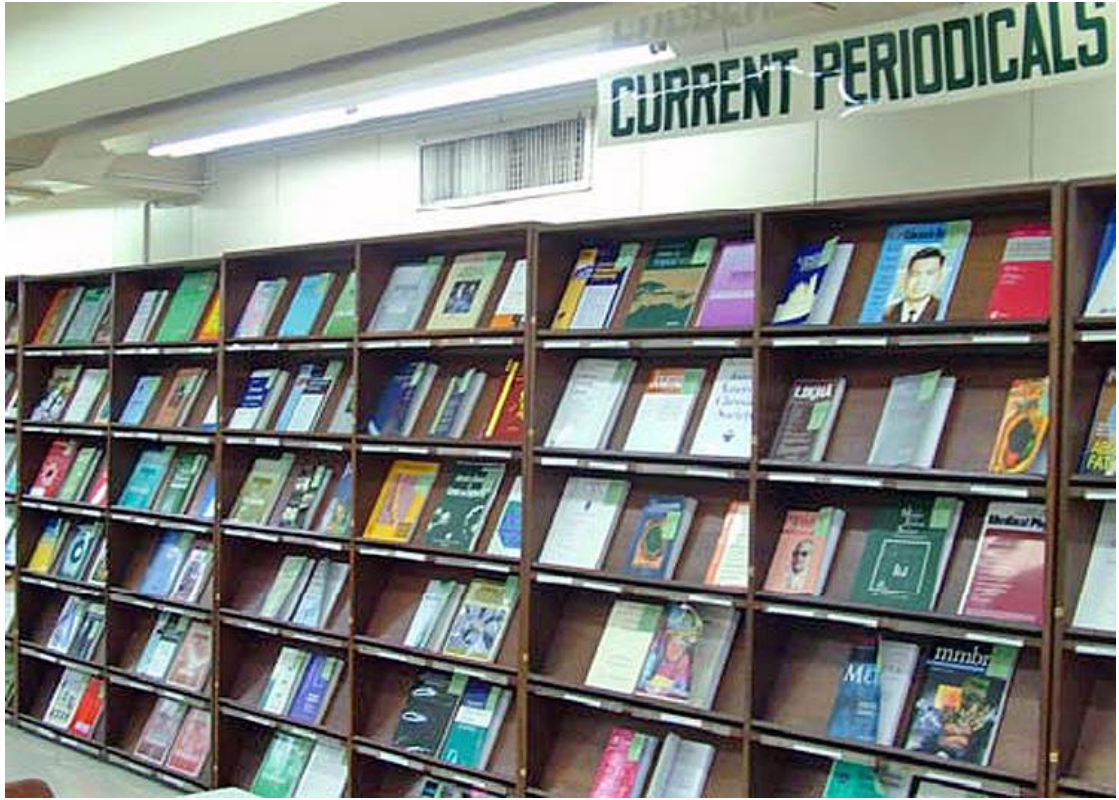




नीति आयोग
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AGRICULTURE

1. Saxena, Jagdeep

Modern and profitable agriculture

Yojana Magazine: March 2022

In India, agriculture is the foremost sector that remained positive and robust amid an unprecedented crisis of the pandemic. It maintained a seamless supply chain of essential food items across the country and also successfully met the increased global demands. Backed by good monsoon and timely interventions by the Government, the agriculture sector registered a growth of 3.6 per cent in 2020-21, which improved to 3.9 per cent in 2021-22. As the largest employer of workforce, this sector contributed a sizeable 18.8 per cent in (2021-22) in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country simultaneous buoyant growth in allied sector, namely animal husbandry, dairying, and fisheries also helped the agriculture sector perform well.

ECONOMICS

2. James J Nedumpara and Tewari, Sunanda

Sustaining the Blue Economy - Negotiating Disciplines on Fisheries Subsidies at the WTO

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 11, 12 Mar, 2022

Subsidies provided for commercial fishing activities directly contribute to overfishing and decline in fish stocks, threatening to affect the food security and livelihood of millions in coastal areas. Hence, in an unprecedented move to conserve and sustain marine resources, the World Trade Organization membership is currently engaged in negotiating disciplines for fishing subsidies that lead to overcapacity and overfishing, fishing of overfished stocks, and eliminating subsidies that contribute to illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. This article analyses the most recent text tabled at the WTO on the disciplines related to fisheries subsidies and highlights certain outstanding issues where members are unable to reach an agreement.

EDUCATION

3. Narender Thakur, Vaishali

[**De facto Privatisation in Education and Populist Budgets - Through NEP 2020**](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 9, 26 Feb, 2022

This article examines de facto privatisation and populist budgets of the central and Delhi state governments. The delay in releasing grants to 12 constituent colleges of the University of Delhi shows a correspondence between privatisation and populism in implementing the National Education Policy 2020, thus resulting in socio-economic inequality and a delay in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 4, namely quality and inclusive education for all.

FINANCE

4. Mishra, Avinash and Priyanka Anand

[**Bridging India Inc's Credit Gap**](#)

Yojana: March 2022

Avinash Mishra is Advisor and Priyanka Anand is Young Professional, NITI Aayog

The Indian financial markets have grown substantially over the years in terms of trading volumes, market capitalisation, turnover, and number of listed stocks. The phenomenal growth can be attributed to a number of reforms introduced in the 1990s, such as establishment of the capital markets regulator, anonymous electronic trading system, clearing corporation for efficient risk management, derivatives trading, and setting up of depositories. These have enhanced transparency and efficiency in financial markets and led to significant decline in transaction costs. A diversified pool of financial instruments has also broadened investors base and helped corporates mobilise capital for large-scale investments and employments generation in the country.

5. Tiwari, Praveen Javaid Akhter and Chattopadhyay, Saumen

[**Pandora Papers and Illicit Financial Flows - An Empirical Assessment of India's Position**](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 11, 12 Mar, 2022

The revelations of Pandora and other papers indicating extensive use by Indian entities of the international financial system and offshore corporate structures fit in well with the empirical findings of this article that large scale illicit financial flows have taken place through trade misinvoicing in India's trade with 19 countries over 2000–18. This article highlights that India is a net recipient of illicit flows, whose actual scale would be higher if commodity level trade data is used in estimating trade misinvoicing.

HEALTH

6. Biplab Dhak

[**Drivers of Child Nutritional Change in India - Analysing Trends between 1992–93 and 2015–16**](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 9, 26 Feb, 2022

A trend analysis is undertaken to account for the child nutritional change in India by covering 25 years of the National Family Health Surveys from 1992–93 to 2015–16. The 34% overtime decline in child undernutrition has been possible mainly because of the improvement in parental education, household economic status, coverage in immunisation, and reproductive healthcare. However, the onus has shifted towards education and economic status. The combined share of contribution to the nutritional change has increased from 48.4% to 71% between 1992–93 to 2005–06 and 2005–06 to 2015–16. While there has been a saturation of persistent government interventions for immunisation, antenatal care, and institutional delivery, education and economic status have become stronger predictors. They ensure better childcare practices, sanitation, proper diet, and access to healthcare. Therefore, the future of child nutrition lies largely in the improvement of quality education and inclusive economic development.

MONETARY POLICY

7. Martin Eichenbaum, Sergio Rebelo and Arlene Wong

[**State-Dependent Effects of Monetary Policy: The Refinancing Channel**](#)

American Economic Review: Vol. 112, No. 3, March 2022

This paper studies how the impact of monetary policy depends on the distribution of savings from refinancing mortgages. We show that the efficacy of monetary policy is state dependent, varying in a systematic way with the pool of potential savings from refinancing. We construct a quantitative dynamic life-cycle model that accounts for our findings and use it to study how the response of consumption to a change in mortgage rates depends on the distribution of savings from refinancing. These effects are strongly state dependent. We also use the model to study the impact of a long period of low interest rates on the potency of monetary policy. We find that this potency is substantially reduced both during the period and for a substantial amount of time after interest rates renormalize.

POLICY

8. Rajiv Kumar, Singh, Ravindra Pratap and Nagaich, Ranveer

[Strengthening Federalism](#)

Yojana Magazine: March 2022

Rajiv Kumar is Vice-Chairman, Ravindra Pratap Singh is PS to Vice-Chairman and Ranveer Nagaich is Public Policy Consultant, NITI Aayog

Central Government is committed to strengthening the hands of the States by enhancing their capital investment towards creating productive assets and generating remunerative employment. The budget 2022-23 is a continuation of a series of reforms, policies and measures that have strengthened India's federal system. The increased capital expenditure on infrastructure will enhance economic activity across the nation.

9. Kant, Amitabh, Agrawal, Naman and Shinde, Siddhey

[Growth and employment](#)

Kurukshetra: March 2022

Amitabh Kant is CEO, Naman Agrawal is Specialist, and Siddhey Shinde is Young Professional, NITI aayog

Following the principles of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance', there have already been a series of reforms repealing outdated compliances and cumbersome laws. The next stage must focus on standardization and removal of

overlapping compliances, complete digitization of manual processes and physical records, and creation of single point access systems and single window clearance systems. This will accelerate business processes and boost productivity in the industry. Use of modern policy tools can revolutionise the future business and regulatory environment.

10. Mondal, Rima

[Evaluation of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi - Institutional Innovation in Land Development](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 10, 05 Mar, 2022

Institutional innovations in land development and planning like public–private partnerships, negotiable developer obligations, and flexible zoning regulations have taken centre stage in policy discussions. Given this, an unprecedented large-scale land pooling policy has been enacted in Delhi to facilitate planning and development by making landowners partners in development. The policy is proposed to be implemented in land pooling zones by sector-based planning. Although the policy proposes a paradigm shift in its approach by empowering private sector and landowners, rigidity in land use distribution and development control regulations at the sector level make implementation difficult. The development of city-level commercial and public/semi-public facilities is difficult in the sector sizes proposed by the Delhi Development Authority. Alternatives would be the optimisation of “developable area” in sectors and making land use regulations and development control norms open to negotiations with private developers or landowners.

POLLUTION

11. Das, Saudamini, Jha, Prabhakar and Chatterjee, Archana

[Assessing Marine Plastic Pollution in India](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 9, 26 Feb, 2022

The rampant use of plastics in India and inefficient waste management practices have led to plastic waste being either piled up on dumpsites or finding their way into the open sea, contributing to the global problem of marine plastic pollution. Marine plastic pollution is a threat to the well-being of marine creatures and humans, and there are heavy economic costs as well. Providing a picture of the situation along

India's coast, this study points to the dire consequences in store if no or limited action is taken.

WAGES

12. Barbara Biasi, Heather Sarsons

Flexible Wages, Bargaining, and the Gender Gap

The Quarterly Journal of Economics: Volume 137, Issue 1, February 2022,

Does flexible pay increase the gender wage gap? To answer this question, we analyze the wages of public school teachers in Wisconsin, where a 2011 reform allowed school districts to set teachers' pay more flexibly and engage in individual negotiations. Using quasi-exogenous variation in the timing of the introduction of flexible pay, driven by the expiration of preexisting collective-bargaining agreements, we show that flexible pay lowered the salaries of women compared with men with the same credentials. This gap is larger for younger teachers and smaller for teachers working under a female principal or superintendent. Survey evidence suggests that the gap is partly driven by women engaging less frequently in negotiations over pay, especially when the counterpart is a man. The gap is unlikely to be driven by observable gender differences in job mobility or teacher ability, although the threat of moving and a high demand for male teachers could exacerbate it. Our results suggest that pay discretion and wage bargaining are important determinants of the gender wage gap and that institutions, such as unions, might help narrow this gap.