

Development Management and Public Policy in India

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT, BANGALORE CAMPUS
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INSTRUCTOR AND CONTACT INFORMATION

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COURSE OBJECTIVE

Recognize the policy issues from the fields of economic growth and development, education, health, environmental sciences, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and the social and behavioral sciences and apply them appropriately to Management Subjects especially in Indian context.

Learning the key principles of policy making with developmental viewpoint which has direct relevance in several domains of management studies.

Articulate the fundamental concepts and methods relevant to broad public policy analysis including problem definition, stakeholder analyses, evaluation of policy alternatives, and process and outcome evaluations.

- Find the combinations between the management sciences and public policies
- Data sources
- Evaluate the economic, political, administrative, legal and ethical aspects of alternative policy options.
- Illustrate the major steps involved in Five Years Plans and policy implementation in India.
- Identify the priorities of the various public and private actors engaged in implementing public policies.
- Formulate research questions to study policies and generate hypotheses.
- Apply the common empirical methods for analyzing policies including cost-benefit analysis, economic evaluation, and descriptive and inferential statistics.
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Integrate professional skills including marketing, project management, organizational behaviour, communications and collaboration to effectively work with policymakers, communities, and other stakeholders on a wide range of policy issues.
- Associate management research and analysis with its policy implications in order to contribute to the larger domains of the society, beyond the academic and business management relevance.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The course on Development, Economic Planning and Policy in Management is planned and designed to help the students to develop a broad understanding about industry's interface with the policy making nitty-gritties, its philosophical constructs, types, operations, human and non-human resources. In management sciences we basically deal with optimization techniques either by maximizing output or profit given resource constraint, or by minimizing cost/ loss. Nevertheless, often for the designing of organizational policies require an in-depth understanding of macro level policy measures and its micro level dynamics. Moreover, while adopting inclusiveness and right based approaches, discussing happiness indices and debating factors related to sustainability it is an utmost necessity to study the subjects dealing with growth, development, governance, socio-economic framework, and public policy.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Development of Management (knowledge and skills) is the fundamentals for research and development in Management sciences. But can we ignore the role of efficient management of development factors in R&D of Management Sciences? The answer is, No, especially in a country like India. The aforementioned words provide a perspective in this regard. Therefore, this course intends to deliberate upon the topics like growth versus development, sustainability, inequality, role of different institutions in governance, policy measures determining differential sectoral movements, policy making and associated theories and empirics.

REQUIRED COURSE MATERIALS AND READINGS (CASES, ARTICLES, REPORTS ETC)

1. Ravi S. and Engler M. (2015). Workfare as an Effective Way to Fight Poverty: The Case of India NREGS. *World Development* 67: 57–71.
2. Basu AK, Chau NH, Kanbur R. (2009). A theory of employment guarantees: Contestability, credibility and distributional concerns, *Journal of Public Economics* 93: 482–497.
3. Veeraraghavan R. (2017). Strategies for Synergy in a High Modernist Project: Two Community Responses to India's NREGA Rural Work Program, *World Development* 99: 203–213.
4. Joshi A. (2017). Legal Empowerment and Social Accountability: Complementary Strategies Toward Rights-based Development in Health? *World Development* 99: 160–172.
5. Faguet J-P. (2014). Decentralization and Governance. *World Development* 53, 2–13.
6. Speer J. (2012). Participatory Governance Reform: A Good Strategy for Increasing Government Responsiveness and Improving Public Services? *World Development* 40 (12): 2379–2398.
7. Blair H. (2000). Participation and Accountability at the Periphery: Democratic Local Governance in Six Countries. *World Development* 28 (1): 21-39.
8. Bardhan P and Mookherjee D (2000). Capture and Governance at Local and National Levels. *The American Economic Review* 90 (2):135-139.
9. Veron et al. (2006). Decentralized Corruption or Corrupt Decentralization? Community Monitoring of Poverty-Alleviation Schemes in Eastern India. *World Development* 34 (11): 1921–1934.

1941.

10. Bigman D and Srinivasan PV (2002). Geographical targeting of poverty alleviation program methodology and applications in rural India. *Journal of Policy Modeling* 24: 237-255.
11. Joshi S. (2004). Tertiary Sector-Driven Growth in India: Impact on Employment and Poverty. *Economic and Political Weekly* 39 (37): 4175-4178.
12. Sen S. (1999). Some Aspects of State-NGO Relationships in India in the Post-Independence Era. *Development and Change* 30: 327-355.
13. Nair N and Vohra N (2011). The case of OD in an NGO in India. *Journal of Management Development* 30 (2): 148-159.
14. Loayza NV, Raddatz (2010). The composition of growth matters for poverty alleviation. *Journal of Development Economics* 93: 137-151.
15. Dollar D, Kraay A (2002). Growth is good for the poor. *Journal of Economic Growth* 7 (3): 19-225.
16. Ross M. (2006). Is Democracy Good for the Poor? *American Journal of Political Science* 50 (4): 860-874.
17. Kuznets S. (1955). Economic Growth and Income Inequality. *The American Economic Review* 45 (1): 1-28.
18. Ravallion M. (2001). Growth, inequality and poverty: looking beyond averages. *World Development* 29 (11): 1803-1815.
19. Kanbur R. (1998). Income distribution and development. WP 98-13 November. Cornell University, New York, USA.
20. Dasgupta R. (2005). Microfinance in India: Empirical Evidence, Alternative Models and Policy Imperatives. *Economic and Political Weekly* 40 (12): 1229-1237.
21. O’Gorman M. (2010). Microfinance in India. *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* 31: 1-2..
22. Fosu AK (2017). Growth, inequality, and poverty reduction in developing countries: Recent global evidence. *Research in Economics* 71: 306–336.
23. Alkire S, Roche JM, Vaz A. (2017). Changes Over Time in Multidimensional Poverty: Methodology and Results for 34 Countries. *World Development* 94: 232-249.
24. Churchill SA, Smyth R. (2017). Ethnic diversity and poverty. *World Development* 95: 285-302.
25. Borzel TA, Risse T (2015). Public-Private Partnerships: Effective and Legitimate Tools for International Governance? http://userpage.fberlin.de/~atasp/texte/021015_ppp_risse_boerzel.pdf
26. Ronit, Karsten, and Volker Schneider. 1999. Global Governance through Private Organization. *Governance* 12 (3): 243-266.
27. Brautigam DA, Knack S. (2004). Foreign Aid, Institutions, and Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 52 (2): 255-285.
28. Kohli A. (1989). Politics of Economic Liberalization in India. *World Development* 17 (3): 305-328
29. Adhia N. (2013). The role of ideological change in India’s economic liberalization. *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 44: 103– 111.
30. Chamarbagwala, R. (2006). Economic Liberalization and Wage Inequality in India. *World Development* 34 (12): 1997-2015.
31. Chakraborty C, Nunnenkamp P. (2008). Economic Reforms, FDI, and Economic Growth in India: Sector Level Analysis. *World Development* 36 (7): 1192–1212.
32. Cain JS. et al. (2010). Accounting for Inequality in India: Evidence from Household Expenditure. *World Development* 38 (3): 282-297.
33. Mehta A, Hasan R. (2012). The effects of trade and services liberalization on wage inequality in India. *International Review of Economics and Finance* 23: 75-90.
34. Pieters J. (2010). Growth and Inequality in India: Analysis of an Extended Social Accounting

- Matrix. *World Development* 38 (3): 270–281.
35. Gille V. (2015). Distribution of human capital and income: An empirical study on Indian State. *Journal of Macroeconomics* 43: 239–256.
 36. SchudeIn M. Playforth J. (2014). Private versus social returns to human capital: Education and economic growth in India. *European Economic Review* 66: 266–283.
 37. Singh A. (2015). Private school effects in urban and rural India: Panel estimates at primary and secondary school ages. *Journal of Development Economics* 113: 16–32.
 38. Chudgar A. Aquin E. (2012). Relationship between private schooling and achievement: Results from rural and urban India. *Economics of Education Review* 31: 376–390.
 39. James KS. (2011). India's Demographic Change: Opportunities and Challenges. *Science* 333: 57–580.
 40. Bloom DE. (2011). Population Dynamics in India and Implications for Economic Growth. PGC Working Paper No. 65 Program on the Global Demography of Aging <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/pgda/working.htm>.
 41. Desai S. (2010). The Other Half of the Demographic Dividend. *Economic and Political Weekly* 45 (40): 12-14.
 42. Kantor P. (2002). A sectoral approach to the study of gender constraints on economic opportunities in the informal sector in India. *Gender and Society* 16 (3): 285-302.
 43. Gurtoo A. (2009). Policy support for informal sector entrepreneurship: micro-enterprises in India. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 14 (2): 181-194.
 44. Gurtoo A. Williams CC. (2009). Entrepreneurship and the informal sector: Some lessons from India. *Entrepreneurship and Innovation* 10 (1): 55-62.

Teaching/Learning Methods:

A variety of teaching/learning methods will be used to achieve the course objectives. These include: readings, lectures, problem solving discussions, exercises, and assignments etc.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Students are evaluated based on their performance in personal learning paper; class participation and quiz; mid-term and end-term examination; and group project and presentations. The weightage for various components will be as follows:

Reviews and Case Studies-	15%
Mid-term examination –	30%
End-term examination –	30%
Term Paper –	25%

ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

Any form of copy pasting without acknowledging or referencing is not accepted in any assignment.

DETAILS OF SESSION: TENTATIVE COURSE SCHEDULE

SESSION WISE TOPICS

1. Growth versus development
2. India's five year plans
3. Discussions on important policy milestones such as green revolution, prime minister's 20 point program, new economic policy etc.
4. Poverty analysis
5. Inequality
6. Political accountability and governance
7. Democracy and decentralization
8. NGO management
9. International aid and international governance
10. Microentrepreneurs and the informal sector
11. Sustainability and development: sustainable consumption and production
12. Managing common resources: private solutions for collective action
13. Demographic transition and policy making
14. Harrod- Domar model and Lewis model
15. Core and periphery model; balanced and unbalanced growth
16. Economic liberalizations
17. Public health policies in India
18. Education policies in India
19. Agricultural policies
20. Industrial policies in India
21. Analytical narratives of development failure
22. Analytical narratives of development success
23. Assessing public policy: methods and measurements
24. Wrapping up session

**Note: Faculty should give tentative schedule of all the 32 sessions and Topics to be covered along with the cases and assignments if any. (If required, changes can be done at later stage)

** 1 Session= 75 Min. (1.15hr)

ANY OTHER SPECIFIC RULES

Practice and Assignment Sessions

These particular sessions are meant to provide a practical learning experience through relevant problem solving, discussions and an interpretative understanding. Participations and performances during these sessions will be very evaluated, which will eventually be reflected in the overall marks.

Referees:

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!!!Enjoy the Learning Process!!!