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# **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION DEMAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

**SHAISTA ALAM, AMBREEN FATIMA\*,  
AND MUHAMMAD S. BUTT\*\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of population growth, economic growth, energy intensity (EI) growth and urbanization growth on environmental degradation in Pakistan. The paper will investigate simultaneously the effect of population growth, urbanization, energy consumption and environmental degradation on the sustainable economic growth as well. To ensure the sustainable development of the economy environmental degradation should not increase with time but be reduced or at least remain constant. If it increases, we will move further away for sustainability, while if it decreases, we will move closer towards it. The results indicate that 1 per cent increase in GDP growth leads to 0.84 per cent increase in growth rate of carbon dioxide emissions, and an increase of 1 per cent in the energy intensity growth rate causes almost 0.24 % increases in growth rate of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. As far as results of co-integrating vector normalized on GDP growth is concerned, the coefficients of EI growth and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions growth are found to be affecting the level of development significantly and positively by 0.3 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. This indicates that in Pakistan process of economic development is dependent on the level of Energy use and the resultant of this energy use, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions caused economic growth significantly and positively. In addition to the rapid urbanization and increased population growth affect positively to environmental degradation while negatively and significantly to the economic development in the long run.*

## **CATCHING ON THE ASIAN MIRACLE**

**NANDITA SETHI\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*India has frequently been referred to as the country with the largest economic growth potential in the world after China. If India is to achieve sustained growth over the next few years then there are several areas where new approaches, policies and initiatives need be taken. The purpose of the paper is to make a comparative socio-economic study between India and the successful economies of Asia Pacific and draw useful lessons from their growth experience. The analysis takes a macro view of some key indicators of development that would help identify areas where we need to catch up. The growth strategy of Asia Pacific countries clearly shows their emphasis on going early for human development and focusing on the enhancement of basic human capabilities which greatly facilitated economic expansion by improving the efficiency and wide reach of the market economy. India on the other hand has done poorly on the human development front and this is the primary explanation for India's low performance in the past. Though there still is a wide gap in social/human indicators, the present economic indicators show that India seems to have caught up with the Asian Miracle. However, this growth would be sustainable only with reasonable developments in physical and most important the social infrastructure.*

## **‘SOFT MINDS HARD SELL’ – ADVERTISING MANIA TARGETS CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

**MS. SHRUTI SAXENA\***

### **ABSTRACT**

*The advertising on adults is problematic; but the outcome is devastating for children and adolescents. Advertisers of children's television earlier used to appeal to the parents, but now they appeal directly to children/adolescents — who do not have the emotional or cognitive tools to evaluate what is being sold to them. The influence of the media on the psycho-social development of children is profound. The objective of this paper is to explore both the beneficial and harmful effects of media on children's/adolescent's mental and physical health, and to identify how the advertising industry can be regulated by formulating unified laws to prevent the over-exposure of these youngsters to the ad world. The emphasis has to be on directing children's/adolescent's habits and attitude towards harmful advertisements as no amount of regulation and legal penalties alone can solve the problems. One also has to take a review on what kinds of regulations are implemented in some parts of world regarding advertisements targeting children/adolescents and what kinds of steps are being taken in India in this direction. Advertisers should not forget their social responsibility which is to take care of the future of the country that is targeted tactfully to earn profits. Parents should make children more aware of their surroundings so that they can start taking proper and logical decision. Also government's role is important, particularly in monitoring and implementing the right laws, harmonizing the various laws into one single unified law.*

## **PRODUCTIVITY PERFORMANCE OF BANKING INDUSTRY IN INDIA: AN INTER-SECTORAL ANALYSIS**

**KARAM PAL \* AND MS PUJA GOYAL\*\***

### **ABSTRACT**

*Productivity-based analysis for Indian Banking Sector is in itself an area of immense importance in this globally competitive environment. If banks wish to become superior and competitive entities, they need to link themselves with productivity. It is also indispensable for the sake of safe and sound financial system in a particular economic system. This paper analyses the cross relationship among various components of productivity like earning per employee, business per employee and profit per employee for public, private and foreign sector banks within Indian Banking Industry using data for five years i.e. the period starting from 2001-02 to 2005-06. Various statistical tools like averages, ACGR, correlation, regression, and parametric tests have been used to establish, evaluate and quantify the cross-sectional relationship among the variables. Ownership characteristics of banks are also incorporated into the analysis to examine productivity across ownership groups. Results show that foreign sector banks are outshining with their performance in all the selected parameters during the period of this study. In terms of ACGR and absolute numbers too, these banks have been on top in all the categories. But average ACGR, taking all the banks of one sector together, is highest for public sector banks in case of business per employee. It shows that public sector banks are growing with consistent pace and intra group variations are also less than other sectors. Results also show that private and foreign sector banks are showing significant relation between parameters, especially*

*earnings and profit per employee. But no sector has shown significant relation between earning and business per employee. This paper may prove useful to policymakers as it shows that relation between earning per employee and their productivity is not very significant. Therefore, they may have to search out other factors that contribute to higher productivity.*

## **PATTERNS OF AGRICULTURAL GROWTH ACROSS CROPS AND REGIONS DURING POST GREEN REVOLUTION PERIOD**

**SOMA ROY (ADHIKARI)**

### **ABSTRACT**

*The present paper analyses i) the growth rates of total foodgrains, total non-foodgrains and total agricultural production at the all-India level and at the state level, ii) decomposition of output growth into area growth and productivity growth, iii) factors influencing output growth during the post green revolution period.*

*The broad findings of this study are that: i) there has been a tendency towards deceleration in the growth of total agricultural production in India in recent years; ii) the major driving force behind the output growth is productivity growth and iii) finally technological improvement is the main cause behind productivity and production growth in India during the post green revolution period.*

## **UNORGANIZED SECTOR: A POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**VINOD K. ANAND\***

### **ABSTRACT**

*Employment generation is the policy priority in all developing countries, especially when declining employment opportunities are combined with rapidly growing labour force, and when the labour force has a disproportionate number of relatively unskilled workers. Both theoretical and quantitative studies strongly reveal that the major source of employment creation in these countries is the unorganized (informal) sector. India is a good example to support this statement. The data show that in 1999-2000 the organized sector employment was only 28.11 million i.e., about 7 per cent of the total employment of about 397 million. The remaining labour force was employed in the various segments of the unorganized sector. It was also indicated that the organized sector employment, apart from being so less, also showed declining trends. In fact, the scenario has been almost the same over the different decades, and even beyond 2000. The country has, therefore, to*

*depend, largely, on the unorganized sector for the much needed employment creation. There may be slight inter-country variations in this context, but the overall picture remains the same, and the unorganized sector contributes immensely to employment- creation in all the developing countries.*

*Once again citing the example of India, it is seen that the recent initiative of the Government to boost small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) within the unorganized sector of the economy in the shape of a four-pronged strategy is indeed a welcome step. According to available data, SMEs contribute 40 per cent of the country's GDP, almost half of India's exports and generate 45 per cent of industrial employment. The country's first dedicated credit rating agency for SMEs (SMERA) has already been launched. It will have an involvement of major public and private banks. This is an important aspect of the Government's broad plan to boost SMEs. The limit for Credit-linked Capital Subsidy Scheme too would be enormously enhanced. The SIDBI would soon be remodeled to serve the SME sector. The proposed Bill is aimed to benefit the rated SME units including the SSI and tiny sector essentially in terms of adequate and timely credit, low collaterals and lower rate of interest.*

*Based on the experience of developing countries including that of India, this Paper attempts to formulate a Policy Framework for the unorganized sector in general and the micro enterprise segment in particular in the context of developing countries, keeping in mind the basic varied exogenous assumptions that inhibit this sector in most of these countries. Beyond that, the Paper also looks at certain emerging realities like, Reward System, Strategic Partnering, and Merger Mania in the sphere of unorganized sector in this era of globalization and liberalization. It also talks of a number of push and pull factors to boost the unorganized sector in the developing countries.*

## **PRICE ELASTICITIES IN INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

**I.R.S.SARMA\* AND V.K.REDDY\*\***

### **ABSTRACT**

*The textile industry occupies a unique place in the Indian economy. As WTO countries phase out their import quotas on textiles and apparel the Indian Textile industry will face increasingly intense competition in markets both at home and abroad. The industry should identify growth areas to improve production and productivity levels. This paper presents the own and cross price elasticities in Textiles and Textile Products industries for all India and 14 major states for the period 1979-1980 to 2000-2001 using translog production function approach. The results reveal that all most all the own and cross price elasticities are less than one with the exception of Punjab state. In most of the cases, the own price elasticity which should theoretically be negative evicted to be slightly positive for the inputs energy and materials. This may be an indication of inefficiency in the industries. One common factor for the both industries is that the substitutional relationship for Energy-Material input is negative for most of the states indicating a rise in energy prices will lead to increased use of material inputs as substitute for the more expensive energy input.*

# **SUPPLY ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT TO AGRICULTURE FOR MAJOR STATES IN INDIA**

**GAGAN BIHARI SAHU\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*This paper analyses the variation in agricultural credit flow in various states in India. The study reveals that there are inter-state differences in the access to institutional credit as well as the loan amount obtained by farm households even for the same size class of landholding. Irrigation and banking facility have been identified as the most important factors influencing supply of agricultural credit across the states. However, the increased credit deposit ratio (CDR) need not necessarily ensure improved credit flow to agriculture. The study suggests that for better provisioning of agricultural credit, the increasing CDR should be backed by more irrigation facility and banking infrastructure.*

## **ECONOMIC REFORMS AND HEALTH SECTOR IN INDIA: MISSINGS AND POSSIBILITIES**

**A . ASHOKAN**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The present paper aims at examining the implications of the economic reforms on the health care sector in India. During the last one and a half decades, the political preferences and development choices of the governments in India showed a directional slant clearly towards the market disregarding distributional and equity considerations. More specifically, the budgetary allocations to the health care sector across the Indian states have been consistently coming down since the initiation of economic reforms. More over, the unethical medical practices and physician induced treatment patterns and diagnostic tests have increased the cost of medical care substantially. The dominance of technology intensive and the individual/patient oriented health care services have further increased social exclusion and economic deprivation accentuating morbidity and co-morbidity deteriorating their health status further. The decreasing role of the state, increasing privatization of health care services and the relatively higher morbidity prevalence rates, particularly of long standing ones, have increased the out-of-pocket health care expenditure enlarging the web of misery and deprivation of the rural poor and other vulnerable sections of the population.*

## **INNOVATIVE PRACTICES IN THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING TECHNIQUES OF ARAKU COFFEE TO SUSTAIN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS**

**U.SUBRAHMANYAM\* AND USHA NORI\*\***

## **ABSTRACT**

*Paderu in Visakhapatnam District produces rich varieties of both Arabica and Robusta coffee – most of which are shade grown and organic in nature by small farmers. Coffee is mainly raised to protect the forest cover and restore ecological balance in this hilly region of Eastern Ghats, to*

*provide gainful employment opportunities to tribals that would ensure an elevation in their socio-economic status and to diversify sources of income through cultivation of coffee based inter crops like pepper. The agency area has a high potential for the production of this organic coffee that benefits the small growers, ecology and the consumers. Against this backdrop, the paper focuses on the problems related to production, productivity and marketing of coffee in Paderu and suggests appropriate measures thereon. It has been identified that coffee plantation is more viable in the agency area only when the costs of production are kept low or prices are increased. The study suggests that if the growers take up coffee cultivation as their major activity then the forest cover and ecological balance of the Eastern Ghats could be preserved and concludes saying that emphasis on efficiency (establishing cooperatives or unions, creating market linkages through them), product differentiation (bringing pure strains of Arabica- sun dried and shade grown) and responsiveness to the specialized market demand (investing in Fair Trade Certification Programmes) would create global competitiveness for Araku coffee thus fetching higher returns for the farmer.*

## **FINANCING OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA**

**L. N. DASH\***

### **ABSTRACT**

*Because of the public good nature of health services the government has a responsibility to make provision of such services. However, public expenditure as a per cent of government expenditure has been declining in India over the years. The proportion of health expenditure in India is below the average of many low income countries. The user-fee system introduced to augment resources has not been helpful. On the contrary, private financing of health care expenses in India is one of the highest in the world. Another worrisome fact is that the private sector has grown without any state policy to regulate its growth. As a large percentage of people depend on private sector, health insurance schemes have great importance in health financing in India. Despite this the existing health insurance schemes cover less than 10 per cent of the population. The public-private partnership in health sector should be encouraged with the objective to benefit the poor.*