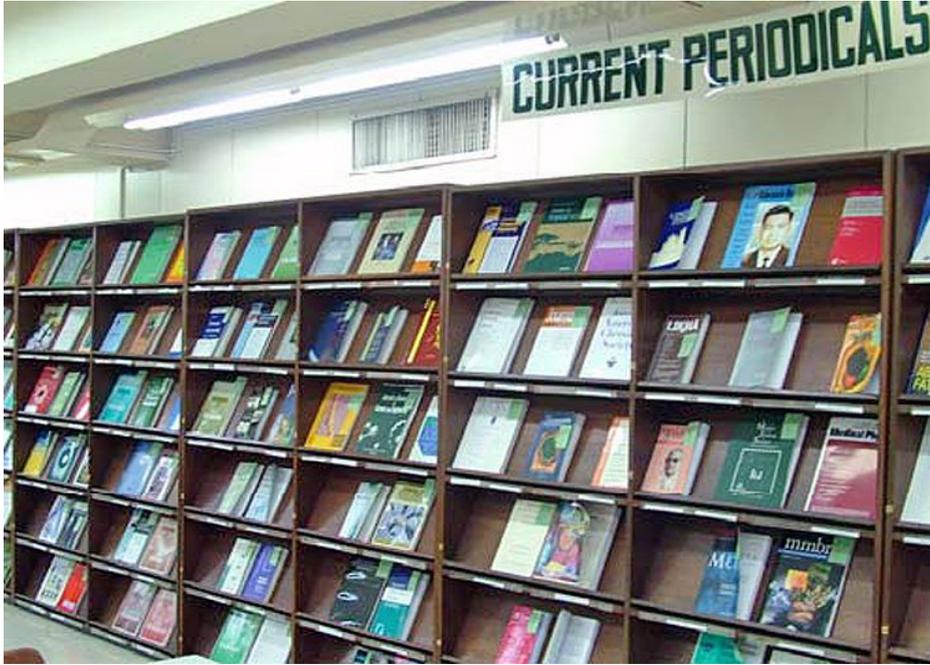




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Mr. Kumar Sanjay, CLDO
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DIGITIZATION

1. Verma, Neeta

Digital infrastructure: core of Governance.

YOJANA, 2019(July): 17-20

Digital India, one of the flagship programmes of the Government, has given significant push to adoption of technology and has brought a paradigm shift in the delivery of services to citizens and also the way government engages with citizens.

** DIGITIZATION.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

2. Bhaskar,V and Kelkar, Vijay

Financing disaster management - Options for the GST Council and the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 54(25), 2019(22nd June): 39-47

The present arrangements for financing disaster management in the country do not provide for disaster mitigation. They are neither comprehensive nor adequate. There is a dichotomy between the guidelines issued by the Government of India on disaster management and the mandate of the Disaster Management Act. A national consensus is required on how to fund all the three components of disaster management-mitigation, response, and reconstruction. Other issues to be addressed include the scope of disaster management, the creation of mitigation funds, the financing of such funds, the procedure for states to draw from these funds and accepting foreign aid for disaster relief. This article examines these and related issues. It may not be desirable to complicate the GST structure by levying a cess on either state GST or central GST or integrated GST for funding disaster management. The option of increasing the yield of the present national calamity contingency duty or introducing a cess similar to the GST compensation cess may be preferable.

** DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

EDUCATION

3. Kundu, Protiva

[Deteriorating Quality of Education in Schools - Are Teachers Responsible?](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 54(24), 2019(15th June): 34-41

The role of government school teachers in India is being questioned because of the deteriorating learning levels of children. There is constant criticism of teachers performance on the grounds that despite paying high salaries to teachers, children are not performing well in examinations because the majority of teachers are not competent enough. An analysis of six Indian states offers the opportunity to address this debate from the lens of public provisioning for teachers in the school education system. The performance of teachers needs to be judged on the basis of factors like their training, working conditions, and, above all, resource allocation by the government.

** EDUCATION.

LABOUR POLICY

4. Acemoglu, Daron and Restrepo, Pascual

[Automation and new tasks: How technology displaces and reinstates labor.](#)

JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES, 33(2), 2019 (Spring): 3-30

We present a framework for understanding the effects of automation and other types of technological changes on labor demand, and use it to interpret changes in US employment over the recent past. At the centre of our framework is the allocation of tasks to capital and labor the task content of production. Automation, which enables capital to replace labor in tasks it was previously engaged in, shifts the task content of production against labor because of a displacement effect. As a result, and may reduce labor demand even as it raises productivity. The effects of automation are counterbalanced by the creation of new tasks in which labor has a comparative advantage. The introduction of new tasks changes the task content of production in favour of labor because of a reinstatement effect, and always raises the labor share and labor demand. We show how the role of changes in the task content of production-due

to automation and new tasks-can be inferred from industry- level data. Our empirical decomposition suggests that the slower growth of employment over the last three decades is accounted for by acceleration in the displacement effect, especially in manufacturing, a weaker reinstatement effect, and slower growth of productivity than in previous decades.

** LABOUR POLICY

5. Atack, Jeremy Robert A. Margo and Rhode, Paul W.

["Automation" of manufacturing in the late nineteenth century: The hand and machine labor study.](#)

JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES, 33(2), 2019 (Spring): 51-70

Recent advances in artificial intelligence and robotics have generated a robust debate about the future of work. An analogous debate occurred in the late nineteenth century when mechanization first transformed manufacturing. We analyze an extraordinary dataset from the late nineteenth century, the Hand and Machine Labor study carried out by the US Department of Labor in the mid-1890s. We focus on transitions at the task level from hand to machine production, and on the impact of inanimate power, especially of steam power, on labor productivity. Our analysis sheds light on the ability of modern task-based models to account for the effects of historical mechanization.

** LABOUR DEMAND.

MONETARY POLICY

6. Aghion, Philippe, Emmanuel Farhi and Kharroubi, E

[Monetary policy, product market competition and growth.](#)

ECONOMICA, 86(343), 2019(July): 431-470

In this paper we argue that monetary easing fosters growth more in more credit constrained environments, and the more so the higher the degree of product market competition. Indeed, when competition is low, large rents allow firms to stay on the market and reinvest optimally, no matter how funding conditions change with aggregate

conditions. To test this prediction, we use industry level and firm level data from the euro area to look at the effects on sectoral growth and firm level growth of the unexpected drop in long-term government bond yields following the announcement of the Outright Monetary Transactions programme (OMT) by the European Central Bank. We find that the monetary policy easing induced by OMT contributed to raising sectoral (firm level) growth more in more highly leveraged sectors (firms), and the more so the higher the degree of product market competition in the country (sector).

** MONETRY POLICY.

7. Auclert, Adrien

Monetary policy and the redistribution channel.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 109(6), 2019 (June): 2333-67

This paper evaluates the role of redistribution in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy to consumption. Three channels affect aggregate spending when winners and losers have different marginal propensities to consume: an earnings heterogeneity channel from unequal income gains, a Fisher channel from unexpected inflation, and an interest rate exposure channel from real interest rate changes. Sufficient statistics from Italian and US data suggest that all three channels are likely to amplify the effects of monetary policy.

** MONETRY POLICY.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

8. Musto, Marcello

Marx and the politics of emancipation.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 54(24), 2019(15th June): 50-54

In the first part of the 1860s, Karl Marx's journalistic and scholarly interest in diplomacy and international politics drove him to focus his attention towards two prominent historical events. The first was the outbreak of the American Civil War, when seven slaveholding states declared their secession from the United States. The

second was the uprising of the -Polish people against Russian occupation. Marxès analysis of these historic episodes also influenced his political efforts through the International Working Menès Association. How Marxès studies of both these events were relevant for his theoretical development and his political engagement is examined.

** POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9. Jha, Brajesh

Non-farm sector for employment generation.

KURUKSHETRA, 67(9), 2019(July): 11-14

Construction along with trade and transport has propelled growth of employment in RNFS in the recent period. However, productivity growth in these sectors remains important for a better life of rural workers. The study based on development experience argues that productivity growth in agriculture, manufacturing and tourism are important to trigger growth of productive employment in other sectors of rural economy.

** RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

10. Yadav, Suyash

Rural tourism: an asset to non-farm sector.

KURUKSHETRA, 67(9), 2019(July): 15-20

There is an urgent need to improve the economic scenario in rural India to have sustainable growth model for the country as a whole. Rural tourism resources could be instrumental in bringing out the much needed turnaround of rural communities and at the same time provide visitors a wholesome tourism experience. When developed to its fullest potential, it could provide jobs to villagers who otherwise are increasingly migrating to cities. It can revive many traditional craft which are dying a slow death. Socially, it can open rural mind-set to new thoughts and ideas from the outside world. .

** RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

SWACHH BHARAT

11. Mohapatra, Amiya Kumar and Iyer, Vidya Mahesh

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin): Translating mission into milestone.

KURUKSHETRA, 67(9), 2019(July): 40-44

A better and healthier tomorrow is not only the government's responsibility but a collective duty to be equally shared between the citizens and government. Government has been taking significant steps to improvise the environment of the nation, however, even the citizens need to buckle up their shoes and contribute in making the dream of "clean India" a success. Swachh Bharat would therefore make a significant impact on public health, and in safeguarding income of the poor, ultimately contributing to the national economy.

** SWACHH BHARAT.