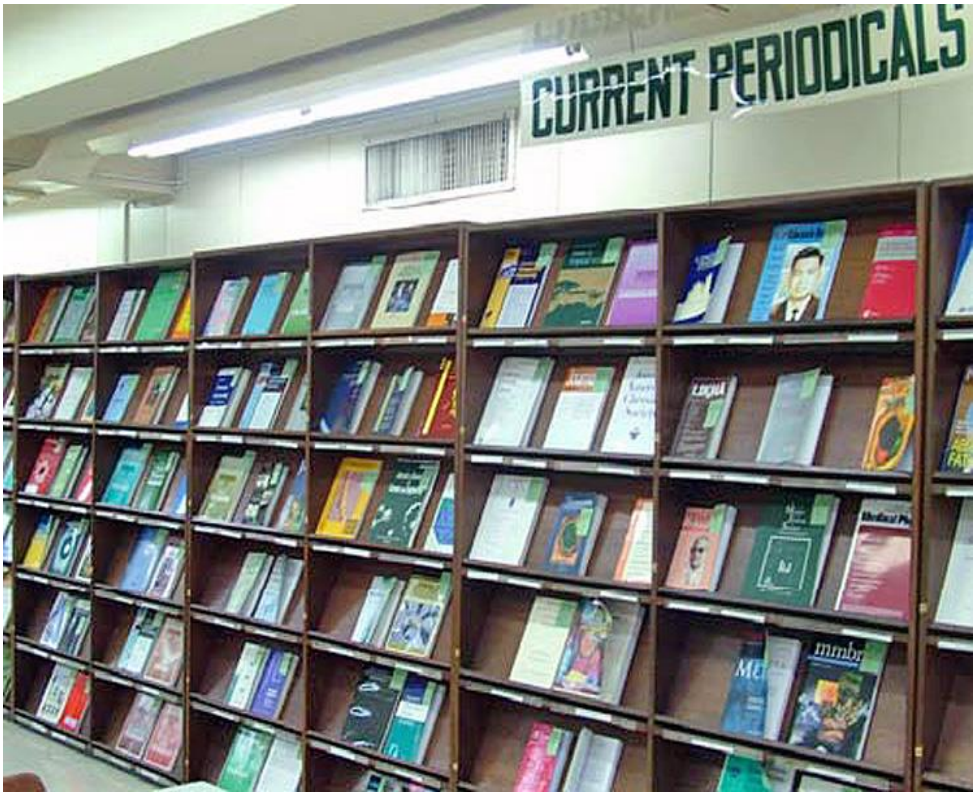
नीति आयोग
NITI AAYOG



DOCPLAN-JANUARY 2017

Compiled By:
Mr. Kumar Sanjay, CLDO
Mrs. Indira, LIA

NITI AAYOG LIBRARY
YOJANA BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-110001

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE	3
ECONOMICS	3
HEALTH	6
LABOUR MIGRATION	7
POLITICAL SCIENCE	8
POVERTY	8

AGRICULTURE

1 Sathe, Dhanmanjiri
Land Acquisition: Need for a Shift in Discourse?
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(51), 2016(17th December): 52-58

Empirical work by researchers increasingly finds that farmers are willing to sell their land if the price- compensation package is "acceptable." This article takes an introductory review of different frameworks like accumulation by dispossession, political society/civil society, reversal of the effects of primitive accumulation; and double movement in the context of land acquisition. With farmers wanting to move out of agriculture in a big way and looking for alternatives, there is a need to accept the farmers' willingness to be partners in the developmental processes. At the same time, largely due to the protest movements and the concomitant violence, the state is becoming more accommodating of the demands for better compensation. In such a situation, a covenant between the state and land needs to emerge.

ECONOMICS

2 Khosla, Romi
India's Urban Landscape - Black Towns of the 21st Century.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(1), 2017(7 January): 92-101

The new Indian urban landscape is being designed around grand concepts such as smart cities and export-oriented industrial corridors. In our desire to be global, we are emulating outdated models of urbanisation and economic progress borrowed from nations that have grown rich through questionable means. Our cities remain bloated extensions of the early capitalist, modern European city, dogged by poverty and the concentration of wealth. We need to search for a future from our own capabilities and geographies.

3 Sanga,Prerna & Shaban, Abdul
Regional Divergence and Inequalities in India.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(1), 2017(7 January): 102-110

The question of regional development holds special significance for India, given that the regions are not entirely homogeneous. The high growth rate of the economy as a whole has not led to a similar growth pattern for its regions. An analysis on regional convergence across 15 major states in India suggests that there is divergence of the aggregate economy for the period 1970Ô71 to 2013Ô14. The findings therefore do not lend support to the expectations of the neoclassical convergence hypothesis according to which poor regions tend to catch up with the advanced regions in the long run leading to regional convergence.

4 Anand, Ishan

Recent trends in wealth inequality in India.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(50), 2016(10 December): 59-67

An analysis of the trends in wealth ownership and its inequality in India between 1991 and 2012 using three rounds of All-India Debt and Investment Survey data reveals a greater concentration of wealth with the top 10%, particularly after 2002. A dramatic shift in the decile-wise patterns of annual growth rates of assets in favour of the top deciles, particularly the topmost, has also been witnessed. The study considers the extent of wealth inequality by sector, state, and social and religious groups as well. It is hypothesised that the rising levels of wealth inequality are deeply linked to the growth strategy being followed, by which the gains from growth have been redistributed among those who were already wealthy. .

5 Baker, Scott R., Bloom, Nicholas and Davis, Steve

Measuring economic policy uncertainty.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, 131(4), 2016 (November): 1593-1636

We develop a new index of economic policy uncertainty (EPU) based on newspaper coverage frequency. Several types of evidence including human readings of 12,000 newspaper articles indicate that our index proxies for movements in policy-related economic uncertainty. Our U.S. index spikes near tight presidential elections, Gulf Wars I and II, the 9/11 attacks, the failure of Lehman Brothers, the 2011 debt ceiling dispute, and other major battles over fiscal policy. Using firm-level data, we find that policy uncertainty is associated with greater stock price volatility and reduced investment and employment in policy-sensitive sectors like defence, health care, finance, and infrastructure construction. At the macro level, innovations in policy uncertainty foreshadow declines in investment, output, and employment in the United States and, in a panel vector autoregressive setting, for 12 major economies. Extending our U.S. index back to 1900, EPU rose dramatically in the 1930s (from late 1931) and has drifted upward since the 1960s.

6 Dow, Sheila

The Political Economy of Monetary Reform.

CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, 40(5), 2016 (September): 1363-1376

Proposals to reform money and banking in the wake of the recent crisis appeal to populist politics on the left and the right: if banks caused the crisis, then their power must be curtailed to prevent a recurrence. Many of these proposals echo ideas which gained attention in the wake of the Great Depression. The purpose of this paper is to consider proposals for reform of money and banking current in Canada in the 1930s, in particular plans for social credit and for social reconstruction, some of which were translated into policy. While both sets of ideas involved a markedly increased role for the state in money and banking, the underlying ontology, political philosophy and theoretical

rationale were rather different. The result was different views as to the nature of the problem and the feasibility of different policy solutions.

7 Gaigné, Carl and Larue, Bruno
Quality standards, industry structure, and welfare in a global economy.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, 98(5), 2016 (October): 1432-1449
We study the impact that minimum quality standards have on industry structure, trade, and welfare when firms can develop their own private standard with a higher quality than the public standard. We introduce vertical differentiation in a firm-based trade model in which firms differ in terms of their productivity and non- cooperatively select the quality and price of their product. A higher public standard increases prices set by constrained and unconstrained firms, but the effect on firms output is generally ambiguous for both types of firms. The most productive firms raise their private standard and enjoy higher profits at the expense of less productive firms. A public standard can increase welfare, especially when there is a high concentration of low productivity domestic firms because of a better allocation of resources.

8 Ghandy, Kobad
Demonetisation: One step forward, two steps back
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(50), 2016(10 December): 28-30

The stated reasons for the 8 November announcement to demonetise 500 and 1,000 notes such as eradication of black money, counterfeit currency, and paving the way for a cashless society are examined. These issues are not addressed by demonetisation and do not justify the suffering this move has unleashed on the poor and the middle classes.

9 Kumar, Alok Prasanna
Demonetisation and the rule of Law.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(50), 2016(10 December): 19-21

The challenge in the Supreme Court and high courts to the current demonetisation exercise requires some serious discussion for what it tells us about the state of the rule of law and constitutional government in India. .

10 Deshpande, Manasi
Does Welfare Inhibit Success? The Long-Term Effects of Removing Low-Income Youth from the Disability Rolls.
AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 106(11), 2016(November): 3300-3330

I estimate the effects of removing low-income youth with disabilities from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) on their earnings and income in adulthood. Using a regression discontinuity design based on a 1996 policy change in age 18 medical reviews, I find that youth who are removed from SSI at age 18 recover one-third of the lost SSI cash income in

earnings. SSI youth who are removed and stay off SSI earn on average $4,400 annually, and they lose $76,000 in present discounted observed income over the 16 years following removal relative to those who do not receive a review.

HEALTH

11 Finkelstein, Amy, Gentzkow, Matthew and Williams,
Sources of Geographic Variation in Health Care: Evidence From Patient Migration
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, 131(4), 2016(November): 1681-1726

We study the drivers of geographic variation in U.S. health care utilization, using an empirical strategy that exploits migration of Medicare patients to separate the role of demand and supply factors. Our approach allows us to account for demand differences driven by both observable and unobservable patient characteristics. Within our sample of over-65 Medicare beneficiaries, we find that 40-50% of geographic variation in utilization is attributable to demand-side factors, including health and preferences, with the remainder due to place-specific supply factors.

12 Mayer, Peter
Thinking Clearly about Suicide in India:Youth and Young Adult Suicide in Australia and India
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(52), 2016(24th December): 85-94

The rapid rise in suicide rates above 15 per lakh persons for teenaged males generated great public concern in Australia in the 1980s. Considered a Crisis level, this led to an intense study of the causes of youth suicide as well as intensive efforts to devise public health programmes to assist young people at the risk of suicide. Reaching a peak in 1991, teenage male suicide rates have fallen steadily and are now less than 10 per lakh. In India, youth suicide rates vary greatly between states for males and females. For young males, suicide rates in 28, and for females in 12 states and union territories were at or above the crisis level. Yet there has been virtually no public recognition of the level or seriousness of youth suicide.

13 Shreyaskar, Pankaj K P
Contours of Access to Water and Sanitation in India: Drawing on the Right to Live with Human Dignity
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(53), 2016(31December): 144-152

Improving the access to water and sanitation for all sections of society has been a significant development priority in recent decades in India and the same has been juxtaposed with advocacy for water and sanitation to be recognised as the legal human rights. However, very limited attention has been paid to seeing water and sanitation as a legal right for the populace, despite the debate over the abysmally low indicators of hygienic parameters for the vulnerable sections of society. Whereas Article 21 of the

Constitution enunciates Right to Life in its multidimensional manifestations, including the right to safe drinking water, reflections on the findings of the NSS 69th round (which looks at the conditions of drinking water and sanitation in India, among other things) critically examines the availability of the water and conditions of sanitation for Indians. The right to water does not mean mere availability of water but water of standard quality so as to ensure healthy life of an individual. This article attempts to assess the hygienic conditions from the point of view of international benchmarks as also the effectiveness of rights provided under the Constitution and in other statutory documents with regard to water and sanitation

LABOUR MIGRATION

14 Dinkelman,Taryn and Mariotti,Martine

The long-run effects of labor migration on human capital formation in communities of origin.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL: APPLIED ECONOMICS, 8(4), 2016 (October): 1-35

We provide new evidence of one channel through which circular labor migration has long-run effects on origin communities: by raising completed human capital of the next generation. We estimate the net effects of migration from Malawi to South African mines using newly digitized census and administrative data on access to mine jobs, a difference-in-differences strategy, and two opposite-signed and plausibly exogenous shocks to the option to migrate. Twenty years after these shocks, human capital is 4.8-6.9 percent higher among cohorts who were eligible for schooling in communities with the easiest access to migrant jobs.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

15 Mangat, H S

Water war between Punjab and Haryana: A Geographical insight

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(50), 2016(10 December): 52-58

Much has been said and written about sharing of river waters between Punjab and Haryana from time to time since the reorganisation of the state of Punjab in 1966.Various agreements, accords, tribunals, commissions and water sharing formulas have been worked out time to time, but the problem still remains unsolved. Haryana is stressing for the completion of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link to carry its share of surplus Ravi-Beas water (3.5 million acre-feet) awarded to it in 1976, while Punjab argues that it has no surplus water to share with Haryana, and is adopting various measures to check this outflow of water. Such awards and agreements are generally politically-induced, and therefore, remain unimplemented. This study highlights the ground realities related to irrigation to evaluate the claims and counterclaims of both the states.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

16 Maity, Bipasha

Interstate Differences in the Performance of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Scheme

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 51(51), 2016(17th December): 59-66

Malnutrition is a severe problem among India's women and children. The Integrated Child Development Services aims at providing supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, immunisation, preschool education, health check-ups and referral to children between the ages of 0 and 6 years, as well as health- and nutrition-related education and facilities for pregnant women and lactating mothers. These services are provided through childcare centres, called anganwadis, with the primary aim of fighting malnutrition in utero, as well as in very young children. .