social safety net system guaranteed by a formal occupation. As a consequence, India's potential manufacturing renaissance, especially in terms of employment, is still in its early stages. This appears quite surprising for a country whose supply of arable land is second only to the United States and which has successfully developed a process of tertiarisation of its economy. But modernization cannot only rely upon a strong IT sector and labour productivity growth could be not sufficient to solve problems of acute poverty or underemployment. India should look to establish and reinforce forward and backward linkages between agriculture and manufacturing if it wants to transform a jobless growth pattern into an inclusive growth process. After more than thirty years since the Green Revolution, the agrarian question is still open for India.

Figure 1. Sector evolution over GDP
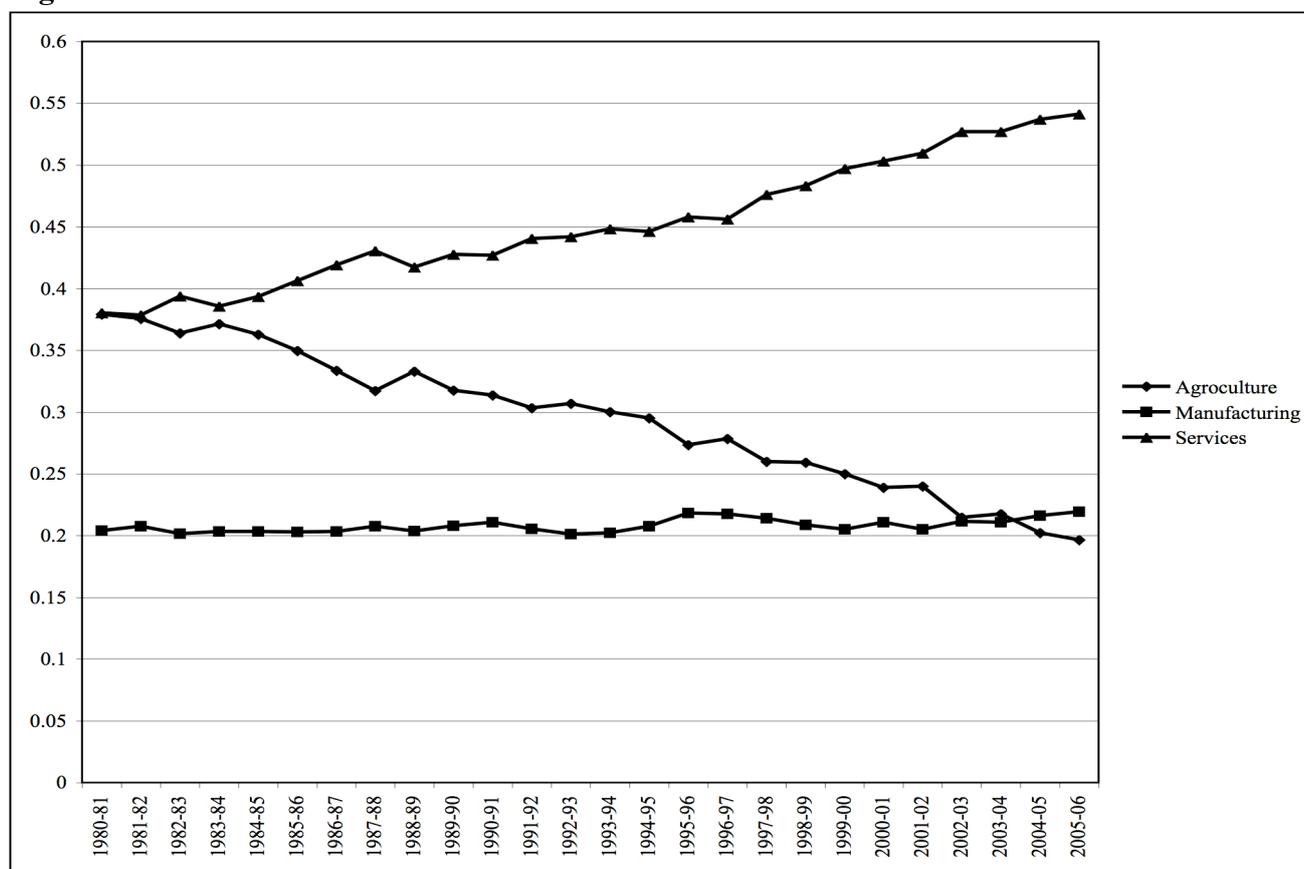
Source: CSO

Table 1. Indian labour force, millions

	1981	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**
Labour Force	305.73	369.14	451.38	476.13
Unorganised Sector	282.83	342.41	423.59	449.67
Organised Sector	22.90	26.73	27.79	26.46
as percentage of labour force	*7.49*	*7.24*	*6.16*	*5.56*
Private Organised Sector	7.40	7.68	8.65	8.45
as percentage of labour force	*2.42*	*2.08*	*1.92*	*1.78*

Source: *Economic Survey*, different issues, and World Development Indicators (2006).

Table 2. Sector distribution of employment in the organised sector (in percentage)

	1981	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**
Public				
Agriculture	8.3	8.2	7.2	8.4
Industry	21.1	20.5	18.0	16.1
Services	70.6	71.3	74.8	75.5
Private				
Agriculture	13.4	12.9	11.7	12.6
Industry	62.9	59.8	59.2	54.3
Services	23.7	27.3	29.1	33.2
Total				
Agriculture	9.9	9.5	8.6	9.7
Industry	34.6	31.8	30.8	28.3
Services	55.4	58.7	60.6	62.0

Source: *Economic Survey*, different issues.

Table 3. Unorganized sector distribution of employment, millions (estimates)

	1983	**1993**	**1999**
Agriculture	206.7	242.6	237.4
Industry	33.7	46.9	58.2
Services	39.4	60.7	73.5

Source: author's calculations based on *Economic Survey*, different issues, and Dutta (2002).

Table 4. Share of unorganised segment in Net State Domestic Product by economic activities at current prices (in percentage)

	1980	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.2	96.2	96.4	94.4
Mining and quarrying	9.6	7.7	9.0	7.9
Manufacturing	46.3	39.1	36.5	32.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.0	3.6	2.8	4.7
Construction	48.0	55.5	57.2	62.4
Trade, hotels and restaurants	89.6	91.9	83.7	80.6
Transport, store and communication	45.2	52.3	57.2	63.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	65.0	40.6	49.2	44.5
Community, social and personal services	25.9	19.4	23.7	27.1
Net State Domestic Product	*70.0*	*63.8*	*60.4*	*58.0*

Source: *National Account Statistics*, Government of India, different issues

24

Table 5. Sectoral employment output elasticities, registered sector

	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.31	-0.03	0.39
Mining and quarrying	0.21	-0.37	0.63
Agriculture	**0.36**	**-0.20**	**0.81**
Manufacturing	0.08	0.03	-0.48
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.36	0.07	-0.40
Construction	0.14	-0.14	-0.39
Industry	**0.13**	**0.01**	**-0.43**
Trade, hotels and restaurants	0.25	0.14	0.32
Transport, store and communication	0.20	0.02	-0.17
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.52	0.17	0.51
Community, social and personal services	0.40	0.12	-0.19
Services	**0.35**	**0.09**	**-0.08**
All	*0.33*	*0.07*	*-0.18*

Source: author's calculations based on *Economic Survey*, different issues

Table 6. Labour demand of registered manufacturing workers: variables average annual growth (in percentage), 1980-2004

Workers	0.46	Registered Manufacturing	5.78
Wage	1.05	Manufacturing	5.26
Capital	3.59	State Output (NSDP)	4.98
Intersectoral terms of trade	0.27	Unregistered Share	-0.83

Source: author's calculations based on *Economic Survey*, different issues

Table 7. System-GMM estimations of labour demand growth across 15 Indian states, 1980-2004

VARIABLES	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)[+]
L.workers	-0.376***	-0.379***	-0.382***	-0.379***	-0.362***
	(0.074)	(0.079)	(0.082)	(0.073)	(0.074)
L2.worker	0.024	0.016	-0.017	-0.014	0.005
	(0.054)	(0.056)	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.040)
L3.workers	0.105**	0.093*	0.068	0.066	0.074
	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.048)	(0.045)
wage	-0.089***	-0.090***	-0.093**	-0.087**	-0.098***
	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.037)
L.wage	-0.057**	-0.059**	-0.054***	-0.042*	-0.046**
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.020)
L2.wage	-0.027	-0.029	-0.010	-0.002	-0.007
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.017)	(0.018)
capital	0.092***	0.091***	0.090***	0.100***	0.099***
	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.026)	(0.030)	(0.028)
L.capital	0.030*	0.029*	0.028*	0.040**	0.030*
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.018)
L.capital	-0.023	-0.025	-0.032	-0.017	-0.027
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.017)
terms_of_trade	0.064**	0.065**	0.078**	0.072**	0.075**
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.036)	(0.030)	(0.031)
L.terms_of_trade	0.014	0.014	0.018	0.015	0.012
	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.031)
L2.terms_of_trade	0.047	0.048	0.042	0.028	0.031
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.033)	(0.033)
registered_manuf	0.030*				
	(0.016)				
L.registered_manuf	0.042**				
	(0.019)				
L2.registered_manuf	0.037**				
	(0.015)				
manufacturing		0.048**			
		(0.022)			
L.manufacturing		0.049*			
		(0.028)			
L2.manufacturing		0.062*			
		(0.033)			
state_output			0.126***		
			(0.041)		
L.state_output			0.105		
			(0.076)		
L2.state_output			0.101		
			(0.081)		
unregistered_manuf_share				-0.034*	-0.023
				(0.019)	(0.020)
L.unregistered_manuf_share				-0.029	-0.005
				(0.039)	(0.039)
L2.unregistered_manuf_share				-0.058*	-0.034
				(0.033)	(0.032)
Constant	-0.175***	-0.175***	-0.098***	-0.077***	-0.077***
	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Observations	308	308	312	312	312
Number of states	15	15	15	15	15

26

Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences:					
z=	-3.31	-3.33	-3.33	-3.27	-3.29
Pr > z =	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences:					
z=	0.22	0.38	0.32	0.78	0.61
Pr > z =	0.827	0.702	0.75	0.435	0.54
Sargan test of overid. restrictions:					
chi2 =	320.76	321.83	325.04	297.37	325.72
Pr > chi2 =	0.384	0.386	0.322	0.003	0.313

Note: figures in parentheses are robust standard errors. *Significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%
[+] Unregistered share treated as endogenous.

Centre for Financial & Management Studies

Table 8. Long-run elasticities of employment growth with respect to different variables

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Wages	-0.138	-0.139	-0.105	-0.102	-0.122
Capital	0.080	0.075	0.075	0.091	0.079
Intersectoral terms of trade	0.102	0.101	0.095	0.088	0.092
Registered manufacturing	0.086	-	-	-	-
Total manufacturing	-	0.123	-	-	-
Output	-	-	0.228	-	-
Unregistered share	-	-	-	-0.087	-
Unregistered share (end.)	-	-	-	-	-0.048

Table 9. Contribution of variables to the average growth rate of employment based on long-run elasticities

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Wages	-0.15	-0.15	-0.11	-0.11	-0.13
Capital	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.28
Intersectoral terms of trade	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Registered manufacturing	0.50	-	-	-	-
Total manufacturing	-	0.65	-	-	-
Output	-	-	1.14	-	-
Unregistered share	-	-	-	0.07	-
Unregistered share (end.)	-	-	-	-	0.04
Explained growth rate	*0.67*	*0.80*	*1.32*	*0.32*	*0.22*
Actual growth rate	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46

References

Ahluwalia M. (2000), "Economic Performance of States in Post-Reforms Period", *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 29, No. 10, pp. 1637-1648.

Ahluwalia M. (2002), "Economic Reforms in India Since 1991: Has Gradualism Worked?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives,* Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 67-88.

Ahluwalia I.J. and Rangarajan C. (1989), "A Study of Linkages Between Agriculture and Industry: The Indian Experience", in J.G. Willamson and V.R. Panchmukhl (ed.) *"The Balance Between Industry and Agriculture in Economic Development"*, MacMillan Press, London.

Ahn S. and Schmidt P. (1995), "Efficient Estimation of Models for Dynamic Panel Data", *Journal of Econometrics,* Vol. 68, pp. 5-27.

Alessandrini M. and Buccellato T. (2008), "China, India and Russia: Economic Reforms, Structural Change and Regional Disparities", Economics Working Papers No. 97, UCL SSEES, Centre for the Study of Economic and Social Change in Europe, University College London.

Alessandrini M., Buccellato T. and Scaramozzino P. (2008), "Whither the Indian Union? Regional Disparities and Economic Reforms", *Rivista Italiana degli Economisti,* Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 367-400.

Aneesh A. (2000), "Rethinking Migration: High-Skilled Labor Flows from India to the United States", CCSI Working Paper No. 18, The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California, San Diego.

Arellano, M., and Bond S. (1991), "Some Tests of Specification for Panel Data: Monte Carlo Evidence and an Application to Employment Equations", *Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. 58, No. 2, pp. 277-297.

Arellano M. and Bover O. (1995), "Another Look at the Instrumental Variables Estimation of Error-Components Models", *Journal of Econometrics,* Vol. 68, pp. 29-51.

Basu K. and Maertens A. (2007), "The Pattern and Causes of Economic Growth in India", *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 143-167.

Basu K. and Mallick S. (2008), "When Does Growth Trickle Down to the Poor? The Indian Case", *Cambridge Journal of Economics,* Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 461-477.

Bhalotra S.R. (1998) "The Puzzle of Jobless Growth in Indian Manufacturing", *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 5-31.

Bhalotra S.R. (2003) "The Impact of Economic Liberalization on Employment and Wages in India", Working Paper No.12, Policy Integration Department, International Labour Office, ILO, Geneva.

Besley T. and Burgess R. (2004), "Can Labour Regulation Hinder Economic Performance? Evidence form India", *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* Vol. 119, No. 1, pp. 91-134.

Bhattacharya B.B. and Sakthivel S. (2004), "Regional Growth and Disparity in India: Comparison of Pre- and Post Reform Decades", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, No. 10, pp. 1071–1077.

Bhaumik S.K., Gangopadhyay S. and Krishnan S. (2006), "Reforms, Entry and Productivity: Some Evidence from the Indian Manufacturing Sector", Working Paper No. 822, The William Davidson Institute, University of Michigan.

Bhattacharjea A. (2006), "Labour Market Regulation and Industrial Performance in India. A Critical Review of the Empirical Evidence", *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics,* Vol. 49 No. 2, pp. 211-232.

Bhattacharjea A. and Ray S. (2003), "Surplus Labor in Indian Manufacturing: Evidence from the Annual Survey of Industries", Working Paper Series No. 2003-14, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut.

Blundell R.W. and Bond S.R. (1998), "Initial Conditions and Moment Restrictions in Dynamic Panel Data Models", *Journal of Econometrics*, 87, 115-143.

Bolton P. (1997), "A Theory of Trickle-Down Growth and Development", *Review of Economic Studies,* Vol. 64, No. 2, pp. 151-172.

Bond S., Hoeffler A., and Temple J. (2001), "GMM Estimation of Empirical Growth Models", Economic Papers 2001-W21, Economics Group, Nuffield College, University of Oxford.

Bosworth B., Collins S. and Virmani A. (2007), "Sources of Growth in Indian Economy", NBER Working Paper No. W12901, National Bureau of Economic Research.

Bowsher C.G. (2002), "On Testing Overidentifying Restrictions in Dynamic Panel Data Models", Economic Letters, Vol. 77, pp.211-220.

Chang H.J. (2003), Kicking Away the Ladder: Developing Strategy in Historical Perspective, Anthem Press, London.

Chauvin, S., and Lemoine F. (2003) "India Bets on Technology Niches", Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales, Working Paper No. 221.

Clements K.W. and Selvanathan S. (1994), "Understanding Consumption Patterns", Empirical Economics, Vol. 10, pp. 69-110.

Dasgupta S and Singh A. (2005), "Will Services Be the New Engine of Economic Growth in India?", Center for Business Research, Working Paper No.310, University of Cambridge.

Dasgupta S. and Singh A. (2006), "Manufacturing, Services and Premature De-Industrialization in Developing Countries: A Kaldorian Empirical Analysis", Working Paper No. 327, Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge.

Deb S. (2002), "The Debate on Agriculture-Industry Terms of Trade in India", Working Paper No. 109, CDE, Centre for Development Economics, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics.

Dutt P. (2003), "Labor Market Outcomes and Trade Reforms: the Case of India", in Hasan R. and Mitra D. (ed) The Impact of Trade on Labor: Issues, Perspectives and Experiences from Developing Asia, Elsevier Science B.V., North-Holland.

Dutta D. (2002), "Effects of Globalization on Employment and Poverty in Dualistic Economies: the Case of India", Working Papers No. 8, ASACR, Australia South Asia Research Centre, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University.

Dutta Roy S. (2004), "Employment Dynamics in Indian Industry: Adjustment Lags and the Impact of Job Security Regulations", Journal of Developing Economics, Vol. 73, pp. 233-256.

Echevarria C. (1997), "Changes in Sectoral Composition Associated with Economic Growth", International Economic Review, Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 431-452.

Erumban A.A. (2009), "Productivity and Unit Labour Cost in Indian Manufacturing: A Comparative Perspective", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 44, No 15., pp. 39-48-

Foellmi R. and Zweimuller J. (2008), "Structural Change, Engel's Consumption Cycles and Kaldor's Facts of Economic Growth", Journal of Monetary Economics, Vol. 55, No. 7, pp. 1317-1328.

Grabowski R. and Yoon B.J. (1984), " Intersectoral Terms of Trade, Industrial Labor Supply, and the Classical Model: Early Japanese Experience", The Developing Economics, September, pp. 264-273.

Hamermesh D. (1993), Labour Demand, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Hansen L. (1982), "Large Sample Proprieties of Generalized Method of Moments Estimators", Econometrica, Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 1029-1054.

Iscan T.B. (2004), "Understanding Economic Growth and Economic Development", Review of Income and Wealth, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 585-596.

ILO (2005), World Employment Report 2004-05: Employment, Productivity and Poverty Reduction, International Labour Organization, Geneva.

ILO (2009), "The Fallout in Asia: Assessing Labour Market Impacts and National Policy Responses to the Global Financial Crisis", ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

Joshi S. (2004), "Tertiary Sector-Driven Growth in India: Impact on Employment and poverty", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 39, No. 37, pp. 4175-4178.

Kaldor N. (1967), Strategic Factors in Economic Development, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY.

Kaldor N. (1975), "What is Wrong with Economic Theory", *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* August.

Kaldor N. (1979), "Equilibrium Theory and Growth Theory", in *Economic and Human Welfare: Essays in Honour of Tibor Scitovsky,* (ed.), Baskia M., Academic Press.

Khan A.R. (2007), "Asian Experience on Growth, Employment and Poverty – An Overview with Special Reference to the Findings of Some Recent Case Studies", UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo, International Labour Office, Geneva.

Kochhar K., Kumar U., Rajan R., Subramanian A. and Tokatlidis I. (2006), "India's Pattern of Development: What Happened, What Follows?", *Journal of Monetary Economics,* Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 981-1019.

Kohli A. (2006*a*), 'Politics of Economic Growth in India, 1980–2005. Part I: The 1980s', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 41, No. 13, pp. 1251–1259.

Kohli A. (2006*b*), 'Politics of Economic Growth in India, 1980–2005. Part II: The 1990s and Beyond', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 41, No.14, pp. 1361–1370.

Layard P.R.G. and Nickell S.J. (1986), " Unemployment in Britain", *Economica*, Vol. 53, pp. 121-169.

Manas K., Jaiswal A., Shah N. and Mahal A. (2008). "High-End Physician Migration from India", *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, Vol. 86, No. 1, pp. 40-45.

Majumder R. and Mukherjee D. (2007), "State Intervention and Labour Market in India: Issues and Options", in K.K. Bagchi (ed.) *State, Labour and Development: An Indian Perspective,* Abhjeet Publications, New Delhi.

Mathur A. (1990), "The Interface of Agriculture and Industrial Growth in the Development Process: Some Facets of the Indian Experience", *Development and Change,* Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 247-280.

Mitra A. (2006), "Labour Market Mobility of Low Income Households", *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 41, No. 21, pp. 2123-2130.

Mitra A. and Murayama M. (2008), "Rural to Urban Migration: A District Level Analysis for India", IDE Discussion Paper No. 137, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization.

Mitra D. and Ural B.P. (2007), "Indian Manufacturing: A Slow Sector in a Rapidly Growing Economy", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4233, World Bank.

NCEUS (2007), "Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector", National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sectors, New Delhi.

Nickell S.J. and Wadhwani W. (1991), "Employment Determination in British Industry: Investigations Using Micro Data", *Review of Economic Studies,* Vol. 58, pp. 955-969.

NSSO (2003), "Condition of Urban Slums 2002", NSS 58th Round, National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India.

NSSO (2007*a*), "Household Consumer Expenditure Among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004-2005", NSS 61st Round, National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India.

NSSO (2007*b*), "Nutritional Intake in India 2004-2005", NSS 61st Round, National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India.

NSSO (2008), "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2005-05", NSS 62nd Round, National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India.

Oshima H. (1981), "A. Lewis' Dualistic Theory and Postwar Asian Growth", *Malayan Economic Review,* Vol. 26, No. 2.

Panagariya A. (2004), "India in the 1980s and 1990s: A Triumph of Reforms", IMF Working Paper, WP/04/43.

Pieper U. (2003), "Sectoral Regularities of Productivity Growth in Developing Countries – A Kaldorian Interpretation", *Cambridge Journal of Economics,* Vol. 27, pp. 831-850.

Proto E. (2007), "Land and the Transition from a Dual to a Modern Economy", *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 83, pp. 88-108.

Purfield C. (2006), "Mind the Gap - Is Economic Growth in India Leaving Some States Behind?", IMF Working Paper, WP/06/103.

Rada C. (2007), "A Growth Model for a Two-Sector Economy with Endogenous Productivity", DESA Working Papers No. 44, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York.

Rangarajan C. (1982), "Agricultural Growth and Industrial Performance in India", Research Report No. 33, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC.

Rao S.S. (2005), "Bridging Digital Divide: Efforts in India", *Telematics and Informatics,* Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 361-375.

Rattso J. and Torvik R. (2003), "Interactions between Agriculture and Industry: Theoretical Analysis of the Consequences of Discriminating Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa", *Review of Development Economics,* Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 138-151.

Rodrik D., and Subramanian A. (2004), "From "Hindu Growth" to Productivity Surge: The Mystery of the Indian Growth Transition", NBER Working Paper No. 10376, March.

Roodman D. (2006), "How to Do Xtabond2: An Introduction to 'Difference' and 'System' GMM to Stata", Working Paper No. 103, Center for Global Development.

Roodman D. (2007), "A Short Note on the Theme of Too Many Instruments", Working Paper No. 125, Center for Global Development.

Rouvien P. (2002), "R&D-Productivity Dynamics: Causality, Lags and 'Dry Holes'", *Journal of Applied Economics,* Vol.5, No. 1, pp. 123-156.

Sakthivel S. and Joddar P. (2006), "Unorganised Sector Workforce in India – Trends, Patterns and Social Security Coverage", *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 41, No. 21, pp. 2107-2114.

Sala-i-Martin X. (2006), "Global Inequality Fades as the Global Economy Grows", in *2007 Index of Economic Freedom,* Heritage Foundation.

Sargan J. (1958), "The Estimation of Economic Relationship Using Instrumental Variables", *Econometrica,* Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 393-415.

Sharma A.N. (2006), "Flexibility, Employment and Labour Market Reforms in India", *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 41, No. 21, pp. 2078-2085.

Targetti F. (2005), "Nicholas Kaldor: Key Contributions to Development Economics", *Development and Change*, Vol. 36, No. 6, pp. 1185-1199.

Thirlwall A.P. (1982), "The Harrod Trade Multiplier and the Importance of Export-Led Growth", *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics,* Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1-21.

Thirlwall A.P. (1986), "A General Model of Growth and Development on Kaldorian Lines", *Oxford Economic Papers*, New Series, Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 199-219.

Unel B. (2003), "Productivity Trends in India's Manufacturing Sectors in the Last Two Decades", IMF Working Paper No. WP/03/22, International Monetary Fund.

Verdoorn P.J. (1949), "Fattori che regolano lo sviluppo della producttivita del lavoro", *L'industria,* Vol. 1,, pp. 3-10.

Virmani A. (2004), "Sources of India's Economic Growth: Trends in Total Factor Productivity", Working Paper No. 131, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations.

Von Grebmer K., Fritschel H., Nestorova B., Olofinbiyi T., Pandya-Lorch R. and Yohannes Y. (2008), "Global Hunger Index. The Challenge of Hunger 2008", The International Policy Research Institute, Washington DC.

Wlliamson J. and Zagha R. (2002), "From the Hindu Rate of Growth to the Hindu Rate of Reform", Working Paper No. 144, Center for Research on Economic Development and Policy Reform, Stanford University.

World Bank (1989), *India: Poverty, Employment and Social Services, A World Bank Country Study,* The World Bank, Washington DC.