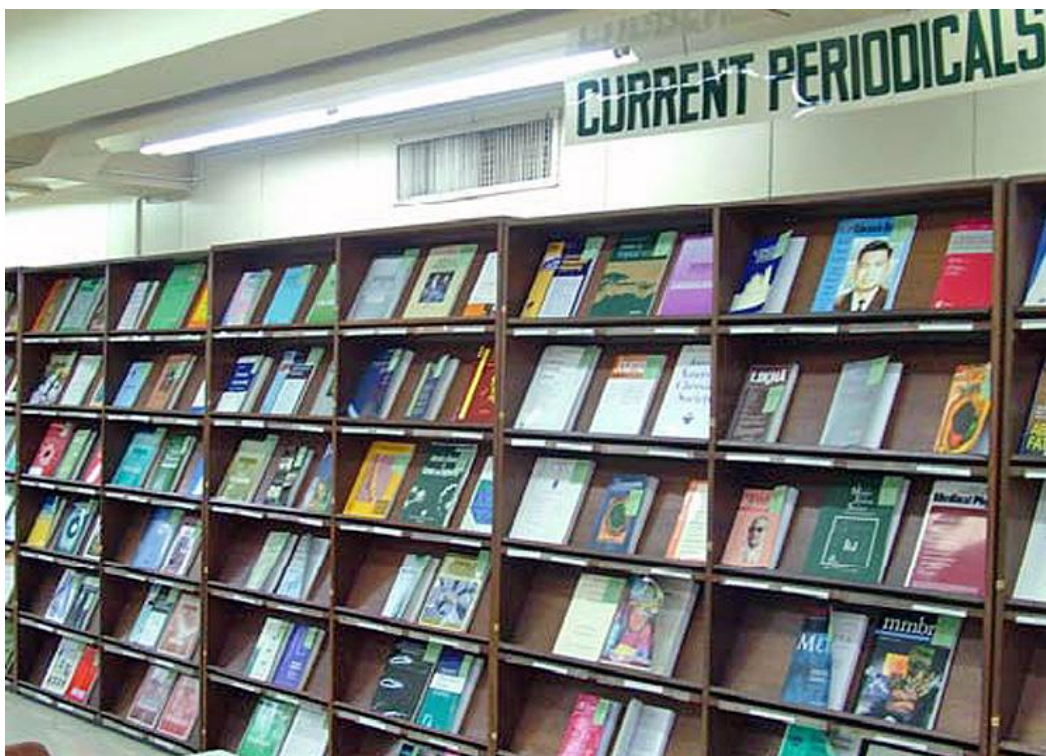




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AGRICULTURE

1. Shah, Mihir P S Vijayshankar and Harris, Francesca

[Water and Agricultural Transformation in India - A Symbiotic Relationship—I](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 29, 17 July, 2021

An argument for twin propositions is presented in this two-part paper: (i) that solving India's water problem requires a paradigm shift in agriculture (Part I), and (ii) that the crisis in Indian agriculture cannot be resolved without a paradigm shift in water management and governance (Part II). If farming takes up 90% of India's water and just three water-intensive crops continue to use 80% of agricultural water, the basic water needs of millions of people, for drinking water or protective irrigation, cannot be met. This first part argues that the paradigm shift in agriculture requires a shift in cropping patterns suited to each agroecological region, a movement from monoculture to polycultural crop biodiversity, a decisive move towards agroecological farming, and greater emphasis on soil rejuvenation.

2. Shah, Mihir P S Vijayshankar and Harris, Francesca

[Water and Agricultural Transformation in India - A Symbiotic Relationship—II](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 30, 24 July, 2021

An argument for twin propositions is presented in this two-part paper: (i) that solving India's water problem requires a paradigm shift in agriculture (Part I), and (ii) that the crisis in Indian agriculture cannot be resolved without a paradigm shift in water management and governance (Part II). The second part describes the paradigm shift needed in water, which includes rejuvenation of catchment areas of rivers, a shift towards participatory approaches to water management, focus on green water and protective irrigation, and widespread adoption of water-saving seeds and technologies, while building transdisciplinarity and overcoming hydro-schizophrenia in water governance.

3. Singh, M.Premjit

[Agriculture and sustainable development](#)

Yojana: July 2021

The North-Eastern Region (NER) has several unique and unparalleled features; fertile land, abundant water resources, evergreen dense forests, high and dependable rainfall, mega biodiversity, flora and fauna and a mixture of socio-economic, political, ethnic and cultural diversity. The congenial temperate climate is favourable to agriculture, which is the major occupation of the people of the region.

4. Mishra, Srijit and Singh, Kaushiki

Scale Neutrality in Indian Agriculture

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 26-27, 26 June, 2021

Marginal and small farm sizes constitute more than 85% of the operational holdings in India. Several concerns regarding the sustainability, efficiency, access to formal sources of credit and the scale neutrality of such credit plague the smallholders. This study finds that the smallholders are efficient but the returns to them are woefully low, which threatens their sustainability. Further, the smallholders have to rely more on non-institutional sources for their credit requirement and often with a greater interest burden. In addition, the credit provided by formal sources is not scale-neutral. This posits a difficulty for policy praxis, which must urgently address these issues plaguing the smallholders.

EDUCATION

5. Islam, KM Baharul

Education Policy Interventions for the Region

Yojana: July 2021

Education policies worldwide are increasingly being realigned to the economic prosperity, vertical mobility and social citizenship of the people. Human capital theorists have long underlined the need for investment in building productive human capital in any organisation or a society. Our education policies developed at the national level are often driven by some overarching goals. Such a top down approach in implementing those policies on the ground, especially in a specific region like North East India, need a bottom-up restructuring. There is an urgent need to re-examine our education policies at the regional level to provide an environment where individuals can utilise their education and training to gain employment, improve their living standards, and contribute to the social development of the area.

ENERGY

6. Bhushan, Chandra Banerjee, Srestha and Agarwal, Shruti
[Just Transition in Coal - A Perspective from Jharkhand](#)
EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 29, 17 July, 2021

The article discusses why it is an imperative for India to begin deliberation on a just transition from coal in light of some of the compelling factors. It then evaluates what a just transition in India might entail building on an on-ground study of a coal district in Jharkhand, one of India's top coal mining states. And finally, it outlines the planning and policy considerations that will be necessary to support a just transition.

INDUSTRY

7. Patel, Neelam and Nagaich, Ranveer
[Potential in food processing industry](#)
Kurukshetra: July 2021
Dr. Neelam Patel, Sr. Adviser (Agriculture) & Ranveer Nagaich, Public Policy Consultant at NITI Aayog

The importance of the food processing industry cannot be overstated as it is the link industry between agriculture and manufacturing. The Food Processing sector holds the potential to infact empower women by creating avenues for entrepreneurship and employment. The impact of the food processing sector on the economy is wide ranging. The sector can contribute immensely to the empowerment of farmers, especially females, by providing improved bargaining power to them, leading to reduction in distress sales and ensuring steady to the processors.

MONETARY POLICY

8. Silvia Miranda-Agrippino and Giovanni Ricco
[The Transmission of Monetary Policy Shocks](#)
American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics: Vol. 13, No. 3, July 2021

Commonly used instruments for the identification of monetary policy disturbances are likely to combine the true policy shock with information about the state of the economy due to the information disclosed through the policy action. We show that

this signaling effect of monetary policy can give rise to the empirical puzzles reported in the literature, and propose a new high-frequency instrument for monetary policy shocks that accounts for informational rigidities. We find that a monetary tightening is unequivocally contractionary, with deterioration of domestic demand, labor and credit market conditions as well as of asset prices and agents' expectations.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9. Alagh, Yoginder K

Globalisation and the Indian Farmer

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 28, 10 July, 2021

The article analyses the impact of globalisation on income and levels of living in the rural sector. It also discusses the changes in India's stance on food security in global negotiations.

10. Tripathy, K.K

Rural irrigation infrastructure under PMKSY

Kurukshetra: July 2021

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) aims at enhancing agricultural water productivity by providing and expanding not only irrigation, but also ensuring water use efficiency in both irrigated and rainfed agricultural activities. While the initiatives of the government through its flagship irrigation scheme – PMKSY, public works programmes, and public water conservation work, are praiseworthy, it's desirable that the irrigation potential so created over the years should be utilised fully and the gap between the potential created and the actual utilisation be narrowed.

11. Saurabh, Sameera

Augmenting Rural Healthcare Infrastructure

Kurukshetra: July 2021

Accessibility affordability and accountability of the healthcare system of India are essential for better health and well-being of its people. The impressive growth of telemedicine in India during the pandemic is evident, as e-Sanjeevani OPD (a patient to doctor tele consultation system) has recorded almost a million consultations since

its launch in April 2020. The current global pandemic of Covid-19 necessitates a public health strategy with more emphasis on epidemiology, especially with regards to understanding the causes as well as identifying appropriate population based behavioural and education programmes.