

Review of  
**Development & Change**  
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**Unemployment and poverty: the persistence of a misleading identity**

*E.T. Mathew*

**Abstract**

The paper attempts to show how misleading it is to identify unemployment with poverty. In any meaningful discussion of the relationship between the two, the first issue that needs to be addressed is the relevant economic unit. Whether unemployment of one or more members of a household would condemn them to poverty depends on the family circumstances of the unemployed. Many economists have, therefore, rightly argued that the appropriate economic unit to study is not the individual worker but the household he/she belongs to. A further step in explicating the poverty -unemployment nexus is to distinguish between the educated unemployed and the rest. It is the financial support from parents or other members of the household which enables the educated unemployed to wait until they obtain jobs of their choice. NSS data show that there are more 'non-educated' than educated unemployed in Kerala. Cross tabulations provided by the NSS for the state have established a strong link between level of education and poverty as exemplified by household monthly per capita expenditure. Households of the 'non-educated' account for very low monthly per capita expenditures to a much greater extent than the households of the educated. Further light on the identity of the poor is shed by the relationship between education and employment. It is seen that casual labour, especially in agriculture, forms the single most important source of employment (UPS) for the labour force with education below the secondary level. The next place is occupied by self-employment, again, mostly in agriculture.

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**State supported segmentation of Mumbai: policy options in the global economy**

*Darshini Mahadevia*

**Abstract**

Mumbai, the largest metropolis of India, experienced metamorphosis, immediately prior to and in the process of liberalisation. An important aspect of this metamorphosis is emergence of dualistic or bimodal city structure as against heterogenous characteristics of developing country cities. The dualism has segmented the city. Evidences of segmentation are presented using the, available planning data, housing programmes data, land prices and population growth rates in the pre-liberalisation period and policy changes after the liberalisation. The segmentation of the city structure has taken place to accommodate-the needs of the global business class locating in Mumbai and the city emerging as a Global city. The segmentation of the city structure has sharpened after liberalisation when Mumbai with emerging as a 'Global city', acting as a node organising the activities of the 1NCs in the country. The State has played an important role in the process, in the pre as well as post liberalisation periods. The urban planners should be worried about the increasing inequalities in the cities which have implications on the urban poverty agenda.

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## **Extensive globalization: compulsions of big power and scope for large economies**

*Bhaskar Majumder*

### **Abstract**

The post-Second World War International Economic Order shows a power-structure heavily weighted in favour of the 'group' of seven major industrial countries, namely G-7. This power-structure shows the authority of the U.S., the authority being rationalized and legitimized by a strategy of Extensive Globalization. This strategy is a brain-child of the leader to neutralise the imminent challenges from within the 'group' and also to neutralise the remote challenges from outside the group, the latter via accommodating some of the close countries in the developing world. It is our contention that the large economies in the developing world can explore the opportunities that this strategy of Extensive Globalization confers on them.

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## **Avoiding impoverishment risk: towards a policy frame for rehabilitation and resettlement of dam affected people**

*D C Sah*

### **Abstract**

This paper attempts to identify the first generation impoverishment risks faced by Sardar Sarovar Project oustees. Although liberal, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy of the project could not, at the margin, avoid social disruption and loss of economic well being. Relocation of oustees from 19 submerging villages to over 125 villages has resulted in disintegration of traditional social and economic institutions. On the other hand, all the oustees could not participate properly in non-traditional institutions like markets and the new technology. This may result in risks of impoverishment. A number of risks could have been avoided through various policy options and institutions for implementing them. In the absence of a legal policy, production enhancement policy, investment policy, and policies towards the smoother socio-economic adjustment, the existing policy frame seems deficient. It is further argued that even after bringing these policy changes, the rehabilitation may not be complete. New policy frames will have to be added to tackle the emerging problems. This recognition is the first step towards a National R&R policy.

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## **Impact of welfare programmes on the tribals in Tamil Nadu: 1947-1991**

*V. Saravanan*

### **Abstract**

This paper examines tribal welfare programmes since Independence and their impact on the economic transformation of tribals in Tamil Nadu. It discusses the post-colonial government policies regarding tribals, different welfare programmes and their resultant effect on tribal development in a historical perspective (1947- 1991). It examines whether these welfare programmes really produced any positive impact on the economy or nullified the process of economic transformation in Tamil Nadu.

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