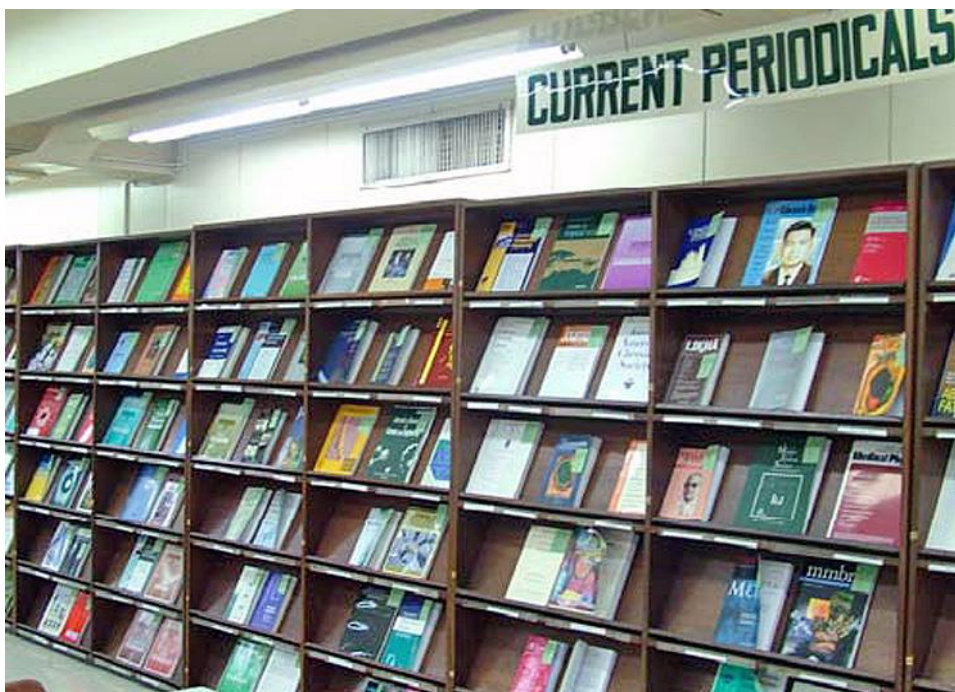




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## AGRICULTURE

1. Singh, J M, Sidhu, M S, Kaur, Amandeep, Chopra, Shruti and Kataria, Poonam  
[Changing Profile of Punjab Agriculture - Need for Diversification](#)  
EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 41, 09 Oct, 2021

This article examines the overtime profile of Punjab agriculture and the impact of paddy–wheat monoculture on agroecology. It is argued that it becomes imperative to diversify the cropping pattern, especially replacing the area under paddy towards other alternative crops, for sustainable agriculture.

2. Akihiko Ohno, Koichi Fujita and Kamal Vatta  
[Agrarian Structure of Punjab in the Post-green Revolution Era - Household Strategies for Distress Coping](#)  
EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 40, 02 Oct, 2021

While Punjab is endowed with population bonus from a macro perspective, the dividend viewed at a household level has placed Punjab farmers in two major difficulties: the shrinkage of farm size and the underutilisation of the dividend. Due to a dearth of decent non-farm job opportunities, Punjab farmers have struggled to pursue distress-coping strategies. This paper focuses on three primary strategies for survival: land leases, overseas migration, and obtaining informal domestic jobs outside the agricultural sector, based on our unique data of 956 landholders and 254 landless households across Punjab.

## ECONOMICS

3. Sadhukhan, Amit and Chowdhury, Sahana Roy  
[Export-induced Loss in Employment and Earnings during the First Year of the COVID-19 Pandemic - Identifying Key Industries in India](#)  
EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 41, 09 Oct, 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has been an unprecedented exogenous shock in the world economy unlike the global financial crisis in 2008, which was

endogenously determined in the structure of capitalist financial market. Given the fact that Indian export sector significantly contributes to the Indian economy in general and employment in particular, it is worth examining how the Indian gross domestic product and exports changed in comparison with the world GDP and world exports respectively, in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–21 vis-à-vis the GFC in 2008. Which industries are affected the most, in terms of export loss, during this COVID-19 crisis? What have been the consequences of these falling export on employment and earnings in the Indian export sector? This study estimates that in the COVID-19 year 2020–21, Indian exports have fallen by `3.74 lakh crore, with a plausible loss of direct employment by 5.06 lakh and an estimated loss of earnings around `12.4 thousand crore across 85 commodities.

4. Srivastava, Ashit Kumar and Garg, Deval

[Reconciling Blockchain and Data Protection Regimes](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 40, 02 Oct, 2021

The emergence and spread of blockchain technology will have a profound effect on the working of the economy and society. The focus of this article is on how the spread of the blockchain technology has rendered redundant the various provisions of the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019.

## **EDUCATION**

5. Theodore, Rajiv

[Education as driver of rural transformation](#)

Kurukshetra: October 2021

The scenario of transition in rural society, especially in the post-independence era suggests that the process of planned development has shaped a new rural society where education plays a key and fundamental role. The changes in rural India have brought about a process of rapid social restructuring. It is leading to a breakdown in the segmentary mode of social change. It has resulted in the rise of the new middle class of power. There has been massive use of science and technology in agriculture.

## **ENERGY**

6. Murthy, M Balarama

**[Energy Security: Nuclear Power](#)**

Yojana: October 2021

Energy is the engine for economic growth and when the country moves ahead on the path of development, it is necessary to utilise every energy resource available in the country. Energy is vital for human development and its demand is rising parallel the human population, urbanisation and modernisation. Currently, the world is still dependent on fossil fuels to supply a huge amount of consumed energy across the world. Economies are dependent on energy, which is why energy security is such an important issue.

## **FINANCE**

7. Bhattacharjee, Govind and Bhattacharya, Rakhee

**[Fifteenth Finance Commission Recommendations - An Appraisal](#)**

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 41, 09 Oct, 2021

While trying to balance the competing demands from the union and the states, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has done a commendable job, but has also sacrificed objectivity at times.

## **HEALTH**

8. Meena, Hemant Kumar and Thakur, Rinky

**[Nutrition and vaccination](#)**

Yojana: October 2021

Nutrition is a critical part of health and development. Better nutrition is related to the improved infant, child and maternal health, stronger immune systems, safer pregnancy and childbirth, lower risk of diseases and longevity. Malnutrition, in every form, presents significant threats to human health.

9. Wadhwa, Manjula

[\*\*Ayushman Bharat transforming health\*\*](#)

Kurukshehra: October 2021

Ayushman Bharat will become a game changer for the masses in the coming years. It will improve India's rank in human development indicators. With the robust of the PM-Jay, universal healthcare is likely to become an affordable dream for all.

## **INDUSTRY**

10. Hebalkar, Neha Yeshwanta

[\*\*Nanotechnology in textiles\*\*](#)

Yojana: October 2021

Nanotechnology is being applied in various fields due to its change physical, chemical electronic, optical, thermal, magnetic and biological properties of the matter because of its ultra-small size of less than 100nm (1nm = 1 part of 10 lakh equal parts of 1mm). In the 3-D structure of the matter, when the dimensions are reduced to nano size one by one, the formed nanostructures are called thin film, nanowire, and quantum dot respectively. Thus, by engineering size and shape in nano dimensions, the properties of the matter can be manipulated to achieve the required functionality which is otherwise not possible with bulk materials. Such an amazing technology has proven its potential in all the fields, and the textile industry is not an exception.

11. Azusa Fujimori, Manabu Furuta and Takahiro Sato

[\*\*Technology Diffusion through Foreign Direct Investment - A Unit-level Analysis of the Indian Manufacturing Industry\*\*](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 39, 25 Sep, 2021

This study examines technology diffusion resulting from foreign direct investment in the domestic manufacturing sector in India, by employing unit-

level panel data from 2000 to 2007, covering all medium- and large-size manufacturing enterprises. The attempt is to empirically capture evidence of FDI technology spillover effects through two key mechanisms: horizontal spill over and vertical spill over. Vertical spill over effects can be further divided into backward linkages and forward linkages. Technology diffusion can also be the result of both short- and long-term spillover effects.

## **WOMEN DEVELOPMENT**

12. Kant, Amitabh, Agarwal, Naman and Sehgal Anmol

### **Womenpreneurs driving transformation**

Kurukshetra: October 2021

Amitabh Kant is Chief Executive Officer, Naman Agarwal is Senior Associate and Anmol Sehgal is Young Professional in NITI Aayog

Women labour force participation is a driver of development, and their participation rates point to the potential for a country to grow more rapidly. It is closely linked with financial independence, confidence and ability to drive others, as well as to make an individual mark in the social environment. Entrepreneurship remains critical to harness the economic potential of women. Stimulating women entrepreneurship can also go a long way in bridging gender gaps and empowering women.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

13. Mishra, Avinash and Anand Priyanka

### **Sustainable solid and liquid waste management**

Kurukshetra: October 2021

Avinash Mishra is Adviser and Priyanka Anand is Young Professional in NITI Aayog

The government of India has launched a number of initiatives for efficient and sustainable management of waste in the country. The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched to eliminate open defecation, improve cleanliness and eradicate manual scavenging. Swachhata Hi Sewa campaigns are being organised at regular intervals in the country to spread awareness about efficient management of waste among the masses.

14. Gupta, Shishir and Sachdeva, Rishita  
[Waste Management and Cleanliness in Cities - Linking Expenditure with Service Delivery and Its Performance](#)  
EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 42, 16 Oct, 2021

The paper compares solid waste management revenue expenditure of 27 cities with the performance outcomes on cleanliness as measured by the Swachh Survekshan survey. Nineteen out of 27 cities spend more than the benchmark, yet none have an expected perfect score. While spending has a significantly positive impact on cleanliness, it explains only 23% of the variation.

## **WAGES**

15. Katy Bergstrom and William Dodds  
[Using Labor Supply Elasticities to Learn about Income Inequality: The Role of Productivities versus Preferences](#)  
American Economic Journal: Economic Policy: Vol. 13, No. 3, August 2021

Using a general labor supply model in which individuals choose how much to work conditional on productivities and preferences for consumption relative to leisure, we show that the mapping from earnings and hours worked to productivities and preferences can be expressed entirely in terms of reduced-form labor supply elasticities. We investigate the roles that productivities and preferences play in driving income inequality in the United States. Benchmark labor supply elasticity estimates from the literature imply that productivities drive most income inequality. Preferences become increasingly important relative to benchmark, with larger income effects or larger differences between earnings and hours-worked elasticities.

16. Barbara Biasi  
[The Labor Market for Teachers under Different Pay Schemes](#)  
American Economic Journal: Economic Policy: Vol. 13, No. 3, August 2021

Compensation of most US public school teachers is rigid and solely based on seniority. This paper studies the effects of a reform that gave school districts in



Wisconsin full autonomy to redesign teacher pay schemes. Following the reform some districts switched to flexible compensation. Using the expiration of preexisting collective bargaining agreements as a source of exogenous variation in the timing of changes in pay, I show that the introduction of flexible pay raised salaries of high-quality teachers, increased teacher quality (due to the arrival of high-quality teachers from other districts and increased effort), and improved student achievement.