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AGRICULTURE

1. Varshney, Deepak, Joshi, Pramod Kumar, Roy, Devesh and Anjani Kumar
[PM-KISAN and the Adoption of Modern Agricultural Technologies](#)
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue No. 23, 06 June, 2020

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme aims to provide income support to farmers for easing their liquidity needs to facilitate timely access to inputs. This study, based on 1,406 farmers of Uttar Pradesh, uses a binary choice model to examine the targeting accuracy and correlates of the spending pattern of farmers. Triple difference with matching estimators is used to identify the differential impact of the scheme on the Krishi Vigyan Kendra beneficiaries. Results show that the scheme reached one-third farmers in the first three months of its implementation, and has significantly helped those who are relatively more dependent on agriculture and have poor access to credit. Moreover, the scheme has significantly stimulated the Krishi Vigyan Kendra's impact on the adoption of modern cultivars.

ECONOMICS

2. Maggiori, Matteo Neiman, Brent and Schreger, Jesse
[International Currencies and Capital Allocation](#)
Journal of Political Economy, Volume 128, Number 6 June 2020

We establish currency as an important factor shaping global portfolios. Using a new security-level data set, we demonstrate that investor holdings are biased toward their own currencies to such an extent that countries typically hold most of the foreign-debt securities denominated in their currency. While large firms issue in foreign currency and borrow from foreigners, most firms issue only in local currency and do not directly access foreign capital. These patterns hold broadly across countries except for the United States, as foreign investors hold significant shares of US dollar bonds. The share of dollar-denominated cross-border holdings surged after 2008.

3. Kremer, Michael
[Experimentation, Innovation, and Economics](#)
American Economic Review: Volume 110, No. 7 July 2020

The experimental method not only helps identify causal relationships, but also provides economists with a rich sense of context, focuses research on specific practical questions, stimulates collaboration with practitioners and specialists from other fields, and allows for rapid iteration. In this lecture, I present a series of examples illustrating how together these features make the experimental approach a powerful tool for advancing scientific understanding, informing policy, and promoting innovation. I then discuss how institutions can be designed to accelerate innovation and direct it toward the world's most pressing needs.

4. Adamopoulos, Tasso and Restuccia, Diego

Land Reform and Productivity: A Quantitative Analysis with Micro Data

American Economic Journal Macroeconomics: Volume12, No. 3 July 2020

We assess the effects of a major land policy change on farm size and agricultural productivity using a quantitative model and micro-level data. We study the 1988 land reform in the Philippines that imposed a ceiling on land holdings, redistributed above-ceiling lands to landless and smallholder households, and severely restricted the transferability of the redistributed farmlands. We study this reform in the context of an industry model of agriculture with a nondegenerate distribution of farm sizes featuring an occupation decision and a technology choice of farm operators. In this model, the land reform can reduce agricultural productivity not only by misallocating resources across farmers but also by distorting farmers' occupation and technology decisions. The model, calibrated to prereform farm-level data in the Philippines, implies that on impact, the land reform reduces average farm size by 34 percent and agricultural productivity by 17 percent. The government assignment of land and the ban on its transfer are key for the magnitude of the results since a market allocation of the above-ceiling land produces about one-third of the size and productivity effects. These results emphasize the potential role of land market efficiency for misallocation and productivity in the agricultural sector.

EDUCATION

5. Sarah Iype

Education – the backbone of development

Kurukshetra: July 2020

In India, social security has been a prime focus area across various plans and policies of the government. Over the last two decades or so, there have been a major slew of measures in sync with the need for greater recognition to social and economic rights. Education is considered as the backbone of development and is recognized as one of the most important instruments to alleviate poverty and reduce inequality. It can guarantee social security with ripple effects across other critical dimensions of human development, through its correlation with improvements in health, strengthening the democracy and ensuring good governance.

6. Porter, Catherine and Serra, Danila

Gender Differences in the Choice of Major: The Importance of Female Role Models

American Economic Journal: Applied Economics: Volume 12, No. 3 July 2020

We conducted a field experiment aimed at increasing the percentage of women majoring in economics. We exposed students enrolled in introductory classes to successful and charismatic women who majored in economics at the same university. The intervention significantly impacted female students' enrollment in further economics classes, increasing their likelihood to major in economics by 8 percentage points. This is a large effect, given that only 9 percent of women were majoring in economics at baseline. Since the impacted women were previously planning to major in lower-earning fields, our low-cost intervention may have a positive effect on their future incomes.

FAMILY PLANNING

7. Silva, Tiloka de and Tenreyro, Silvana

The Fall in Global Fertility: A Quantitative Model

American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics: Volume 12, No. 3 July 2020

Over the past six decades, fertility rates have fallen dramatically in most middle- and low-income countries. To analyze these developments, we study a quantitative model of endogenous human capital and fertility choice, augmented to allow for social norms over family size. We parametrize the model using data on socioeconomic variables and

information on funding for population-control policies aimed at affecting social norms and improving access to contraceptives. We simulate the implementation of population-control policies to gauge their contribution to the decline in fertility. We find that policies aimed at altering family-size norms accelerated and strengthened the decline in fertility, which would have otherwise taken place much more gradually.

FINANCE/ MONETARY POLICY

8. Devereux, Michael B and Yu , Changhua

International Financial Integration and Crisis Contagion

Review of Economic Studies, Volume 87, Issue 3, May 2020

International financial integration helps to diversify risk but also may spread crises across countries. We provide a quantitative analysis of this trade-off in a two-country general equilibrium model with collateral-constrained borrowing using a global solution method. Borrowing constraints bind occasionally, depending upon the state of the economy and levels of inherited debt. We examine different degrees of international financial integration, moving from financial autarky, to bond and equity market integration. Financial integration leads to a significant increase in global leverage, substantially escalates the probability of crises for any one country, and dramatically increases the degree of “contagion” across countries. Outside of crises, the impact of financial integration on macroeconomic aggregates is relatively small. But the impact of a crisis with integrated international financial markets is much less severe than that under financial market autarky. Thus, a trade-off emerges between the probability of crises and the severity of crises. Using a large cross-country database of financial crises in developing and developed economies over a forty-year period, we find evidence in support of the model.

9. Ashley, Richard Tsang, Kwok Ping and Verbrugge, Randal

A new look at historical monetary policy (and the great inflation) through the lens of a persistence-dependent policy rule

Oxford Economic Papers, Volume 72, Issue 3, July 2020

The origins of the Great Inflation, a central 20th-century U.S. macroeconomic event, remain contested. Prominent explanations are poor inflation forecasts or inaccurate

output gap measurement. An alternative view is that the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) was unwilling to fight inflation, perhaps due to political pressures. Here, we sort this out via a novel econometric approach, disaggregating the real-time unemployment and inflation time series entering the FOMC historical policy reaction-function into persistence components, using one-sided Fourier filtering; this implicitly estimates the unemployment gap in actual use. We find compelling evidence for (economically interpretable) persistence-dependence in both variables. Furthermore, our results support the “unwilling to fight” view: the FOMC’s unemployment gap responses were essentially unchanged pre- and post-Volcker, while its inflation responses sharpened markedly starting with Volcker.

10. Agrawal, Ajay Rosell, Carlos and Simcoe, Timothy

Tax Credits and Small Firm R&D Spending

American Economic Journal: Economic Policy: Vol. 12 No. 2 May 2020

In 2004, Canada changed the eligibility rules for its Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SRED) tax credit, which provides tax incentives for R&D conducted by small private firms. Difference-in-difference estimates show a 17 percent increase in total R&D among eligible firms. The impact was larger for firms that took the tax credits as refunds because they had no current tax liability. Contract R&D expenditures were more elastic than the R&D wage bill. The response was also greater for firms that invested in R&D capital before the policy change.

11. Jarociński, Marek and Karadi, Peter

Deconstructing Monetary Policy Surprises—The Role of Information Shocks

American Economic Journal Macroeconomics: Volume 12, No. 2 April 2020

Central bank announcements simultaneously convey information about monetary policy and the central bank's assessment of the economic outlook. This paper disentangles these two components and studies their effect on the economy using a structural vector autoregression. It relies on the information inherent in high-frequency co-movement of interest rates and stock prices around policy announcements: a surprise policy tightening raises interest rates and reduces stock prices, while the complementary positive central bank information shock raises both. These two shocks have intuitive

and very different effects on the economy. Ignoring the central bank information shocks biases the inference on monetary policy no neutrality.

12. Challe, Edouard

Uninsured Unemployment Risk and Optimal Monetary Policy in a Zero-Liquidity Economy

American Economic Journal Macroeconomics: Volume12, No. 2 April 2020

I study optimal monetary policy in a sticky-price economy wherein households precautionary-save against uninsured, endogenous unemployment risk. In this economy greater unemployment risk raises desired savings, causing aggregate demand to fall and feed back to greater unemployment risk. This deflationary spiral is constrained inefficient and calls for an accommodative monetary policy response: after a contractionary aggregate shock the policy rate should be kept significantly lower and for longer than in the perfect-insurance benchmark. For example, the usual prescription obtained under perfect insurance of a hike in the policy rate in the face of a bad supply (i.e., productivity or cost-push) shock is easily overturned. The optimal policy breaks the deflationary spiral and takes the dynamics of the imperfect-insurance economy close to that of the perfect-insurance benchmark. These results are derived in an economy with zero asset supply (zero liquidity) and are thus independent of any redistributive effect of monetary policy on household wealth.

13. Benigno, Pierpaolo Eggertsson, Gauti B. and Romei, Federica

Dynamic Debt Deleveraging and Optimal Monetary Policy

American Economic Journal Macroeconomics: Volume12, No. 2 April 2020

This paper proposes a postcrisis New Keynesian model that incorporates agent heterogeneity in borrowing and lending with a minimum set of assumptions. Unlike the standard framework, this model makes the natural rate of interest endogenous and dependent on macroeconomic policy. The main application is to study optimal monetary policy at the zero lower bound (ZLB). Such policy succeeds in raising the natural rate of interest by creating an environment that speeds up deleveraging and thus endogenously shortens the crisis and the duration of binding ZLB. Inflation should be front-loaded and should overshoot its long-term target during the ZLB episode.

GOVERNANCE

14. Basumatary, Nicodim and Panda, Bhagirathi
A Review of Institutional and Developmental Issues in North-East India
Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 66, Issue 2 June 2020

Developmental issues of the North-Eastern States of India cannot be studied in isolation without accounting for the varied politico-socio-economic and institutional factors. This study covers a wide range of the socio-political issues and developmental gaps in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India. It presents a broader picture and gives an understanding of the issues of governance and development prevailing in this region. Many issues pertain to paucity of developmental outcomes, ethnicity, demand for statehood, insurgency, absence of rule of law, corruption and so on, suggesting state's ineffectiveness and people's incompetence to take development to the front stage. An effort has also been made to trace the literature that deals with these issues.

HEALTH

15. Andersson, Tommy and Kratz, Jörgen
Pairwise Kidney Exchange over the Blood Group Barrier
Review of Economic Studies, Volume 87, Issue 3, May 2020

Advances in medical technology have made kidney transplants over the blood group barrier feasible. This article investigates how such technology should be implemented when designing pairwise kidney exchange programs. The possibility to receive a kidney transplant from a blood group incompatible donor motivates an extension of the preference domain, allowing patients to distinguish between compatible donors and half-compatible donors (i.e. blood group incompatible donors that only become compatible after undergoing an immunosuppressive treatment). It is demonstrated that the number of transplants can be substantially increased by providing an incentive for patients with half-compatible donors to participate in kidney exchange programs. The results also suggest that the technology is beneficial for patient groups that are traditionally disadvantaged in kidney exchange programs (e.g. blood group O patients). The positive effect of allowing transplants over the blood group barrier is larger than

the corresponding effects of including altruistic patient–donor pairs or of allowing three-way exchanges in addition to pairwise exchanges.

16. Choudhury, Mita and Datta, Pritam

[Health Insurance in Private Hospitals: Implications for Implementation of Ayushman Bharat](#)

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue No. 17, 25 Apr, 2020

Private hospitals are expected to play a key role in the implementation of government-sponsored health insurance schemes in India. Examining the availability and spread of private hospitals in the country and an analysis of their empanelment in government-sponsored health insurance schemes reveal that in low-income states of the country, empanelment of private hospitals by insurance companies is low and concentrated in a few pockets. This may indicate differences in entry conditions or low willingness of private hospitals to participate in these schemes, which has implications for the access to healthcare and insurance for the poor.

17. Parmar, Daksha

[Public Health during Pandemics and Beyond](#)

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue No. 17, 25 Apr, 2020

The rapid spread of COVID-19 in India brings into sharp focus home the important role of public health services. It is high time to strengthen public health services so that they can serve India's population well beyond the pandemic. While active state intervention in ensuring universal and comprehensive healthcare is the need of the hour, the government should also invest in the broader determinants of health by improving access to food and income as a collective responsibility to secure the health of the populations

18. Hooda ,Shailender Kumar

[Decoding Ayushman Bharat:A Political Economy Perspective](#)

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue No. 25, 20 Jun, 2020

The challenges before the components of Ayushman Bharat, the (ir)rationality behind raising the insurance coverage manifold are highlighted, a political economy narrative

of the changing health financing scenario is drawn, and how the design of Ayushman Bharat will feed into executing the proposed public–private partnership model in public facilities and facilitate the strategic purchasing agenda of the National Health Policy is examined. Ayushman Bharat is a step towards creating a system that would facilitate in relinquishing public funds and public institutions to already dominant private players, which will have serious implications for the healthcare delivery system in India.

19. Verma, Manisha and Siddhartha kumar

Resilient Health Syatems

Yojana, July 2020

India has exhibited consistent progress in ensuring strengthened health systems and infrastructure over the years. It is committed to building effective and efficient health delivery systems and attaining the highest possible level of health well-being for all, at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

20. Azarnert, Leonid V

Health capital provision and human capital accumulation

Economic Papers, Volume 72, Issue 3, July 2020

This article analyses the effect of public policy intervention in the production of health capital on fertility, private investment in children’s health and education, and human capital accumulation. I have used a growth model with endogenous fertility, in which the usual parental trade-off between the quantity and quality of their children is augmented with an additional factor that affects children’s human capital, which is health. I analyse the overall society-wide effect of public policy intervention and derive a condition that determines precisely whether public provision of free health services increases or decreases the average level of human capital in the society.

21. Arrow, Kenneth J. L. Bilir, Kamran and Sorensen, Alan

The Impact of Information Technology on the Diffusion of New Pharmaceuticals

American Economic Journal: Applied Economics: Volume 12, No. 3 July 2020

Do information differences across US physicians contribute to treatment disparities? This paper uses a unique new dataset to evaluate how changes in physician access to a decision-relevant drug database affect prescribing decisions. Our results indicate doctors using the reference have a significantly greater propensity to prescribe generic drugs, are faster to begin prescribing new generics, and prescribe a more diverse set of products. These results are consistent with database users responding primarily to the increased accessibility of non-clinical information such as pricing and insurance formulary data, and suggest improvements to physician information access have important implications for aggregate healthcare costs.

LABOUR / EMPLOMENT

22. Acemoglu, Daron and Restrepo, Pascual

Robots and Jobs: Evidence from US Labor Markets

Journal of Political Economy, Volume 128, Number 6 June 2020

We study the effects of industrial robots on US labor markets. We show theoretically that robots may reduce employment and wages and that their local impacts can be estimated using variation in exposure to robots—defined from industry-level advances in robotics and local industry employment. We estimate robust negative effects of robots on employment and wages across commuting zones. We also show that areas most exposed to robots after 1990 do not exhibit any differential trends before then, and robots' impact is distinct from other capital and technologies. One more robot per thousand workers reduces the employment-to-population ratio by 0.2 percentage points and wages by 0.42%.

23. Gabriel Chodorow-Reich and Johannes Wieland

Secular Labor Reallocation and Business Cycles

Journal of Political Economy, Volume 128, Number 6 June 2020

We revisit an old question: does industry labor reallocation affect the business cycle? Our empirical methodology exploits variation in a local labor market's exposure to industry reallocation on the basis of the area's initial industry composition and national industry employment trends for identification. Applied to confidential employment data over 1980–2014, we find sharp evidence of reallocation contributing to higher local area unemployment if it occurs during a national recession but little difference in

outcomes during an expansion. A multiarea, multisector search-and-matching model with imperfect mobility across industries and downward nominal wage rigidity can reproduce these cross-sectional patterns.

24. Gerritsen, Aart and Jacobs, Bas

[Is a Minimum Wage an Appropriate Instrument for Redistribution?](#)

Economica, Vol.87, No. 347, July 2020

We analyse the redistributive (dis)advantages of a minimum wage over income taxation in competitive labour markets without imposing assumptions on the (in)efficiency of labour rationing. Compared to a distributionally equivalent tax change, a minimum-wage increase raises involuntary unemployment, but also raises skill formation as some individuals avoid unemployment. A minimum wage is an appropriate instrument for redistribution if and only if the public revenue gains from additional skill formation outweigh both the public revenue losses from additional unemployment and the utility losses of inefficient labour rationing. We show that this critically depends on how labour rationing is distributed among workers. A necessary condition for the desirability of a minimum-wage increase is that the public revenue gains from higher skill formation outweigh the revenue losses from higher unemployment. We write this condition in terms of measurable sufficient statistics.

25. Kevin Lang and Ariella Kahn-Lang Spitzer

[Race Discrimination: An Economic Perspective](#)

Journal of Economic Perspectives: Volume 34, No. 2 Spring 2020

We review the empirical literature in economics on discrimination in the labor market and criminal justice system, focusing primarily on discrimination by race. We then discuss theoretical models of taste-based discrimination, particularly models of frictional labor markets and models of statistical discrimination, including recent work on invalid statistical discrimination. We explore and evaluate the evidence for and against these theories. Although there is substantial evidence of the existence of discrimination, little is known about the extent to which disparities are driven by discrimination. Finally, we argue that economists miss the important self-enforcing relationship between disparities and discrimination and the effect of disparities in one domain on discrimination in other domains.

26. Kuvalekar, Aditya and Lipnowski, Elliot

Job Insecurity

American Economic Journal: Microeconomics: Volume 12, No. 2 May 2020

We examine the relationship between job security and productivity in a fixed wage worker-firm relationship facing match quality uncertainty. The worker's action affects both learning and current productivity. The firm, seeing worker behavior and outcomes, makes a firing decision. As bad news accrues, the firm cannot commit to retain the worker. This creates perverse incentives: the worker strategically slows learning, harming productivity. We fully characterize the unique equilibrium in our continuous-time game. Consistent with some evidence in organizational psychology, the relationship between job insecurity and productivity is U-shaped: a worker is least productive when his job is moderately secure.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

27. Tripathi, K K and Singh, S K

MGNREGA – A social security net

Kurukshetra: July 2020

MGNREGA, being a public works programme, has the capability to effectively harness the productive power of rural unemployed towards their socio-economic development. It is also capable of not only supplementing the income of jobseekers; the whole process would actually roll out an excellent social security and insurance mechanism by stabilizing employment during the off peak agriculture seasons in the rural areas. The programme is capable of ensuring livelihood security and can be a game changer in rural economy provides the implementing States take extra positive actions towards fulfilling the legal provisions with a well-coordinated approach. MGNREGA has the capability to empower poor rural households to withstand economic shocks. It can manage and deal with situations to address effects of business cycles in a large rural economy like India.

28. Sharma, H L

Empowering rural communities

Kurukshetra: July 2020

The empowerment of rural communities depends largely upon ameliorating the economic lot of farmers, rural women, unprivileged section of the society and above all the rural youth. In order to make growth truly inclusive, it is imperative to provide formal financial services to all sections of the society (particularly to the rural poor) at reasonable rates. Insure them against income shocks during emergencies and above all mobilize their small savings.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

29. Panchal Trupti Jhaveri, Thusoo, Sumati and Ajgaonkar, Vinita
[**Child Marriages in Haryana: Challenges in Implementing PCMA, 2006**](#)
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue No. 19, 09 May, 2020

Child marriage continues to prevail in Haryana despite preventive laws. The state government's policy of conditional cash transfers aimed at eliminating child marriage has failed in incentivising parents to not get their daughters married off before they turn 18. The role of child marriage protection officers who have been given the power to prevent and prosecute solemnisation of child marriages, and create awareness on the issue is examined. In order to draft a macro-level policy pertaining to child marriages, it is important to understand the gaps in the implementation of the existing policies along with grassroots realities and the challenges of implementing them.

TAX REFORMS

30. Jain, Parul and Jain, Anil Kumar
[**Reforms in Direct Tax Administration in India \(1991–2016\)**](#)
Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 66, Issue 2 June 2020

Tax policy and tax administration are inextricably linked. The success of any tax policy depends to a large extent on efficient tax administration which would necessitate minimising arrears of assessment and collection, pendency of appeals, tax avoidance and tax evasion and improve taxpayers' compliance. Despite increased collections, the prevailing system of direct taxes is beset with problem of increasing arrears of assessments and collections, pendency of appeals, delays in refunds and mounting tax

evasion. Collection of every tax involves some money cost for the government and compliance cost (both in money and in real terms) for the taxpayers. It is desirable that these costs should be minimised. However, minimising the cost of collection does not mean that administrative staff should be kept at minimum. On the contrary, it is desirable that administrative strength of the Department should be considerably increased. Stress should be laid on effective and efficient administration.

31. Henrik Kleven, Camille Landais, Mathilde Muñoz and Stefanie Stantcheva

[Taxation and Migration: Evidence and Policy Implications](#)

Journal of Economic Perspectives: Volume 34, No. 2 Spring 2020

In this article, we review a growing empirical literature on the effects of personal taxation on the geographic mobility of people and discuss its policy implications. We start by laying out the empirical challenges that prevented progress in this area and then discuss how recent work has made use of new data sources and quasi-experimental approaches to credibly estimate migration responses. This body of work has shown that certain segments of the labor market, especially high-income workers and professions with little location-specific human capital, may be quite responsive to taxes in their location decisions. When considering the implications for tax policy design, we distinguish between uncoordinated and coordinated tax policy. We highlight the importance of recognizing that mobility elasticities are not exogenous, structural parameters. They can vary greatly depending on the population being analyzed, the size of the tax jurisdiction, the extent of tax policy coordination, and a range of non-tax policies. While migration responses add to the efficiency costs of redistributing income, we caution against over-using the recent evidence of (sizeable) mobility responses to taxes as an argument for less redistribution in a globalized world.

TRADE

32. Helm, Ines

[National Industry Trade Shocks, Local Labour Markets, and Agglomeration Spillovers](#)

Review of Economic Studies, Volume 87, Issue 3, May 2020

Using a broad set of national industry trade shocks, I employ a novel approach to estimate agglomeration effects by exploiting within industry variation in indirect

exposure to the other local industries' (national) trade shocks across local labour markets. This variation stems from differences in local industry composition and allows to test for the existence of heterogeneous agglomeration effects across industries. I find considerable employment spillovers from other tradable industries' trade shocks and even stronger effects within the same broad sector. Spillovers are larger for industries employing similar workers and are triggered predominantly by shocks to high-technology industries.

33. Pablo D Fajgelbaum

Labour Market Frictions, Firm Growth, and International Trade

Review of Economic Studies, Volume 87, Issue 3, May 2020

I study the aggregate effects of labour market frictions in a small open economy where firms grow slowly and make fixed export investments. The model features interactions between dynamic investments in exporting and search frictions with job-to-job mobility. A calibration to Argentina's economy matching data on firm growth, worker transitions between firms, and export dynamics suggests that the real income gains from lowering frictions in job-to-job transitions are about seven times larger than comparable reductions in frictions from unemployment. Barriers to worker mobility across firms matter for the real income gains of trade-cost reductions.

34. Thomson, Russell and Athukorala, Prema-Chandra

Global production networks and the evolution of industrial capabilities: does production sharing warp the product space?

Economic Papers, Volume 72, Issue 3, July 2020

Do production capabilities of countries evolve from existing capabilities or emerge de novo? The Product Space approach developed by Hidalgo, Klinger, Barabási and Hausmann postulates that a country's existing industrial structure largely determines its opportunities for industrial upgrading. However, this is difficult to reconcile with the export dynamism of many developing countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Costa Rica and Vietnam that transformed from primary commodity dependence to exporters of dynamic manufactured products. In each of these cases, global production sharing facilitated industrial transition. In this article, we advance the Product Space approach to accommodate the role of global production sharing. Using a newly constructed multi-

country data set of manufacturing exports that distinguishes between trade within global production networks and traditional horizontal trade, we find that that existing industrial structure has a smaller impact, but trade openness has a greater impact, on industrial upgrading within vertically integrated global industries.

35. Kapoor, Nimish

Combating COVID-19

Kurukshetra: July 2020

People are now practicing social or physical distancing measures with an aim to slow the spread of COVID-19 by stopping its chain of transmission. Coronavirus can easily and usually be transmitted through hand to mouth transmission from contaminated surfaces such as currency notes, door handles, light switches and other household items. As per the few recent researches, the length of time the virus will persist on a surface varies, with the virus surviving for few hours on hard, non-porous surfaces such as plastic or metal, for about fifteen minutes on dry paper tissues, and only five minutes on skin.

36. Bagwell, Kyle Staiger, Robert W. and Yurukoglu, Ali

Multilateral Trade Bargaining: A First Look at the GATT Bargaining Records

American Economic Journal: Volume 12, No. 3 July 2020

This paper empirically examines recently declassified tariff bargaining data from the GATT/WTO. Focusing on the Torquay Round (1950–1951), we document stylized facts about these interconnected high-stakes international negotiations that suggest a lack of strategic behavior among the participating governments and an important multilateral element to the bilateral bargains. We suggest that these features can be understood as emerging from a tariff bargaining forum that emphasizes the GATT pillars of MFN and multilateral reciprocity, and we offer evidence that the relaxation of strict bilateral reciprocity facilitated by the GATT multilateral bargaining forum was important to the success of the GATT approach.