## ONE YEAR OF CSEP

ESSENTIAL READING
ON ECONOMIC GROWTH
AND FINANCE



2020 - 2021



The Response of the Reserve Bank of India to Covid-19: Do Whatever it Takes

GSEP President and former Deputy
Governor of the RBI, Rakesh
Mohan discusses the various
policies undertaken by the RBI
during the pandemic in its capacity
as the monetary authority andlead
financial system regulator and
supervisor.

Shishir Gupta and Rishita
Sachdeva's paper analyses a sample
of 27 cities that were a part of the
Swachh Survekshan survey, and
compares their revenue
expenditure on solid waste
management (SWM) services and
their performance on cleanliness.

Revisiting the role funding: Lessons from expenditure and performance on cleanliness in Indian cities

A third-generation strategy for accelerated growth and development in India

Rakesh Mohan recommends
recommends a third-generation of
economic reforms which must
empower the public sector to deliver
on key issues such as health, nutrition,
education and generation of quality
employment

Rakesh Mohan documents the increasing imbalances between economic weights of dynamic economies and advanced economies and their quota shares and voice in the governance of the IMF.

IMF Quota reforms and global economic governance: What does the future hold? India's fiscal architecture: Lessons from the world and a way forward

Anoop Singh, Kandarp Patel and Kevin James examine the fiscal rules, the PFM framework, and fiscal institutions in India and observe that India needs to improve the quality and efficiency of public spending and financial management across all levels.

## CSEP RESEARCH ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Sahil Gandhi, Richard K Green and Shaonlee Patranabis look at three possible explanations for vacancy rates: pro-tenant rent control laws, effectiveness in contract enforcement, and under-provision of public goods and amenities.

Pradeep Guin, Neelanjana Gupta, Krishanu Karmakar and Kaveri Thara explore the link between property rights and health outcomes. Their study finds that adolescent girls from homes with fewer household goods fare poorly on health outcome indicators.





In light of India ranking 140 among 156 participating countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2021, Sandhya Venkateswaran reflects on India's underwhelming status on women's political participation.