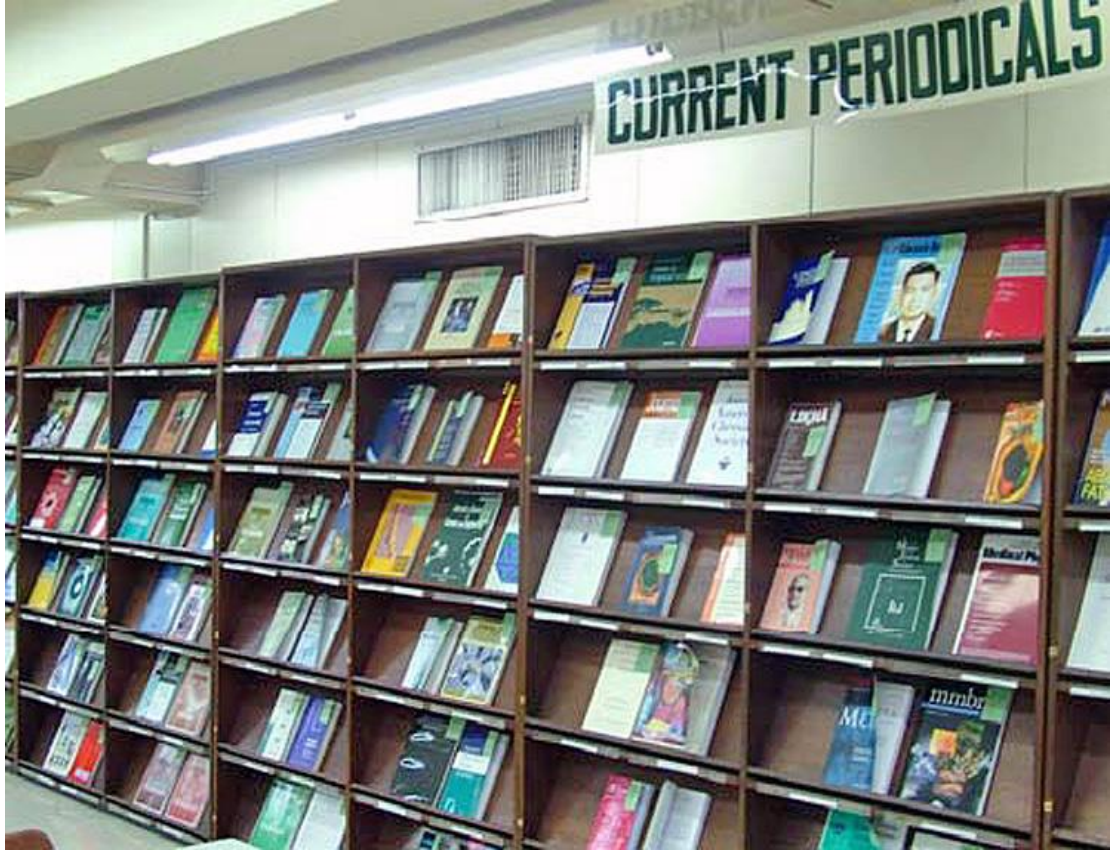




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## **CONTENTS**

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ECONOMICS</b>	<b>2-5</b>
<b>FINANCE</b>	<b>6-7</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>8-10</b>
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>11-12</b>

## **AGRICULTURE**

1. A Suresh, V K Sajesh, R N Padaria, A K Mohanty

[Reinventing Agricultural Extension System in India - The Road Ahead](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 35, 27 August, 2022

Agricultural extension is critical to improve farm productivity and to translate the same into increased income. However, the agricultural extension system in India is facing a multitude of challenges. The support, in terms of policies and promotion, received by the agricultural sector even before the green revolution is gradually weakening. Private extension has been unable to match the requirements of a diverse and smallholder-dominated Indian agricultural sector. Restructuring of the Indian agricultural extension system is vital in developing the sector into a major source of growth in the Indian economy.

## **ECONOMICS**

2. Bandyopadhyay, Sutirtha and Bhattacharya, Joysankar

[Vulnerability as an Ex Ante Measure of Poverty - An Empirical Investigation for India](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 34, 20 Aug, 2022

Using both rounds of the India Human Development Survey, vulnerability is measured as an ex ante measure of poverty for the Indian households. This article highlights the importance of measuring vulnerability in the overall poverty calculation and found it to be a significant predictor of the future poverty.

3. Alok Sheel

[Assessing the Recent Indian Economic Growth](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 34, 20 Aug, 2022

Although the headline growth in 2021–22 and the projections for 2022–23 following the disastrous COVID-19 pandemic are impressive, indeed the highest among major economies, this is not the hoped-for V-shaped recovery as the output loss is far from being recouped. India's output loss is among the highest in major G20 economies. It may be difficult for the Indian economy to sustain an average growth above 5% in a

business-as-usual scenario because its potential growth has declined through hysteresis, and it faces several headwinds going forward.

4. Juan Angel Garcia and Aubrey Poon

[Inflation trends in Asia: implications for central banks](#)

Oxford Economic Papers: Volume 74, Issue 3, July 2022,

This article shows that trend inflation estimation offers crucial insights for the analysis of inflation dynamics and long-term inflation expectations. Focusing on the 12 largest Asian economies, a sample comprising both advanced and emerging economies and different monetary policy regimes, we show that trend inflation analysis can help explain the different impact of the disinflationary shocks across countries. Among countries with inflation below target in recent years, in those with trend inflation low but constant (Australia, New Zealand) low inflation may be lasting, but temporary, while those in which trend inflation has declined (South Korea, Thailand) risk low inflation to become entrenched and a de-anchoring of expectations. Countries like India, Philippines, and Indonesia instead experienced a moderation in inflation and lower trend inflation, while others (China, Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia) were impacted very mildly. That diverse international evidence offers important insights for central banks worldwide.

5. Canice Prendergast

[The Allocation of Food to Food Banks](#)

Journal of Political Economy: Volume 130, Number 8 August 2022

Feeding America allocates donated food to over 200 food banks. In 2005, it transitioned from a queueing mechanism to one where food banks use a specialized currency to bid for food. Food banks chose very different food than they received before. Small food banks acquired 72% more pounds per client than large food banks at little nutritional cost. This reallocation of food is estimated to have increased its value by 21%, or \$115 million per annum. Food banks also sourced food much closer, saving an additional \$16 million per annum. Finally, donations of food rose by over 100 million pounds.

## FINANCE

6. Saleem Bahaj, Ricardo Reis

[Central Bank Swap Lines: Evidence on the Effects of the Lender of Last Resort](#)

The Review of Economic Studies, Volume 89, Issue 4, July 2022,

Theory predicts that central-bank lending programs put ceilings on private domestic lending rates, reduce ex post financing risk, and encourage ex ante investment. This article shows that with global banks and integrated financial markets, but domestic central banks, then lending of last resort can be achieved using swap lines. Through them, a source central bank provides source-currency credit to recipient-country banks using the recipient central bank as the monitor and as the bearer of the credit risk. In theory, the swap lines should put a ceiling on deviations from covered interest parity, lower average ex post bank borrowing costs, and increase ex ante inflows from recipient-country banks into privately issued assets denominated in the source-country's currency. Empirically, these three predictions are tested using variation in the terms of the swap line over time, variation in the central banks that have access to the swap line, variation in the days of the week in which the swap line is open, variation in the exposure of different securities to foreign investment, and variation in banks' exposure to dollar funding risk. The evidence suggests that the international lender of last resort is very effective.

7. Ryan Chahrour, Rosen Valchev

[Trade Finance and the Durability of the Dollar](#)

The Review of Economic Studies, Volume 89, Issue 4, July 2022,

We propose a model in which the emergence of a single dominant currency is driven by the need to finance international trade. The model generates multiple stable steady states, each characterized by a different dominant asset, consistent with the historical durability of real-world currency regimes. The persistence of regimes is caused by a positive interaction between the returns to saving in an asset and the use of that asset for financing trade. A calibrated version of the model shows that the welfare gains of dominance are substantial, but accrue primarily during the transition to dominance. We perform several counterfactual experiments to assess potential threats to the dollar's continued dominance.

## HEALTH

8. Feroz Iqbal, Ghosh, Rudrani and Bhide, Praveen

[Indian Railway Health Service - A Model for Universal Health Coverage](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 34, 20 Aug, 2022

The Indian Railway Health Service is one of the largest and most widely spread medical service models in the country. It has, over time, established a health infrastructure network, with 125 hospitals, 586 polyclinics, 92 lock-up dispensaries in its sector, and 686 hospitals recognised in the private sector for medical treatment. It provides comprehensive healthcare not only to railway employees and their families but also retired employees. If the railway health model is redeveloped and recreated to achieve the goal of universal health coverage, it can not only continue to provide robust healthcare facilities but also deliver quality people-centred integrated care.

9. Basu, Sumitran

[Epidemic and Infectious Disease Surveillance - Rise of the Security–Military Framework](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 33, 13 Aug, 2022

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen some Asian countries employ sophisticated mass-surveillance technologies—normally employed to gather intelligence for domestic security purposes—to contain the spread of infection in their populations. There has also been an intrusion of military and allied national security actors into the traditionally civilian domain of public health, in the form of disease surveillance. These emerging developments in the pandemic response provide a pretext for a limited historical review, beginning from World War II to the present, centred on the intersection between infectious disease surveillance and control, national security, and military in the Western world.

10. Singh, Shri Kant and Gudakesh

[Repositioning of the Family Planning Programme in India - Issues and Strategies Emerging from the NFHS-4 \(2015–16\)](#)

EPW: Vol. 57, Issue No. 32, 06 Aug, 2022

Critical issues in the stagnation of the family planning programme in India are highlighted and the tangible barriers are identified to suggest few possible strategies to enhance its use and effectiveness in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals relating to sexual and reproductive health. Findings from the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015–16) indicate a strong need to reposition the FPP to meet the unmet need of contraceptives by improving the quality of care and promoting the spacing methods of contraception by minimising the 12-month contraceptive discontinuation rate in India.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

11. Piyush Prakash and Mishra, Harshit

[Changing Face of rural industries](#)

Kurukshetra: August 2022

Piyush Prakash is Sr. Associate and Harshit Mishra is Deputy Adviser, NITI Aayog

The policy makers in India have always put rural industrialisation at the centre of planning right from the First Five Year Plans. Over the years, the focus shifted from protection of rural industries to development and finally promotion. Increased focus on building rural entrepreneurial ability and support to microenterprises remained the mainstay. However, with the technological disruptions and the boom start up culture in India, new age tech-savvy rural entrepreneurs have taken lead to transform the rural economy with several agri start-ups and digital service economy initiatives.

12. Patel, Neelam Sethi, Tanu and Cariappa, A.G.Adeeth

[Unlocking Rural Industrial system](#)

Kurukshetra: August 2022

Neelam Patel is Sr. Advisor, Tanu Sethi is Sr. Associate and A.G.Adeeth Cariappa is Young Professional, NITI Aayog,

Rural industrialisation can act as a key to unlock advancement in economic and social development of a country. Rural industrialisation through thoughtful policy interventions, supporting innovations, incentivising start-ups, and digitalisation can create employment opportunities in rural India. It will be a good step in the direction towards realising AatmaNirbhar Bharat.