

Review of
Development & Change
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Articles:

The Market Economy: Theory, Ideology and Reality

C.T. Kurien

Founder's Day lecture delivered on 18 April 2015 at MIDS, Chennai.

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Macroeconomic Reversal in India:A Structuralist View

Pulapre Balakrishnan

Malcolm Adiseshiah Memorial Lecture delivered on 17 November 2015 at Chennai.

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**Reaching the Unreachable: Maternal and Child Health Care
Issues among Tribal's in Kerala and Strategies for Effective Governance**

K. Gangadharan and K.V. Vinesh Kumar

The remarkable achievement of Kerala in the health sector is mainly due to the intervention strategies of the government in providing health care facilities through public health centres (PHCs) and sub-centres in rural areas. But its sustainability is now facing severe threats in the tribal hamlets of Kerala. The pertinent problems and hurdles the tribals face in these regions are the sincerity and commitment of the health functionaries in terms of accessibility, resourcefulness as well as availability of such facility in times of utmost need. The easy availability and accessibility of good health care infrastructure, human resources and supplies and an efficient health care governance with a human face can play a great role in improving the health care prospects of tribal people, especially in the maternal and child health arena, and the severe health care inequities resulting in deaths of mothers and children can be avoided. The present paper is an outcome of the investigation conducted in two tribal-dominated panchayats of Wayanad district in Kerala where one of them is having all the essential health care resources and facilities, whereas the other lags behind in such facilities. The participatory, observatory, empirical and clinical investigation of tribal mothers and children, on the one hand and the basic working profile of public health care centers, on other, clearly reveals the significance of health infrastructure, human resources and the timely management of these resources in avoiding health traps and islands of health care deprivation in a state having its hallmark of 'better social development and high human development'.

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Patterns of Borrowing by Rural Households for Farm and Non-farm Businesses in Gujarat and West Bengal

Subrata Dutta

Rural regions in developing countries often grapple with the unemployment and/or underemployment problem. How can employment prospects grow in rural regions that are predominantly agrarian? Both agriculture and industry with urban linkages have limitations in absorbing the growing rural labour force. As a result, employment generation in rural areas has long been a major concern for researchers and policy-makers. Rural non-farm economy assumes a significant importance from the perspective of employment generation. Thus, there is a need to investigate region-specific characteristics of rural non-farm sector development. One interesting way of capturing this development is to find whether the demand for capital/credit is increasing in non-farm business. On a comparative mode, we seek to investigate two cases – i.e. the states of Gujarat and West Bengal. These two states demonstrate diverse characteristics and thus present interesting cases for such comparison. For example, compared to Gujarat, the incidence of rural unemployment is very high in West Bengal. On the other hand, Gujarat did not witness favourable effects of its structural change (from primary to non-primary sector) on employment elasticity of secondary and tertiary sectors, revealing the fact that the share of the primary sector is shrinking in total income but a large chunk of the total workforce is still dependent on this sector for employment. Against this backdrop, what is happening in the rural non-farm sector? Is demand for capital (captured, in this article, through outstanding cash loan) increasing in the non-farm sector? This study seeks to analyse the movements of credit towards farm and non-farm business in the two states during liberalisation.

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Decomposition of Energy Consumption in India: A Case of Output Leakage and Technology Improvement

Anjali Tandon and Shahid Ahmed

The paper attempts to study relative contribution of the specific sources of changes in energy use in the Indian economy. Results of a structural decomposition analysis in a constant price hybrid input–output framework underscore contribution of the final demand shifts as a significant factor impacting the energy use. Nevertheless, changes over time in production technology exhibit tremendous conservation potential. The paper notes that technology improvement occurs gradually and the effect is profound over the long term. Further, the results validate output leakage in the energy sector, thus highlighting domestic supply constraints. A high ratio of India's energy imports-to-energy embedded in exports is observed, which has implications from an environment perspective.

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