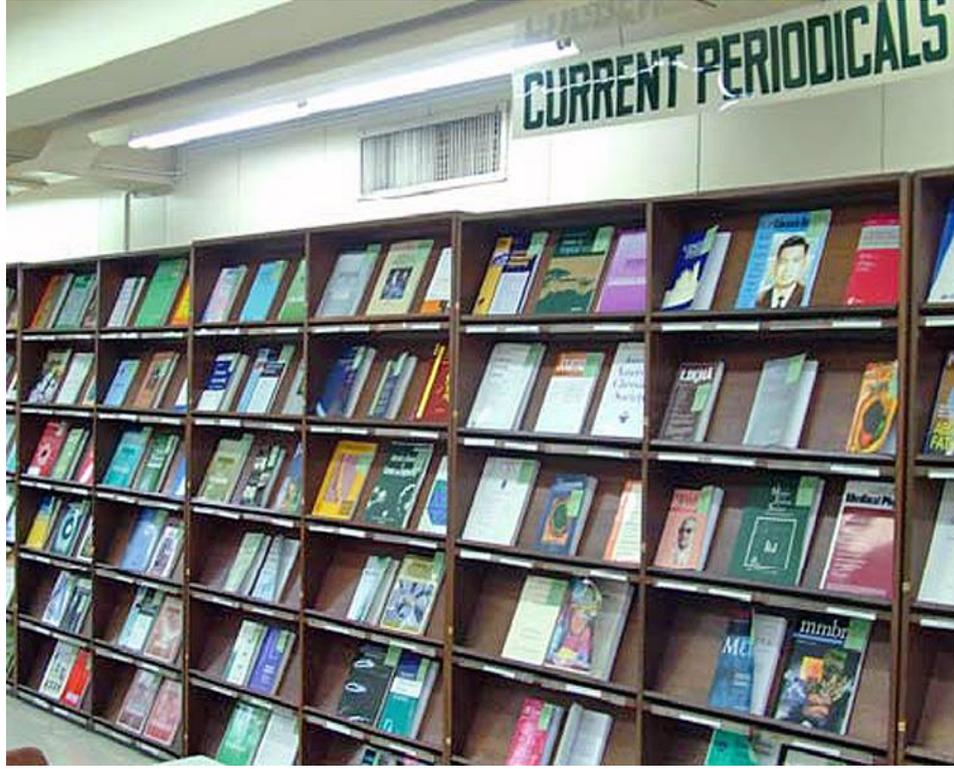




सत्यमेव जयते

# नीति आयोग NITI AAYOG



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## AGRICULTURE

1. Ramesh Chand  
**Transforming agriculture for farmers' prosperity.**  
KURUKSHETRA, 65(8), 2017(June): 15-17  
**Ramesh Chand is Member of NITI Aayog.**

If we move the same way as we did in last 15 years in supply of quality seed, fertilizer, irrigation, crop intensity, high value crops, technology, this will raise farmer's income by about 52 per cent by 2022. Better price to farmers and shift of workers to non-agriculture at the rate attained in past will add another 23 per cent. All factors sum up to 75 per cent. To reach the target of 100 per cent increase, we need to accelerate our efforts by 33 per cent.

\*\* AGRICULTURE.

2. Singh, Charan, Ananth S. and Dadhich CL  
**Credit as a contributor to doubling of farmers' incomes.**  
KURUKSHETRA, 65(8), 2017(June): 18-20

The Prime Minister's multi-pronged strategy to double farmer's income will lead to creating an eco-system which will increase flow of financial resources to rural sector that would generate and sustain demand. In addition, there is need to increase the flow of resources in the rural sector through the existing channels of network of brick and mortar branches as well as strengthening the model of business correspondents. The recently licensed small and payment banks are also contribute to larger credit flow in the rural sector. .

\*\* AGRICULTURE.

## DEMONETISATION

3. Chattopadhyay, Saumen  
**Black economy and demonetisation.**  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(20), 2017(20th May):72-72

In response to the macro model in "Theoretical Analysis of 'Demonetisation'" (EPW, 17 December 2016), this article looks at some fundamentals of macroeconomics-consumption function, money demand function, investment behaviour, and money supply-taking the black economy into consideration. .

\*\* DEMONETISATION.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4. Krishnan, Sandhya and Hatekar, Neeraj  
[Rise of the new middle class in India and Its changing structure.](#)  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(22), 2017(3rd June): 40-46

After being largely stable between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, the new middle class in India (that is, those spending between \$2 and \$10 per capita per day) doubled in size between 2004-05 and 2011-12, amounting to nearly half of India's population. This growth, though largely in the lower middle class category, happened across a majority of states in both rural and urban areas. Structurally, the new middle class is quite different from the conventional understanding of it. Although dominated by upper castes, other caste groups too have entered the new middle class in large numbers. The occupational structure within the class is heterogeneous. The lower middle class is engaged in occupations similar to that of the poor, whereas the upper middle class is involved in traditional service activities as well as in new knowledge services.

\*\* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

5. Bala, Jyoti  
[Role of education, health and physical infrastructure in economic development of Punjab and Haryana from 1971-2012](#)  
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 39(1), 2017(March): 1-23

The people of Indian states of Punjab and Haryana have a long common historical past and socio-cultural affinity. On November 1, 1966, the Indian part of Punjab was trifurcated, leading to the formation of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on linguistic lines. The two neighbours have ever since shared prickly ties, fighting protracted politico-legal slugfests over river waters and territorial issues. While the jury is still out on the contentious issues, the two have also been engaged in another battle on the development front. The present paper attempts to identify the key variables which have determined the growth trajectories of these two major state of India during 1971-2012. The variables have been converted into indexes by accounting for more than one indicator so as to better capture their impact on the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as well as on the growth rates of the NSDP. The paper uses multiple regression model for finding the impact of education, health and physical infrastructure on the NSDP per capita. The paper suggests that for achieving economic development, the Punjab state should improve its NSDP per capita, education and health facilities and the Haryana state should improve the education, health and physical infrastructure as these are important components of economic development.

\*\* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## ELECTION

6. Allcott, Hunt and Gentzkow, Matthew  
[Social media and fake news in the 2016 election.](#)  
JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES, 31(2), 2017(spring): 211-236

Following the 2016 US presidential election, many have expressed concern about the effects of false stories ("fake news"), circulated largely through social media. We discuss the economics of fake news and present new data on its consumption prior to the election. Drawing on web browsing data, archives of fact-checking websites, and results from a new online survey, we find: 1) social media was an important but not dominant source of election news, with 14 percent of Americans calling social media their "most important" source; 2) of the known false news stories that appeared in the three months before the election, those favouring Trump were shared a total of 30 million times on Facebook, while those favouring Clinton were shared 8 million times; 3) the average American adult saw on the order of one or perhaps several fake news stories in the months around the election, with just over half of those who recalled seeing them believing them; and 4) people are much more likely to believe stories that favour their preferred candidate, especially if they have ideologically segregated social media networks.

\*\* ELECTION.

## EMPLOYMENT

7. Sanyal, Saurabh and Mehta, Ranjeet  
[Making a nation of job creators.](#)  
YOJANA, 61(6), 2017(June): 19-23

Once an enterprise is established, the process of industrialization is set in motion. All these activities foster entrepreneurship and create demand for various types of units and will in turn, lead to overall development of an area due to increase in demand and setting up of more and more units.

\*\* EMPLOYMENT.

8. Sharma, Alakh N and Mehta, Balwant Singh  
[Job creation: Challenges & way forward.](#)  
YOJANA, 61(6), 2017(June): 14-18

The government initiatives are in desired direction. However, much more needs to be done. Employment creation needs to be part of macro and other economic policies. Indian economy has not created enough jobs and to accelerate the process of job creation, different ministries need to include job creation in all their programmes and policies.

\*\* EMPLOYMENT.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

9. New game plan: NITI Aayog sets development agenda for the next three years.  
**INDIAN INFRASTRUCTURE, 19(10), 2017(May): 16-20**

In this article NITI Aayog released a three year action agenda laying out India's development strategy in April 2017. Infrastructure is a key component of the action plan which is for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. For infrastructure, the agenda focuses on targets for the next three years as well as the possible action to be taken by the central and state Government to achieve these targets. .

\*\* INFRASTRUCTURE.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

10. Chakraborty, Arpita  
**Can Postcolonial Feminism Revive International Relations?**  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(20), 2017(20th May): 51-57

International relations must distance itself from its Eurocentric and masculine moorings if it is to address its increasing irrelevance in the modern world and become more "international" and truly inclusive. The theoretical position of postcolonial feminism gives the discipline the best chance of doing so. The effect of conflict on women in Kashmir and the North East illustrates how a postcolonial feminist perspective enriches an understanding of the issue and enables international relations to reflect the lived reality of the people. .

\*\* INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

## LABOUR

11. Sandhu, Veerpal and Saha, Sanjoy  
**Labour cost, productivity and competitiveness in India and Chinese manufacturing: A comparative analysis.**  
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 39(1), 2017(March): 113-134

China followed a conventional path in transiting from an agricultural economy to a robust industrial economy and is now gradually moving towards developing a strong service sector unlike India. The present paper attempts to analyse the relationship between labour cost and labour productivity in the manufacturing sector of India and China and its implications on competitiveness and growth of both economies. It had been observed that although the labour cost is less in India it is accompanied with less labour productivity and wasteful use of capital. On the other hand, China is losing its ground on labour cost competitiveness which provide India an opportunity to explore its potential in labour intensive low labour cost industries provided it works on improving labour productivity, skill development and betterment of policy regime.

\*\* LABOUR.

## MONETARY POLICY

12. Apergis, Nicholas  
**Monetary policy and Macroprudential policy: New evidence from a World Panel of Countries.**  
OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, 79(3), 2017 (June): 395-410

The event of the recent financial crisis raises the question of whether policy makers could have done more or something different to prevent the build-up of financial imbalances. This paper contributes to the field of regulatory impact by tackling the debate on whether central banks should ‘lean against the wind’, while in case the response is positive, how macro prudential policies should be combined with monetary policy. Using an augmented Taylor rule and a sample of 127 global economies, the results provide evidence on the importance of macro prudential issues for the implementation of an effective monetary policy. They also document that the type of adopted macro prudential instrument has a substantial effect on such effectiveness, with this policy mix being less ‘integrated’ when the monetary rule aims at primarily safeguarding inflation stability. The results survive robustness checks under alternative assets.

\*\* MONETARY POLICY.

13. Melosi, Leonardo  
**Signalling effects of Monetary Policy.**  
REVIEW OF ECONOMIC STUDIES, 84(2)(299), 2017(April): 853-884

We develop a dynamic general equilibrium model in which the policy rate signals the central bank’s view about macroeconomic developments to price setters. The model is estimated with likelihood methods on a U.S. data set that includes the Survey of Professional Forecasters as a measure of price setters inflation expectations. This model improves upon existing perfect information models in explaining why, in the data, inflation expectations respond with delays to monetary impulses and remain disanchored for years. In the 1970s, U.S. monetary policy is found to signal-persistent inflationary shocks, explaining why inflation and inflation expectations were so persistently heightened. The signalling effects of monetary policy also explain why inflation expectations adjusted more sluggishly than inflation after the robust monetary tightening of the 1980s.

\*\* MONETARY POLICY.

## RURAL SOCIOLOGY

14. Uchikawa, Shuji  
**Caste membership, business access, and social mobility among Indian apparel manufacturers .**  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(22), 2017(3rd June): 58-66

This article focuses on the role of community in industrial clusters and examines social networks among small and medium-sized enterprises in Tiruppur, a centre for the production of cotton knitwear, and Ludhiana, known for the production of woollen knitwear. This

survey of Tiruppur and Ludhiana reveals that credibility is more important than community. Factory workers could become owners in Ludhiana, and non-Founders—who are part of the cotton knitwear production in Tiruppur and persons outside Ludhiana's merchant community—could start micro factories as subcontractors. Vertical cooperation is functioning across communities in both places. The social networks did not exclude other communities. Easy entry has provided opportunities to young people to start business in both clusters. The social networks function beyond community and caste. .

\*\* RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

## **SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

15. Sanghi, Sunita  
**Youth: A change agent.**  
YOJANA, 61(6), 2017(June): 24-33  
**Sunita Sanghi is Adviser, NITI Aayog.**

Various initiatives and programmes together with best practices in the skill development space can be scaled up and replicated across states to achieve the desired objective of making youth the change agent.

\*\* SKILL DEVELOPMENT.

## **WOMEN LABOUR**

16. Murty, C.S. and Reddy, M. Srinivasa  
**Relative significance of female labour force across rural India in the aftermath of MGNREGS.**  
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 39(1), 2017(March): 53-62

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) enhanced, in particular, the bargaining strength of females in the labour market. As a consequence, the quantitative significance of the labour force of females has altered in ways that are unexpected. Here, we explain the inter-state variations in the share of the female labour force (1) in the female population (FLFPR), (2) in total labour force and (3) in the person days of employment generated under MGNREGS. The article also seeks to examine if there is any pattern in the inter-state variations in the person days of employment generated under MGNREGS per household. .

\*\* WOMEN LABOUR.