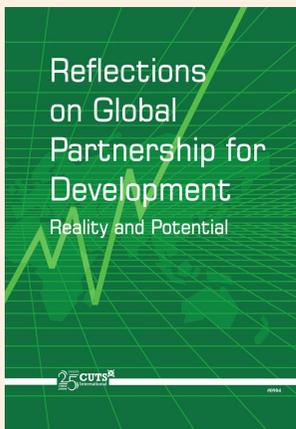


# CUTS LATEST PUBLICATIONS

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



## Reflections on Global Partnership for Development: *Reality and Potential*

CUTS International and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), organised a conference on the Global Partnership for Development (GPD) in New Delhi, on August 12-13, 2008. The conference was enriched by papers and presentations from a wide range of experts hailing from both the developed and the developing world as well as open house deliberations and panel discussions. This volume compiles the papers presented during the course of this conference. The papers received examine these diverse aspects of the GPD from different angles – the opportunities for facilitating it, the various barriers that impede its facilitation and how these can be overcome.

This book can be viewed at:  
[http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/](http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Reflections_on_Global_Partnership_for_Development_Reality_and_Potential.pdf)

[Reflections\\_on\\_Global\\_Partnership\\_for\\_Development\\_Reality\\_and\\_Potential.pdf](http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Reflections_on_Global_Partnership_for_Development_Reality_and_Potential.pdf)



## Social Sector Budgeting: Higher Allocations Mask Poor Utilisation

Social services such as health and education have often not been able to cope with the growing demand, which has impacted their quality. While most modern nations have expanded provision of health and education through significant public spending, public financing of health and education in India has always been inadequate. To compound this problem, there are various non-financial constraints impeding progress in these sectors. These constraints only serve to widen disparities and impede national efforts to meet development targets.



This note highlights possible ways to achieve inclusive growth through augmentation of human capabilities for participation in the growth process and improved delivery of public/social services.

This book can be viewed at:  
[http://www.parfore.in/pdf/1-](http://www.parfore.in/pdf/1-2009Social_Sector_Budgeting_Higher_Allocations_Mask_Poor_Utilisation.pdf)

[2009Social\\_Sector\\_Budgeting\\_Higher\\_Allocations\\_Mask\\_Poor\\_Utilisation.pdf](http://www.parfore.in/pdf/1-2009Social_Sector_Budgeting_Higher_Allocations_Mask_Poor_Utilisation.pdf)



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**BRIEFING PAPER**

CUTS Research and Resource Centre  
**CUTS CITEE**  
ISSUE 03

**Informal Sector: Definitions and Its Implications for Growth**

The importance of the informal sector in supporting livelihoods and contributing to production and consumption activities of developing countries is widely evident. However, lack of consensus across countries in regard to a clear and uniform definition of the informal sector has hampered its identification and measurement for proper comparison. In addition, relationship between informality and economic growth is not straightforward and there is no concrete evidence that this sector enhances economic growth. This paper attempts to arrive at an operational definition of the informal sector and also provides an overview of the relationship between informality and economic growth.

**1. Introduction**  
The informal economy constitutes approximately 50 per cent of the GDP in many developing countries. It is a sector of the economy that is not regulated and measured in the same way as the formal economy. It is a sector of the economy that is not regulated and measured in the same way as the formal economy. It is a sector of the economy that is not regulated and measured in the same way as the formal economy.

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This paper attempts to arrive at an operational definition of the informal sector and also provides an overview of the relationship between informality and economic growth.

It also discusses the informal sector in the Indian context and highlights some of the limitations of the definition. Lastly, it provides an overview of the relationship between informality and economic growth.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:  
<http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP09-DI-04.pdf>

**BRIEFING PAPER**

CUTS Research and Resource Centre  
**CUTS CITEE**  
ISSUE 03

**India should go for FTA with Central Asian Countries**

Regional trade agreements since the early 1980s has been proliferating. The world has witnessed the emergence of several regional trade agreements. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been established to monitor and regulate the global trade system. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been established to monitor and regulate the global trade system. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been established to monitor and regulate the global trade system.

# India should go for FTA with the Central Asian Countries

The political-economic-strategic factors do favour a free trade agreement (FTA) by India with the Central Asian countries, at least to start with Kazakhstan. There is a desire on both sides to enhance political-economic-strategic cooperation. India needs energy resources to accelerate its economic growth while Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries to embark upon receiving foreign direct investment (FDI) for exploration, production and export of their latent energy resources.

This paper lays stress that India should take the initiative to start negotiations for a FTA with Kazakhstan and thus, rewrite the history of economic-cultural cooperation between two countries in order to facilitate future cooperation between India and Central Asia.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:  
<http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP09-REC-02.pdf>