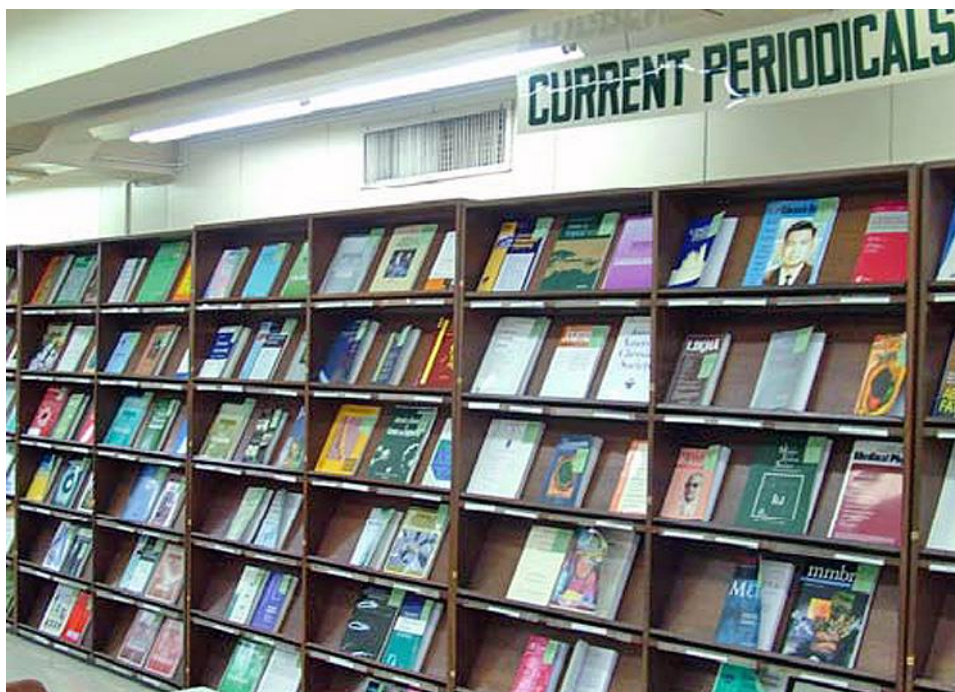




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AGRICULTURE

1. Patel, Neelam and Nagaich, Ranveer

Agriculture in India –A retrospect and future prospects

Kurukshetra: August 2021

Dr. Neelam Patel, Sr. Adviser (Agriculture) & Ranveer Nagaich, Public Policy Consultant at NITI Aayog

There are many lessons to be learnt from India's past successes in ensuring food security. The role of improved technology patterns of production, and public procurement and distribution system have been crucial towards achieving food security. Nutritional security is now the next frontier that we need to conquer.

Sharma, H L

2. **Emerging trends in agricultural production**

Kurukshetra: August 2021

India has made a remarkable progress in the field of agriculture and allied sector during the course of seven decades of planned economic development. In India the major food crops are cereals like rice, wheat, maize, jawar, bajra etc.

3. H N Kavitha, Pramod Kumar, P Anbukkani, R R Burman and P Prakash

Income Support Schemes - Evaluation of PM KISAN vis-à-vis State Government Schemes

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 34, 21 Aug, 2021

The PM KISAN scheme provides `6,000 to farmers to procure inputs and other household needs. The scheme is criticised for providing too little support. Features of various income support schemes are compared. Mukhyamantri Krishi Aashirwad, Mukhyamantri Parivar Samman Nidhi and Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation scheme have income redistributive feature across land size class. Schemes like KALIA, MPSN and Rythu Bandhu support tenant and agricultural labourers. In West Bengal, having Krishak Bandhu along with PM KISAN would have greatly helped farmers to absorb risk in farming.

4. Singh, Sukhpal

[**Punjab's Draft Land Leasing Bill - An Open Invite for Corporate Farming**](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 31, 31 Jul, 2021

The rationale behind Punjab's land leasing draft bill is examined from a smallholder/landless tenant's perspective, and implications for the lease land markets of Punjab if the draft bill is enacted in a law are discussed.

EDUCATION

5. Esra Kose, Elira Kuka and Na'ama Shenhav

[**Women's Suffrage and Children's Education**](#)

American Economic Journal: Economic Policy: Vol. 13, No. 3, August 2021

While a growing literature shows that women, relative to men, prefer greater investment in children, it is unclear whether empowering women produces better economic outcomes. Exploiting plausibly exogenous variation in US suffrage laws, we show that exposure to suffrage during childhood led to large increases in educational attainment for children from disadvantaged backgrounds, especially Blacks and Southern Whites. We also find that suffrage led to higher earnings alongside education gains, although not for Southern Blacks. Using newly digitized data, we show that education increases are primarily explained by suffrage-induced growth in education spending, although early-life health improvements may have also contributed.

EMPLOYMENT

6. Nath, Paaritosh and Basole, Amit

[**Did Employment Rise or Fall in India between 2011 and 2017? - Estimating Absolute Changes in the Workforce**](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 34, 21 Aug, 2021

The Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017--18 data have created a controversy regarding the quantity of employment generated in the past few years in India. Estimates ranging from an absolute increase of 23 million to an absolute decline of 15.5 million have been published. In this paper, we show that some of the variations in estimates can be attributed to how populations are projected based on data from Census 2011. We

estimate the change in employment using the cohort–component method of population projection. We show that for men, the total employment rose, but the increase fell far short of the increase in the working age population. For women, employment fell. The decline was concentrated among women engaged in part-time or occasional work in agriculture and construction.

ENERGY

7. Stephen P. Holland, Erin T. Mansur and Andrew J. Yates

The Electric Vehicle Transition and the Economics of Banning Gasoline Vehicles

American Economic Journal: Economic Policy: Vol. 13, No. 3, August 2021

Electric vehicles have a unique potential to transform personal transportation. We analyze this transition with a dynamic model capturing falling costs of electric vehicles, decreasing pollution from electricity, and increasing vehicle substitutability. Our calibration to the US market shows a transition from gasoline vehicles is not optimal at current substitutability: a gasoline vehicle production ban would have large deadweight loss. At higher substitutability, a ban can reduce deadweight loss from vehicle mix and adoption timing inefficiencies. A cumulative gasoline vehicle production quota has smaller deadweight loss, and an electric vehicle purchase subsidy is more robust to regulator misperceptions about substitutability.

HEALTH

8. Marcella Alsan, Amitabh Chandra and Kosali Simon

The Great Unequalizer: Initial Health Effects of COVID-19 in the United States

Journal of Economic Perspectives: Vol. 35, No. 3, Summer 2021

We measure inequities from the COVID-19 pandemic on mortality and hospitalizations in the United States during the early months of the outbreak. We discuss challenges in measuring health outcomes and health inequality, some of which are specific to COVID-19 and others that complicate attribution during most large health shocks. As in past epidemics, preexisting biological and social vulnerabilities profoundly influenced the distribution of disease. In addition to the elderly, Hispanic, Black and Native American communities were disproportionately affected by the virus, particularly when assessed using the years of potential life lost metric. We provide a conceptual

framework and initial empirical analysis that seek to shed light on contributors to pandemic-related health inequality, and we suggest areas for future research.

INDUSTRY

9. Subrahmanya, M H Bala and Loganathan, Muralidharan

[Global Value Chains of MNCs and Indian SMEs - Promoting Linkages](#)

EPW: Vol. 56, Issue No. 32, 07 Aug, 2021

The rapidly expanding global value chains of multinational corporations are increasingly dominating international trade, which emerging economies like India can hardly afford to ignore. The limited presence of Indian small and medium enterprises in the GVCs of MNCs can be traced back to a negligible share of internationalised SMEs, which is primarily due to a weak innovation base, owing to weak networks of SMEs, particularly weak inter-firm linkages. These issues can be overcome by building and strengthening regional innovation systems and by establishing a multipurpose science and technology commission in the clusters of SMEs.

TAX

10. V Bhaskar

[Sharing of Goods and Services Tax Revenues - A Case of Unequal Fiscal Federalism?](#)

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

The operation of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 is examined to identify the distortions that have crept into this devolution channel. These problems can be successfully addressed if the existing laws are implemented completely and consistently. This is not the case now.

WAGES

11. 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.

12. Paul Redmond, Karina Doorley, Seamus McGuinness

[The impact of a minimum wage change on the distribution of wages and household income](#)

Oxford Economic Papers: Volume 73, Issue 3, July 2021

We use distribution regression analysis to study the impact of a 6% increase in the Irish minimum wage on the distribution of hourly wages and household income. Wage inequality, measured by the ratio of wages in the 90th and 10th percentiles and the 75th and 25th percentiles, decreased by approximately 8 and 4%, respectively. The results point towards wage spillover effects up to the 30th percentile of the wage distribution. We show that minimum wage workers are spread throughout the household income distribution and are often located in high-income households. Therefore, while we observe strong effects on the wage distribution, the impact of a minimum wage increase on the household income distribution is quite limited.