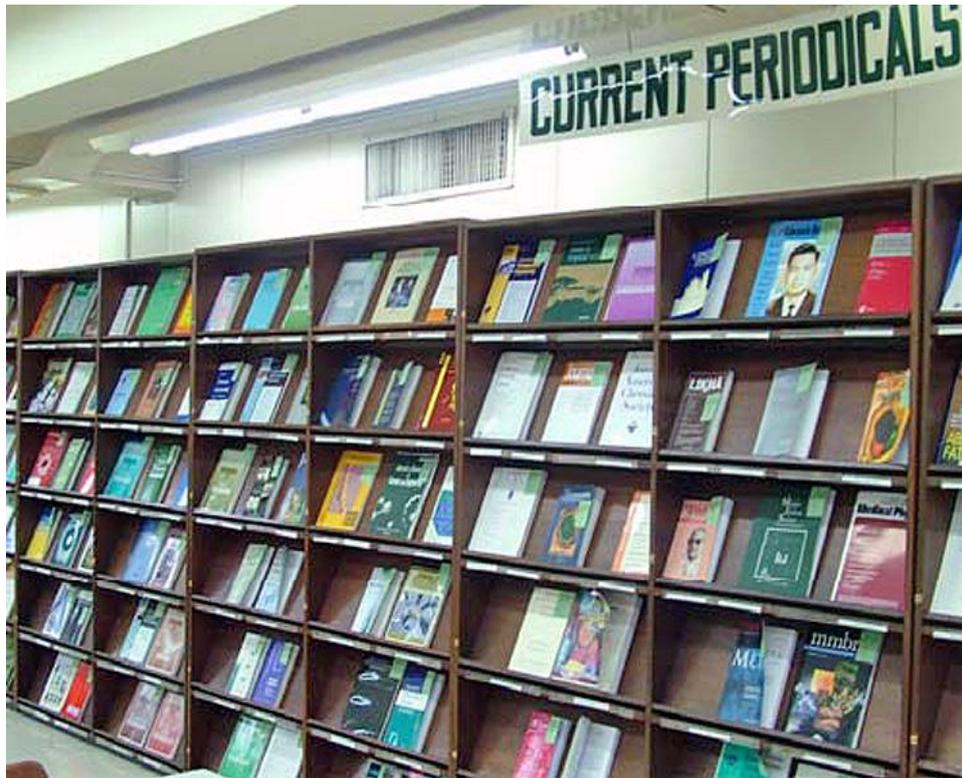




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CASTE AND CASTISM

- 1 Suradkar, Santosh
Mukti kon pathe? : Caste and class in Ambedkar's struggle
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(49), 2017(9th Dec.): 61-68

Article describes, in the 1930s, for the first time in Indian politics, Ambedkar jointly addressed caste and class, unravelling the connections between caste, class, and religion in Indian society. A focus on the anti-khotei struggle in the Konkan region and the working class struggle in Bombay, under Ambedkar's leadership through the Independent Labour Party during 1936-42, allows for a deeper exploration of this ideological position. Ambedkar's formulation and emphasis of the "untouchables" question in class struggle, then and now, has continued to disrupt traditional formulations of working class solidarity.

** CASTE AND CASTISM.

CONSUMER AWARENESS

- 2 Ashok, T N
GST: impact on the consumers
YOJANA, 61(12), 2017(December): 47-50

Article describes the introduction of the GST by the government was to align the Indian taxation system with global standards and make ease of doing business with India easier than before. And at the domestic level the purpose behind GST was to replace the plethora of taxes such as sales tax, excise, octroi and others with a single uniform tax across country and make the movement of goods pan India smoother. The long term benefits of GST would be enormous for the country and trade.

** CONSUMER AWARENESS.

- 3 Dixit, Sitaram
Keeping pace with technological dynamics.
YOJANA, 61(12), 2017(December): 25-29

In this article, the author has said that understanding consumer worries and expectations about the digital medium and striving to find ways to build trust is by itself a big challenge for policy makers. He opines that consumers voluntary participation alone will lead to a flourishing innovative digital technology regime, thereby making the next stage of digital development work, better than ever before.

** CONSUMER AWARENESS.

- 4 Verma, D P S
Consumer protection in India: Genesis and recent developments
YOJANA, 61(12), 2017(December): 13-17

The author opines that the Government of India has taken a number of steps for the protection of consumers interest, but there is still a long road ahead to ensure effective consumer justice. He expressed hope that the New Consumer Protection Bill of 2015, likely to be passed by Parliament, soon shall overcome the shortcomings of the existing law and the consumer forums will act expeditiously to end the heavy backlog of cases pending before them.

** CONSUMER AWARENESS.

DEMOGRAPHY

- 5 Silva, Tiloka de and Tenreyro, Silvana
Population control policies and fertility convergence.
JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES, 31(4), 2017(Fall): 205-228

This paper describes rapid population growth in developing countries in the middle of the 20th century led to fears of a population explosion and motivated the inception of what effectively became a global population-control program. The initiative, propelled in its beginnings by intellectual elites in the United States, Sweden, and some developing countries, mobilized resources to enact policies aimed at reducing fertility by widening contraception provision and changing family-size norms. In the following five decades, fertility rates fell dramatically, with a majority of countries converging to a fertility rate just above two children per woman, despite large cross-country differences in economic variables such as GDP per capita, education levels, urbanization, and female labor force participation. The fast decline in fertility rates in developing economies stands in sharp contrast with the gradual decline experienced earlier by more mature economies. In this paper, we argue that population-control policies likely played a central role in the global decline in fertility rates in recent decades and can explain some patterns of that fertility decline that are not well accounted for by other socioeconomic factors.

** DEMOGRAPHY.

ECONOMICS

- 6 Basu, Deepankar and Das, Debarshi
Service sector growth in India from the perspective of household expenditure.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(48), 2017(2nd Dec.): 68-75

This paper aims to examine India's recent service sector-led growth from the perspective of household expenditure. Using household-level expenditure data from three "thick" rounds of the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (1993-94, 2004-05, and 2011-12), we present evidence of two empirical trends. First, a significant portion of demand for services comes from poor households and second, a puzzling trend has emerged since 2004-05- the shrinking of the difference in the share of monthly expenditure spent on services between rich and poor households. We present a simple model of consumer behaviour with a hierarchy of preferences, lexicographic ordering, and consumption thresholds to evaluate this puzzle.

** ECONOMICS.

- 7 Chandrasekhar, S
On the Importance of triangulating data sets to examine Indians on the move.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(47), 2017(25th November): 60-68

A chapter dedicated to migration in the Economic Survey 2016-17 signals the willingness on the part of Indian policymakers to address the linkages between migration, labour markets,

and economic development. This paper attempts to take forward this discussion. We comment on the salient mobility trends in India gleaned from existing data sets, and then compare and critique estimates of the Economic Survey with traditional data sets. After highlighting the data and resultant knowledge gaps, the article comments on the possibility of using innovative data sources and methods to understand migration and human mobility. It also offers ideas on how an enhanced understanding of mobility is important for policy interventions for those individuals who change locations permanently and those who move seasonally.

** ECONOMICS.

8 Dasgupta, Rana

[Delhi's 'regional' capitalism](#) .

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(46), 2017(18th November): 64-66

The regional capitalism of Delhi described in this article is not a minor energy in the world today. It has abandoned some of its more provincial ways and also realised that the particular skills it possesses the skills of infiltrating the political machine, the skills of using licit and illicit money, or legal and extra-legal techniques open up an immense zone of economic operation that is largely closed, say, to American corporations.

** ECONOMICS.

9 Harriss-White, Barbara

[Constructing regions inside the nation : economic and social structure of space in agrarian and cultural regions](#)

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(46), 2017(18th November): 44-55

This paper describes when the nation or the centre and their relations with constituent states are challenged by forces that are neither disciplined nor stabilised inside national territories, then economic regions expand and challenge the capacities of states to regulate them. This paper presents insights gained from new maps of India's material and cultural regions, manifestations of the spatial patterns of Indian capitalism. Specifically, the focus is on regions of agrarian structure (rent, petty production, and capitalist production and exchange relations) and regions of social identity (caste, ethnicity, and gender).

** ECONOMICS.

10 Sampson, Thomas

[Brexit: the economics of international disintegration.](#)

JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES, 31(4), 2017(Fall): 163-184

This article discusses the economic consequences of Brexit and the lessons of Brexit for the future of European and global integration. I start by describing the options for post-Brexit relations between the United Kingdom and the European Union and then review studies of the likely economic effects of Brexit. The main conclusion of this literature is that Brexit will make the United Kingdom poorer than it would otherwise have been because it will lead to new barriers to trade and migration between the UK and the European Union. There is considerable uncertainty over how large the costs of Brexit will be, with plausible estimates ranging between 1 and 10 percent of UK per capita income. The costs will be lower if Britain

stays in the European Single Market following Brexit. Empirical estimates that incorporate the effects of trade barriers on foreign direct investment and productivity find costs 2-3 times larger than estimates obtained from quantitative trade models that hold technologies fixed.

** ECONOMICS.

- 11 Sedai, Ashish Kumar
[Wage determination under imperfect competition: Indian manufacturing sector post reforms](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(49), 2017(9th Dec.): 77-83

This study empirically analyses the relationship between market imperfections and wage growth in the Indian manufacturing sector, underscoring rising inequality and unemployment in the sector. Using concentration indices, Kaleckian Φ mark-up, Φ and wage rate, relationships between market concentration, monopoly power, and wage growth are examined. A panel data analysis shows that the impact of market competition on industry wage structure is dialectical: firms with higher market power pay higher wages compared to competitors; however, if the market power translated into a monopoly position, then the company may resort to cost-cutting, leading to relatively decreasing wage growth. The panel regression shows that, other things held constant, fewer firms with prudential regulation for monopoly power would lead to higher wage growth.

** ECONOMICS.

EDUCATION

- 12 Aydemir, Abdurrahman and Kirdar, Murat G.
[Low wage returns to schooling in a developing country: evidence from a major policy reform in Turkey](#)
OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, 79(6), 2017(December): 1046-1086

In this paper, we estimate returns to schooling for young men and women in Turkey using the exogenous and substantial variation in schooling across birth cohorts brought about by the 1997 reform of compulsory schooling within a fuzzy regression discontinuity design. We estimate that the return from an extra year of schooling is about 7-8% for women and an imprecisely estimated 2- 2.5% for men. The low level of the estimates for men contrasts starkly with those estimated for other developing countries. We identify several reasons why returns to schooling are low for men and why they are higher for women in our context. In particular, the policy alters the schooling distributions of men and women differently, thus the average causal effect puts a higher weight on the causal effect of schooling at higher grade levels for women than for men.

** EDUCATION.

- 13 Bhatta, Kiran and Saraf, Radhika
[Out-of-School children : some Insights on what we know and what we do not](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(49), 2017(9th Dec.): 69-76

Article describes the figures for out-of-school children put out by various official sources in India show wide variations. The problems lie not just in the definitions but also in methods of estimation. A glaring lacuna in this process is that sporadic or irregular attendance is not taken into account when estimating the number. This paper unpacks the phenomenon through an intensive micro-study of enrolment and attendance of all children in a single panchayat in India. It shows that irregular attendance accounts for a much larger proportion of out-of-school children, with wide variation in attendance across social groups. It also conducts a regression analysis to analyse school and household-level factors that affect student attendance. It finds that school-level factors play a much larger role in determining student attendance.

** EDUCATION.

HEALTH

- 14 Gadre, Arun and Sardeshpande, Nilangi
[Cut practice in private healthcare.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(48), 2017(2nd Dec.): 12-18

This Commentary focus on the Government of Maharashtra had set up a committee to draft the Prevention of Cut Practice in Healthcare Services Act, 2017 to stop cut practice in the medical profession. In the last two decades, there has been rapid commercialisation of medical services which has led to cut-throat competition among doctors to attract patients for higher revenue generation. This article presents the views of doctors about different aspects of cut practice, such as its prevalence, trends and the ways to stop it.

** HEALTH.

HEALTH

- 15 Raghunathan, Kalyani, Chakrabarti, Suman
[Deploying the power of social protection to improve nutrition: what will it take?](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(46), 2017(18th November): 90-98

The nutritional status of women and children in India continues to be poor. In this paper, we discuss how three major flagship social protection government programmes the Targeted Public Distribution System, the Mid-day Meal Scheme, and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act can be made more nutrition sensitive. We discuss three potential approaches to making these programmes deliver better nutrition outcomes. These are strengthening governance and operations so that the programmes achieve their basic goals of improving food security and poverty; integrating nutrition goals and actions for each of these programmes; and leveraging the reach and scale of these programmes to also deliver specific nutrition interventions via these programmes, especially the tpds.

** HEALTH

TOURISM

- 16 Mukherjee, Abhishek
National tourism policy: the potential game changer
KURUKSHETRA, 66(2), 2017(December): 11-14
The author is Senior Research Officer, NITI Aayog.

Article describes to sustain India's sustainable performance in tourism sector, necessary improvement in India's service and hospitality industry is essential. The implementation of proposed National Tourism Policy will go a long way in removing the impediments associated with this particular sector and will provide a sustainable and conducive environment for the overall development of the tourism sector.

** TOURISM.

- 17 Roy, Madhura
Government initiatives for development of rural tourism.
KURUKSHETRA, 66(2), 2017(December): 7-10

This paper focus on how increased number of tourist visiting the countryside, there will be a boost in the income level of the people due to increased level of trade among the people. This will also generate jobs among the youths.

** TOURISM.

- 18 Swamy, G Anjaneya
Employment potential in rural tourism.
KURUKSHETRA, 66(2), 2017(December): 20-23

In this article focus all these years revolved around existing tourism products, be pilgrimage centres, monuments, beaches and other heritage sites leading to issues related to sustainability of tourism. Therefore, high time that the resources which are hitherto unexplored and unexploited are examined and brought into the tourism map of India. There is a social obligation also to make tourism an all-inclusive platform for the overall development of the nation. Thus, there is a need to broad base tourism such that it is no longer perceived as a product/ industry purely of the urban elite, for the elite and by the elite.

** TOURISM.

WATER RESOURCES

- 19 Paul, Tanusree
Viewing national water policies through a gendered lens.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(48), 2017(2nd Dec.): 76-84

Article explains, despite the international recognition accorded to the key role played by women in issues around water, the extent to which India's national water policies accommodate gender concerns remains to be examined. Based on an in-depth content analysis of the three nwps-of 1987, 2002, and 2012 This paper argues that incorporation of women in the planning, provisioning, and management of water resources continues to be disregarded.

Women's concerns in the water sector are articulated around their domestic roles and subsumed under notions of "household" and "social equity." The larger questions of water rights of women, both in terms of access and control over decision-making, remain addressed.

** WATER RESOURCES.