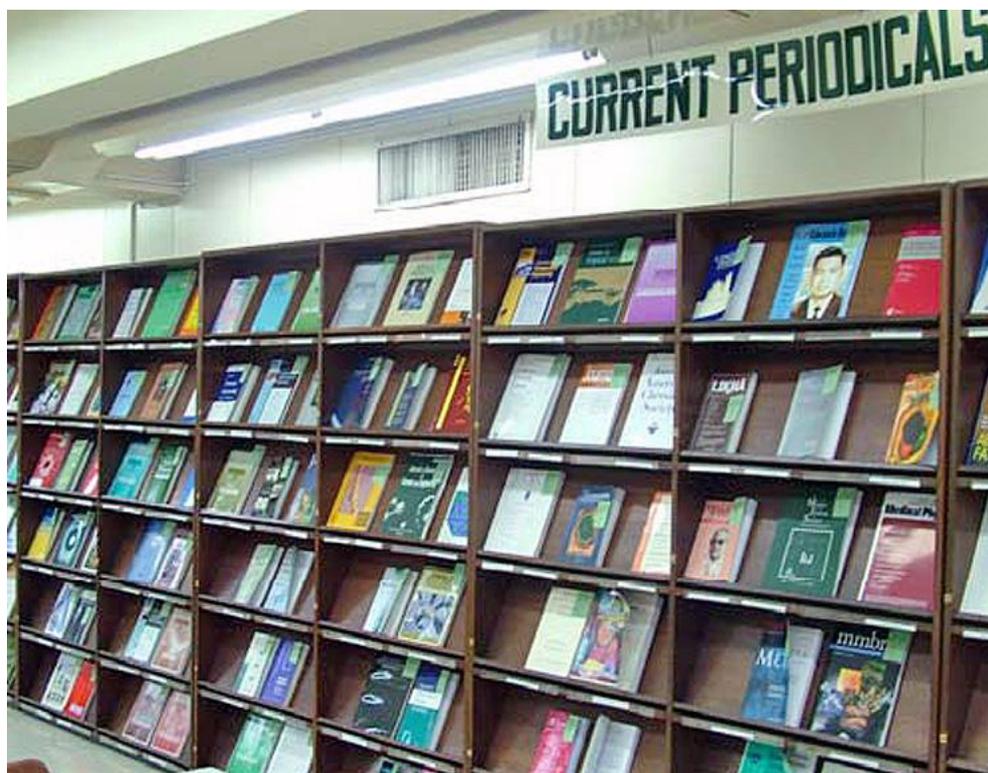




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AGRICULTURE

- 1 Aggarwal, Nidhi and Jain, Sargam
[The long road to transformation of agricultural markets in India : lessons from Karnataka](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(41), 2017(14th October): 47-55

This paper examines Karnataka's pioneering agricultural output marketing reforms with the twin goals of assessing the state and challenges of implementation and to glean lessons from Karnataka's experience for India's e- National Agriculture Market. Through a field study of 10 mandis across the state, we find that while Karnataka has been consistently pushing through with reforms, in the context of deeply entrenched relationships between farmers, traders and commission agents, there remain significant challenges. We argue, based on Karnataka's experience, that agricultural market reform in India rests on three pillars- institutions that establish the rules of the game, incentives for agents to participate actively in the market, and infrastructure to support the modernised trading platform. Unless reforms address all these three issues simultaneously, they are unlikely to succeed.

** AGRICULTURE.

- 2 Chen, Chaoran
[Untitled land, occupational choice, and agricultural productivity](#) .
AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL: MACROECONOMICS, 9(4), 2017 (October): 91-121

The article focus on the prevalence of untitled land in poor countries helps explain the international agricultural productivity differences. Since untitled land cannot be traded across farmers, it creates land misallocation and distorts individuals' occupational choice between farming and working outside agriculture. I build a two-sector general equilibrium model to quantify the impact of untitled land. I find that economies with higher percentages of untitled land would have lower agricultural productivity; land titling can increase agricultural productivity by up to 82.5 percent. About 42 percent of this gain is due to eliminating land misallocation, and the remaining is due to eliminating distortions in individuals' occupational choice.

** AGRICULTURE.

- 3 Sarkar, S K.
[Kurushetra.](#)
KURUKSHETRA, 66(1), 2017(November): 5-7

Article describes the irrigated area, in gross terms, is about 80 million hectare, the largest amount of irrigated agriculture in the world. Ground water contributes to meeting major irrigation water needs, particularly in rural areas. More than 70 percent population in India is rural, and is dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly and so monsoon play in a big role in the economy. The soon is the real Finance Minister, it is often said.

** AGRICULTURE.

- 4 Sharma, Bharat
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana towards doubling farmer's income.
KURUKSHETRA, 66(1), 2017(November): 9-12

In this paper, Prime Minister of India while talking about income of farmers in a kisan rally in Bareilly on 28th February 2016 stated that it is his dream to see farmers double their income by 2020 when the country complete 75 years of its independence. This will require an annual growth rate of 10.4 percent for the next 7 years-a really daunting task, important factors for achieving such a high growth shall include significant improvements in crop and livestock productivity, achieving higher resource use efficiency to lower the cost of production, increasing cropping intensity from the present level of 140 to 153 percent and increasing under high value crops from 16.75 to 26.4 Mha.

** AGRICULTURE.

- 5 Shivay, Y .S. and Singh, Teekam
Sustainable agriculture: aligning cropping pattern with the availability of water
KURUKSHETRA, 66(1), 2017(November): 45-50

In this article, the agricultural technology needs to move from production oriented towards profit oriented sustainable farming. The conditions for development of sustainable agriculture are becoming more and more favourable. The promotion of efficient water harnessing technologies accordingly selection of crops and cropping systems can, not only change the trajectory of water resource conservation and utilization, but also enable poor farmers to enhance productivity of crops. This will creat millions of micro economies with sustainable utilisation of water resources in the water abundant regions.

** AGRICULTURE.

ECONOMICS

- 6 Rowden, Rick
Why India's foreign investments in Africans hydrocarbons are not a good bet.
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(42-42), 2017(28th October): 88-95

Article describes India has stepped up trade and investment in hydrocarbons in Africa, with nearly 17% of its total crude oil imports coming from Africa by 2016. This petroleum-related foreign direct investment and trade can be mutually beneficial in the short term, providing African exporters with a foreign market and helping India meet its energy needs. Such deals may become less effective economically over the medium and long term, however, given the increasing availability and cost-competitiveness of renewable energies, an array of restrictions and taxes on carbon emissions, and diminishing returns in the ratio of energy production to energy output.

** ECONOMICS.

ENERGY POLICY

- 7 Dharmadhikary, Shripad and Bhalerao, Rutuja
[How much energy do we need?: towards an end-use based estimation for decent living](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(45), 2017(11th November): 28-30

How much energy we need for a decent standard of living for everyone is a question at the heart of energy planning, but rarely addressed. Generally, such estimation is based on a desired gross domestic product growth. However, even achieving this GDP may not necessarily ensure the satisfaction of everyone's basic needs. Energy planning should link energy and its end-use and end-user directly, promoting equity, and providing a better monitoring framework for energy use. End-use focused, bottom-up, disaggregated energy planning is such an approach and we urge that this should be the basis of energy planning in the country.

** ENERGY POLICY.

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

- 8 Dutta, Satrajit
[India: Green economy for energy security & sustainable development : a SWOT analysis](#)
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 39(3), 2017(November): 15-36

The paper is a descriptive analysis based on the available facts and figures, dotted with comparisons with other emerging countries to highlight the present status of India. While acknowledging the importance of development of strategies to adopt the principles of Green Economy in tune with stage of economic development, the paper points out the critical gaps and problems faced by India as their possible solutions. The present paper found that the existing production and consumption system cannot make the development a really sustained and sustainable one. Adopting the multi-dimensional Green concept is going to have ripple effects on employment, trade, agriculture, domestic industries, business pattern, which, accordingly, require extensive fiscal reforms, vigilance on changing international trade relations and trade patterns, skill development, indigenous research and development for resource efficiency, political stewardship, public awareness, etc. Judicious inclusion of sustainability factor into the ongoing economic decisions for boosting infrastructure and manufacturing can set things rolling for putting the Indian economy on the Green Economy path well as their possible solutions.

** ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS.

HEALTH

- 9 Chakravarthi, Indira and Roy, Bijoya
[Investing in health : Healthcare industry in India](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(45), 2017(11th November)

Article focus on the publication of "Investing in Health," the World Bank's highly influential 1993 World Development Report, has guided structural adjustment policies and health sector reforms in many developing countries. This study looks at how investment in health has since taken place in India with the withdrawal of the state from healthcare, transformation of healthcare into a

commodity, and promotion of the private healthcare sector by the state. This has led to an unregulated industry that is aggressively seeking expansion and profits from the provision of healthcare, and attracting investments by global finance capital.

** HEALTH.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- 10 Das, Keshab and Sagara, Hastimal
[State and the IT industry in India : an overview](#)
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(41), 2017(14th October): 56-64

This paper assesses the role of state (both national and subnational) in the growth of the information technology industry. An attempt has been made to identify the key constraints facing the information technology sector in a highly competitive global market scenario. There have been, however, serious lapses in government policy that never prepared the sector to engage in hardware manufacturing, and India still stands at the low end of the value chain. An interesting development in the sector has been the distinctive role played by a few proactive subnational governments that have recognised the emerging opportunities this sector can provide through participation in both the global as well as growing domestic markets.

** INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

LABOUR

- 11 McCann, Deirdre and Fudge, Judy
[Unacceptable forms of work: A multidimensional model.](#)
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW, 156(2), 2017(June): 147-184

This article reports on a research project that has proposed such a framework. The article first investigates and reconceptualises key discourses on contemporary work to identify their contribution to an analytically rigorous conception of UFW. It then outlines a novel multidimensional model that has been designed for use by local policy actors in identifying and targeting Unacceptable forms of work (UFW) in countries across a range of income levels. .

** LABOUR.

- 12 Sharma, Meghna
[Skill India's for Informal Workers: an integration through National Skills Qualifications Framework \(NSQF\)](#)
MAN AND DEVELOPMENT, 39(3), 2017(September): 37-50

The phenomenal size of the informal economy in India poses a challenge to the Skill India initiative. This paper is an attempt to describe how the informal sector workers can be integrated with the formal economy through recognition of their skills and how this can be facilitated by the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), a competency based framework that focuses on

learning outcomes, irrespective of whether the outcomes were achieved through formal or informal methods of learning.

** LABOUR.

13 Song, Yang

Six central features of the Chinese labour market: a literature survey

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW, 156(2), 2017(June): 213-242

In this comprehensive analytical overview, the author pays particular attention to the changing structure of China's employment towards more private-sector jobs in urban areas; its rising wages and widening earnings inequality; the persistence of its hukou system, causing labour market discrimination, an urban labour shortage and a rural labour surplus; its more market-oriented wage structure, albeit with segmentation between firm ownership types; its relatively low unemployment; and the relatively weak role of its traditional labour market institutions, including minimum wages and trade unions. The aim is to contribute to the development of more suitable, China-specific theoretical models and sound policy analysis.

** LABOUR.

LABOUR ECONOMICS

14 Ngai, L. Rachel and Petrongolo, Barbara

Gender gaps and the rise of the service economy

AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL: MACROECONOMICS, 9(4), 2017 (October): 1-44

This paper investigates the role of the rise in services in the narrowing of gender gaps in hours and wages in recent decades. We highlight the between-industry component of differential gender trends for the United States and propose a model economy with goods, services, and home production, in which women have a comparative advantage in producing services. The rise of services, driven by structural transformation and marketization of home production, raises women's relative wages and market hours. Quantitatively, the model accounts for an important share of the observed trends in women's hours and relative wages.

** LABOUR ECONOMICS.

LABOUR MIGRATION

15 Iversen, Vegard, Anirudh Krishna and Sen, Kunal

Rags to Riches? : intergenerational occupational mobility in India

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, 52(44), 2017(4th November): 107-116

The paper examines intergenerational occupational mobility in India among males. This analysis differs from previous work in three important respects. First, a finer grained categorisation that takes into account differences in skill levels across occupations as well as India's social hierarchy of labour is used. Second, both large and moderate ascents and descents are examined. Third, the situation in India with mobility patterns at other times and in other countries is compared. The

results show vast differences in the upward and downward mobility prospects of urban and rural residents and upper caste Hindus versus Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The findings also reveal that downward mobility risks loom large in India and that mobility patterns in India and China appear remarkably similar.

** LABOUR MIGRATION.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

- 16 Iyengar, Sudarshan
Gandhiji and sanitation.
KURUKSHETRA, 65(12), 2017(October): 37-42

Gandhiji was of the strong opinion that sanitation education should be given from primary school onwards, Only three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic) were not enough, lessons in manners and sanitation and removal of untouchability were the indispensable preliminaries to the initiation of three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic). Gandhiji firmly believed that sanitation and hygiene was everybody's business.

** SWACHH BHARAT MISSION.

- 17 Pathak, K N
National Mission for clean Ganga : the challenges ahead
KURUKSHETRA, 65(12), 2017(October): 34-35
Author is former Joint Adviser, NITI Aayog.

Article describes, what the challenges are facing for National Mission for clean Ganga.

** SWACHH BHARAT MISSION.