitable distribution of district plan funds.

**Keywords:** Decentralisation, District planning committee, Grassroot level planning, Local self government, District plan allocations

## **DETERMINANTS OF INCOME EARNED BY WOMEN WORKING IN THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

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**Abstract:** Income earned by women has a close link with their empowerment. Good work conditions can bring about changes in women's ability to earn better income which in turn improves women's intra household bargaining power, help them to access and use resources for their betterment, and encourage them to make better decisions. Using the data from a primary survey of working women in the urban informal sector in three states of India, viz., Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi, this paper argues that access to good work conditions increases women's ability to earn higher income. This paper finds that there is a direct relationship between income earned by the women in the highest income

category and improvement in work conditions, while there is an inverse relationship between the income earned by the women in the lowest and middle income slabs and the work condition.

**Keywords:** Work condition, Women empowerment, Income of women, Informal sector, India

## **LABOUR PROCESS ORGANIZATION IN CARPET INDUSTRY OF KASHMIR WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON DESKILLING OF CARPET WEAVERS**

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**Abstract:** The present paper attempts to study the labour process in carpet industry of Kashmir. The researcher also investigate the production relationships, economic analysis, organisational hierarchy, and deskilling in the carpet manufacturing sector. Weavers heavily rely on the capital of middlemen and master weavers, and the character of institutional arrangements has a significant impact on the labour process. The relationship between middlemen/master weavers and dependent/wage workers is related to the deskilling characteristic. In some cases, the labour process is defined by the unity of conception and execution, which is associated with independent weavers.

**Keywords:** Labour process, Deskilling, Carpet industry, Organization of production, Production relations.