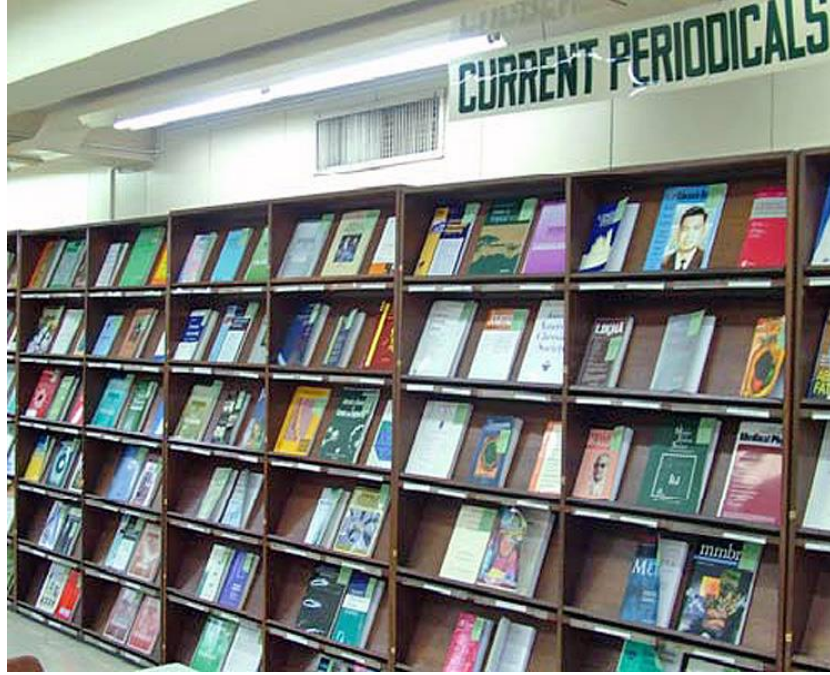




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CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE	3
ECONOMICS	4
EDUCATION	5
FINANCE	6
HEALTH	6
LABOUR	7
POLITICS	8

AGRICULTURE

- 1 Singh, Sukhpal
[Addressing the agrarian crisis in Punjab - Role of Agro-markets and policy.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(3), 2017 (21st January): 37-39

The state of agricultural markets, the agricultural market policy and regulatory reforms in Punjab are reviewed in the context of the agrarian crisis. The farmer and farm worker manifesto of the Aam Aadmi Party is critically assessed. Policy mechanisms for agro-industrial development of the state are suggested. .

- 2 Singh, Sukhpal
[Tenancy reforms - A critique of NITI Aayog's model law.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(2), 2017 (14th January): 17-18

There is no doubt that the agricultural land leasing laws in India need to be amended to make land leasing legal and easier. The Niti Aayog report (2016) proposes a formal model law on land leasing. Critically examining the logic for liberalisation of land leasing laws, the limitations of the model lease agreement are brought out. It is argued that the model law ignores the diversity and dynamics of leasing arrangements in India and the socio-economic implications of the realities of tenancy practices. .

ECONOMICS

- 3 Chattopadhyay, Subhasankar
[Inflation targeting amidst structural change: Some analytics for developing economies](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(2), 2017(14th January): 79-85

The interconnection between relative price movements, structural change, and inflation targeting in a developing economy like India is studied through a simple macroeconomic model. Different sectors of a developing economy belong to distinctly different stages of development and grow at different rates. It is argued that changes in relative price and structural change are endogenously determined by imbalances in sectoral growth rates. .

- 4 Gagnon, Julien & Goyal, Sanjeev
[Networks, markets, and inequality.](#)
AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 107(1), 2017(January): 1-30

The interaction between community and markets remains a central theme in the social sciences. The empirical evidence is rich: in some instances, markets strengthen social ties, while in others they undermine them. The impact of markets on inequality and welfare also varies widely. This paper develops a model where individuals in a social network choose whether to participate in their network and whether to participate in the market. We show that individual behavior is defined by the q-core of the network and the key to understanding the conflicting evidence is whether the market and the network are complements or substitutes.

- 5 Hoover, Kevin D.
[The crisis in economic theory: A review essay.](#)
JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE, 54(4), 2016(December): 1350-1361

The Great Recession and the financial crisis of 2007-09 prompted calls for fundamental reforms of economic theory. The role of theory in economics and in recent economic events is considered in light of two recent books: the sociologist Richard Swedberg's *The Art of Social Theory* and the economist André Orléan's *The Empire of Value: A New Foundation for Economics*.

- 6 Mukherjee, Arpita, Goyal, Tanu M.
[Less cash economy: India vis-a-vis the world](#)
YOJANA, 61, 2017(February): 28-33

The Special Article talks about the benefits of less cash economy for India and the Global scenario. The authors are of the opinion that the experience of other countries show that a less cash economy needs infrastructure and supporting regulations. To move towards a less Cash economy government, financial institutes and businesses have to work together.

ECONOMICS

- 7 Nagaraj, R
[Economic Reforms and Manufacturing Sector Growth: Need for Reconfiguring the Industrialisation Model](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(2), 2017 (14th January): 61-68

Manufacturing output grew 7%-8% annually since 1991, with a marked improvement in the variety and quality of goods produced. Yet, its share in gross domestic product has practically stagnated, with a sharp rise in import intensity. Liberal (or market-friendly)

policies were expected to boost labour intensive exports and industrial growth. Why did the manufacturing sector fail to realise these goals? It is widely believed that India needs to “complete” the reform agenda to realise its potential. Critically examining such a view, it is suggested that the long-term constraints on industrialisation perhaps lie in poor agricultural productivity and inadequate public infrastructure. Further, there is a need to re-imagine the role of the development state to realise goals, as the experience of all successful industrialising nations suggests.

8 Nayyar, Deepak

Economic Liberalisation in India - Then and Now.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(2), 2017 (14th January): 41-48

Even if adjustment and reform in 1991 were driven by economic compulsions, it was the political process that made these possible. However, liberalisation was shaped largely by the economic problems of the government rather than by the economic priorities of the people or by long-term development objectives. Thus, there were limitations in conception and design which have been subsequently validated by experience. Jobless growth, persistent poverty and rising inequality have mounted as problems since economic liberalisation began. And, 25 years later, four quiet crises confront the economy, in agriculture, infrastructure, industrialisation and education as constraints on the country’s future prospects. These problems must be resolved if economic growth has to be sustained and transformed into meaningful development. In this quest, India needs a developmental state for its market economy to improve the living conditions of her people. .

EDUCATION

9 Kaur, Satvinderpal

Quality of rural education at elementary level – Evidence from Punjab.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(5), 2017(4th February): 58-63

A study of rural schools in Mansa district of Punjab reveals the dismal quality of education and academic performances at both government and private unrecognised schools. Though private schools are mushrooming and preferred by the poor, there is no evidence that they provide better school infrastructure or quality of education. Quality of education is especially crucial in rural areas where the majority of children are constrained by parental illiteracy, poverty and poor facilities. The neglect of government and government-aided schools is further marginalising the marginalised.

FINANCE

- 10 Gadenne, Lucie
Tax me, but spend wisely? Sources of public finance and government accountability.
AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL: APPLIED ECONOMICS, 9(1), 2017 (January):
274-314

Existing evidence suggests that extra grant revenues lead to little improvements in public services in developing countries--but would governments spend tax revenues differently? This paper considers a program that invests in the tax capacity of Brazilian municipalities. Using variations in the timing of program uptake, I find that it raises local tax revenues and that the increase in taxes is used to improve both the quantity and quality of municipal education infrastructure. In contrast, increases in grants over which municipalities have the same discretion as taxes have no impact on any measure of local public infrastructure. These results suggest that the way governments are financed matters: governments spend increases in tax revenues more toward expenditures that benefit citizens than increases in grant revenues.

HEALTH

- 11 Das, Jishnu, Holla, Alaka, Mohpal, Aakash and Mu
Quality and accountability in health care delivery: audit study evidence from primary care in India.
AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 106(12), 2016(December): 3765-3799

We present unique audit-study evidence on health care quality in rural India, and find that most private providers lacked medical qualifications, but completed more checklist items than public providers and recommended correct treatments equally often. Among doctors with public and private practices, all quality metrics were higher in their private clinics. Market prices are positively correlated with checklist completion and correct treatment, but also with unnecessary treatments. However, public sector salaries are uncorrelated with quality. A simple model helps interpret our findings: Where public-sector effort is low, the benefits of higher diagnostic effort among private providers may outweigh costs of potential overtreatment.

- 12 Ghosh, Soumitra, Gupta, Nabanita Datta
[Targeting and Effects of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana on Access to Care and Financial Protection.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(4), 2017 (28th January): 61-70

This article provides evidence on the impact of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana on access to healthcare and financial risk protection; its coverage across selected states and whether the targeting is effective. Overall, just about 11% of households were enrolled and almost half of these households actually belonged to the non-poor category. Although the scheme has increased hospitalisation rate, we do not know if it has enabled people to access the "genuinely needed" inpatient care which they could not afford earlier or whether hospitals are inducing the demand by suggesting unnecessary inpatient care to the people. Disturbingly, it has hardly had any effects on financial protection. These evidences unequivocally indicate that targeted health insurance coupled with a healthcare delivery system dominated by private providers cannot be the means to achieve universal healthcare.

LABOUR

- 13 Duraisamy, P, Duraisamy, Malathy
[Social Identity and wage discrimination in the Indian labour market.](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(4), 2017(28th January): 51-60

Existing studies on caste- and religion-based wage discrimination in the Indian labour market have mainly focused on the wage gap between broadly classified social groups at the mean ignoring the gap at various points on the wage distribution. Using four rounds of unit level data from the National Sample Survey covering the period 1983 to 2011-12, this study shows that the wage gap and discrimination against socially disadvantaged groups vary markedly across the entire distribution. Further the wage discrimination against the two historically disadvantaged groups, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is underestimated when the comparison is with other communities. The wage inequality among social groups has widened for Muslims and remained more or less the same for STs and SCs during the post-reform period (1994-2012) and there is an increase in wage discrimination against SCs, STs and Muslims. A strong message that emerges is that social identity-based wage disparity and discrimination have not disappeared despite affirmative actions.

- 14 HENDRICKX, Frank , MARX, Axel , RAYP, Glenn, WOUTE
The architecture of global labour governance.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW, 155(3), 2016 (September): 339-356

In their introduction to this Special Issue, the authors situate the architecture of global labour governance against the background of the challenges posed by globalization. Noting the limitations of a conventional governmental approach to labour governance, they suggest considering new "hybrid" regulatory modes and mechanisms, which involve a combination of public and private actors and initiatives alongside or instead of traditional international labour law. The authors conclude by examining possible explanations for the emergence of gaps in the enforcement of labour rights, looking in particular at the issues of labour-standard "selectivity" and the stringency with which standards are enforced.

POLITICS

- 15 Asher, Sam and Novosad, Paul
Politics and local economic growth: evidence from India.
AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL: APPLIED ECONOMICS, 9(1), 2017
(January): 229-273

Political favoritism affects the allocation of government resources, but is it consequential for growth? Using a close election regression discontinuity design and data from India, we measure the local economic impact of being represented by a politician in the ruling party. Favoritism leads to higher private sector employment, higher share prices of firms, and increased output as measured by night lights; the three effects are similar and economically substantive. Finally, we present evidence that politicians influence firms primarily through control over the implementation of regulation.