

ANNUAL REPORT

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INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



Year 2016-17 had been another constructive and productive year for the Institute for Human Development (IHD). The Institute triumphantly engaged in superior quality research that combined ground level research practices with strong academic diligence. In particular, the Institute is gratified to have successfully completed the 'India Employment Report 2016: Challenges and the Imperative of Manufacturing-Led Growth' co-published by Oxford University Press and IHD. The Global Conference on 'Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for a Better World', conducted in collaboration with the World Bank also stands out among our other achievements.

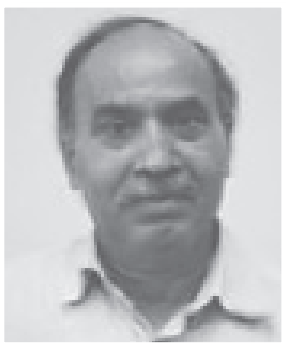
These have been possible because of a collective and consolidated institutional effort. IHD is supported by an experienced and dedicated team of experts invested in the cause of labour issues and development related concerns. In 2015, the Institute was accredited as an ICSSR Recognized Institute that bears testimony to its national, regional and international credibility and visibility. It has been actively involved with various multi-lateral organizations, think-tanks and development agencies such as the ILO, International Institute of Labour Studies, UNDP, Global Development Network and CEBRAP-Brazilian centre among others and has worked in close collaboration with many international universities and institutions. Its excellence in research has also been recognised and appreciated by the government and IHD has undertaken research and policy oriented studies at the behest of Program Evaluation Organization, GOI, Ministries of Panchayati Raj, Finance, and Governments of Jharkhand, Assam, Mizoram and National Capital Territory of Delhi. These have yielded important results in the recent past in the form of Millennium Development Goals: Delhi State Report, Jharkhand Economic Survey, Human Development Reports of Delhi, Mizoram and Assam, among others.

IHD connects the state, academia, private and non-profit organizations, activists and community actors and provides them a unique space and platform for dialogue, intellectual exchange and policy intervention in keeping with the vision of the Institute. I take great pride in being associated with this prestigious institute and sincerely thank everyone whose support, commitment and efforts have worked towards the realisation of the Institute's goals and vision.

I look forward to another academically enriching and fulfilling year ahead.

Professor S R Hashim
Chairman

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



The year 2016-17 was productive for the Institute for Human Development (IHD), complete with meaningful research, publications and academic events. Contemporary labour and employment situation, labour market inequality, food security, urban planning, sanitation, and social security schemes were some of the themes that were explored during this year. Our research staff successfully engaged in research and published journal articles and books, and participated as resource persons in academic events and capacity building.

We, at the Institute, have successfully completed 11 projects while continued to engage in 17 other ongoing projects. Out of the new projects received, a standout project is a major pilot learning and evaluation study on the Effectiveness of Urban Self Help Groups (SHGs) for Improved MNCH Outcomes (MARPU). This particular project is being sponsored by APMAS, Hyderabad and supported by BMGF. Also among the new projects received, the Uttarakhand Human Development Report and the Preparation of Vision Document and Policy Roadmap for incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals for the State of Uttarakhand also comprise prestigious initiatives undertaken by the Institute.

The Institute is proud to have successfully completed the 'India Employment Report 2016: Challenges and the Imperative of Manufacturing-Led Growth' by Ajit Ghose. This report was published jointly with Oxford University Press. The India Employment Report 2016 is the second in a series of biennial publications by IHD, under the aegis of the South Asia Research Network. The book 'Patterns of Inequality in the Indian Labour Market, 1983-2012' by Gerry Rodgers and Vidya Soundarajan is an outcome of a major comparative study of labour market inequality in India and Brazil. This particular text constituted the examination of the factors contributing to labour market segmentation and inequality in various parameters using National Sample Survey data and offered a multivariate analysis of its implications.

We organised a Global Conference on 'Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for a Better World' in collaboration with the World Bank, supported by World Bank's Poverty and Social Impact Analysis – Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PSIA MDTF). The conference was propelled by the primary goals of promoting growth and prosperity, reducing inequality and deliberating on policies for social inclusion aimed at sustainable development. Union Minister for Communications and IT, Government of India, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad inaugurated the event which was attended by about 300 participants from 35 countries. It was a prominent moment that provided platform for leading experts and scholars on diverse issues of global and regional development policy.

The IHD Seminar Series has been revived. As a part of this vibrant in-house initiative, six lectures by national and international experts were conducted in the last year. We hope to continue with this tradition in the present year as well. Further, in what adds to the academic profile of the Institute, Dr. Sandip Sarkar and Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra have been awarded fellowships by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

The Institute for Human Development looks forward to years of significant growth in research competence in all dimensions of human development and labour and employment studies. We hope that this dynamic process of research, evaluations, events and publications can be sustained for the common goal of excellence in the field of development studies aimed towards an inclusive society.

Alakh Sharma
Director

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) was established in 1998 under the aegis of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) as a non-profit autonomous institution for conducting studies in the areas of labour and employment, poverty and inequality, health and nutrition, education, and other aspects of human development. It is recognised by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Income Tax exemption is available to the Institute under Section 35(1) (iii). The Institute is also registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 (FCRA), and is entitled to receive foreign contributions.

The Institute has an experienced and active faculty members committed to the fulfillment of its vision and objectives. Several well-known scholars, both from India and abroad, are visiting faculty members of IHD. In order to achieve its goals, IHD engages in academic and policy research; policy advocacy; teaching and training; academic and policy debates and dissemination; publication of different forms of literature; and networking with other institutions and various stakeholders. The primary focus of the Institute is to conduct research studies, besides creating platforms for deliberations on topical social and developmental issues.

Research Areas

- Growth and Employment
- Education and Capabilities
- Health and Nutrition
- Gender and Development
- Security and Vulnerability
- Governance and Institutions

Flagship Research and Reports:

- India Employment Report
- Bihar Longitudinal Study (Bihar Research Programme)
- State Human Development Reports
- Vision Documents

Other Activities: Deliberations, Dissemination and Capacity building

- Seminars, workshops, conferences, consultations, lectures and discussions on issues of academic and policy interest, and those of contemporary relevance.
- Courses and training programmes on themes pertaining to human development

- Networking with other institutions and organisations at the regional, national and international levels to facilitate sharing and exchange of information and ideas through joint collaboration and partnership
- Publication of journals, research reports, working papers, monographs and books on the major areas of research in human development.

Key Strengths

The Institute has undertaken over 200 research projects, sponsored by national and international organisations, state and central governments. It has organised over 150 seminars, workshops, conferences and policy dialogues and conducted training and capacity building activities, including an ongoing Ph.D. programme. The Institute also participates in a wide range of networks, in India and abroad, particularly in South Asia. IHD has developed many competencies; the salient ones are:

- Research in the core dimensions of human development
- Primary survey-based research to analyse policy impact and social and economic change
- Evaluation of development policies and programmes, and producing employment, development and policy reports and vision documents
- Capacity to mobilise State and non-State actors and engage them in policy debates
- Ability to provide \critical and independent views on development issues
- Conversion of research findings into educational and training material
- Networking at national and international levels and building strong academic-expert networks
- High quality publications besides housing two leading journals: The Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE) and the Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD).

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects
2016-2017



SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Sponsor: United Nations Population Fund

Project Directors: Dr. Sandip Sarkar and Dr. Shipra Maitra

The objective of this project was to prepare a document that would provide a list of information which can be obtained from secondary sources and suggest adjustments needed for using them in the preparation of an urban development plan. More specifically, against the backdrop of the Smart Cities initiative of Government of India, this project sought to critically appraise smart city plans and provide detailed data base and framework for a development plan using existing socio-economic, demographic and development related data. This study recommended the following:

- For development planning, the economy needs to be divided into major sectors and sub-sectors in order to identify programme-specific variables and indicators. Cities need to use these indicators to identify quantifiable targets, benchmarking and achievements as well as to analyzing gaps;
- Cities should also focus on digitizing the services for development of city-level database on real-time basis;
- Socio-economic development plan needs to be formulated with proper understanding of population development relationship;
- Framework of development plan should be able to identify the contracts, expectations and outcomes based on reasonable and achievable targets;
- Socio economic and population data needs to be used to define the interventions by identifying vulnerable groups that are marginalized and excluded and understanding their distinct needs and demands;
- Local level data needs to be collected to fine tune the planning and recommendations as per specific geographical areas and population.

SOUTH ASIA RESEARCH NETWORK ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH (SARNET)

Collaborations: Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, UN-ESCAP and ILO, with support from International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada

Principal Researchers: Dr. Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Akhilesh Sharma

SARNET (South Asia Research Network) was a three year research and network programme, conceived by the Institute for Human Development in collaboration with UN-ESCAP and ILO. SARNET was instituted in the effort to bring together National Research Institutes of various South Asian countries in a collaborative effort to address the common issues of Employment and Inclusive Growth in South Asia. SARNET sought to investigate and recommend social protection policies to ensure inclusive growth, better livelihoods and increased access to resources for the socially excluded. The major activities and outputs under the project included:

- **Flagship Publications**
 - South Asia Labour, Employment and Social Protection Report, 2017
 - India Labour and Employment Report 2014; India Employment Report 2016
- **Databank:** A comprehensive comparative database of South Asian countries, both national and at the aggregated South Asian level prepared by SARNET is available at: <http://182.18.160.144/SARNETDEMO/Report5.aspx>
- **Network and Capacity Building Programmes:** SARNET through this programme built an exclusive platform to allow young researchers of Labour, Employment and Social Protection to interact with experienced researchers, academicians, policy makers, social activists and other stakeholders. SARNET organized three Training Programmes on Labour Economics for Young South Asian Scholars along with two Calls for papers.
- **Regional and national conferences & workshops:** These involved presentations and panel discussions where young and eminent South Asian scholars discussed the employment challenges facing South Asians.
- **Country studies and working papers:** Important inputs for future research and policy design for the agenda of employment and social protection were published in papers and country studies. These were published in the Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD) and the Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE), and in the Economic and Political Weekly.

For further details about the program, visit: <http://www.ihdindia.org/sarnet/>



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT: UNION TERRITORIES OF DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Sponsor: Planning & Statistics Department, UT of Daman & Diu

Principal Researchers: Dr. Alakh Sharma and Dr. Akhilesh Sharma

The Human Development Report of Daman and Diu discussed demographic features, economic features, employment and livelihood, education and literacy, health and health care, migration and social protection of Daman and Diu.

Quantitative data for the HDR was collected, from a sample of households carefully and scientifically drawn from a sampling frame comprising rural and urban units (villages and towns/cities) of the UT. A multi-stage, stratified sampling approach to generate representative samples was applied. During the second stage, CEBs from each sample ward(s)/village were selected by adopting systematic random sampling. For this purpose, CEB maps were used to identify the exact location for collecting the desired primary information for the survey. Two reports were prepared at the end of the project namely: Human Development Report of UTs of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and a report on causes of declining child sex ratio in both the UTs. The recommendations of this study were:

- There is a need to encourage sustainable growth of agriculture by increasing agricultural productivity along with promotion of agro-processing units;
- Stagnating education sector has to be revived because it is critical in developing both skills and educated citizens;
- Declining overall sex ratio and child sex ratio require further examination;
- The shift of employment (from agriculture) observed in the last several years has increased the requirement of the training of workers in acquiring skill in non-agricultural occupations;
- The gender gap in literacy stands at close to 12 percentage points despite narrowing down from 2001. There is a need to focus on promoting female literacy;
- Health infrastructure along with the availability of medicine, doctors, water and electricity etc. needs to be taken care of for the smooth functioning of public health services;
- Inequality of income is more at the bottom half of the income distribution. Policy measures to bring down inequality at the bottom half of the income distribution are needed.



POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE IN URBAN INDIA: TOWARDS MORE INCLUSIVE URBAN PLANNING

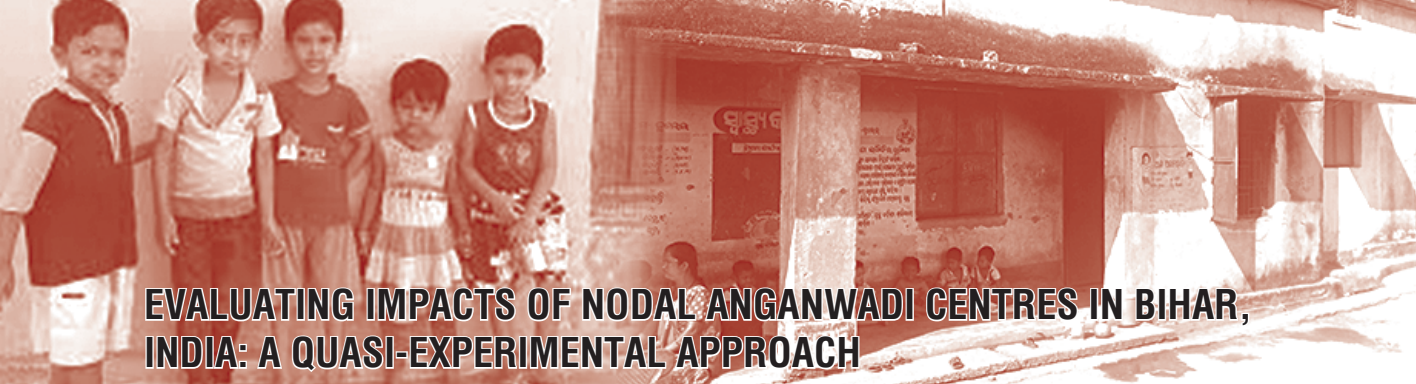
Sponsors: International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada and DFID, UK

Principal Researchers: Dr. Bhim Reddy and Mr. Manoj Bandan Balsamant

In the context of rapid urbanisation, the study sought to examine forms of violence and their links to structure of poverty and inequality, and urban policy and governance in the cities of Patna and Delhi. Comprising of four main phases, the study indicated that:

- The overlapping of multiple deprivations marked by class and urban geographical location.
- Class bias and state apathy in infrastructural planning and public provisioning is clearly discernible through the differentiated levels and quality in access.
- Slum clearings and demolitions in Indian cities have reduced in the recent years owing to active interventions of the judiciary, civil society organizations and political parties.
- The other apparent reason for diminished demolition drives in cities is that there is no scope for the poor to freshly encroach and squatter on public lands in the core areas of the cities.
- Inadequate infrastructure (both general and safety), cultural bias and rooted fear result in curtailing women's rights to, and claims over, urban spaces.
- Conflicts and/or direct violence around poverty and inequality are primarily infrastructural by nature. They manifest in the form of everyday violence around scarce basic amenities which have to be accessed collectively.
- Most of the infrastructure disputes are normally settled by way of informal talks and elderly interventions.

The study recommends that infrastructure is the key. Creation of adequate infrastructure in poor localities will aid in equal access to state facilities and provisions will be realized; as well as help contain a major source of conflicts and violence in poor localities. Similarly, proper safety infrastructure can help women. It will help curb crimes against women in cities. It will also instill confidence among women, and thus, will help them avail city spaces to a greater extent.



EVALUATING IMPACTS OF NODAL ANGANWADI CENTRES IN BIHAR, INDIA: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH

Sponsor: 3ie -International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

Principal Researchers: Dr. Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Akhilesh K. Sharma

Co-Principal Investigator: Dr. Anjani Kochar, Stanford University

This project was an evaluation study of the Uddeepan Programme in the state of Bihar. The Programme was an initiative of the Bihar Government's Sector Wide Approach to Strengthen Health (SWASTH). The program provided one additional worker, the Uddeepika, to a cluster of Anganwadi centers (AWCs), the village level institutions responsible for delivering nutrition and health services to pregnant women, young mothers and their children. All AWCs that fell within the jurisdiction of the lowest level of elected government in India, the Gram Panchayat (GP), were included in a cluster. Uddeepikas, hired from within the GP, were required to have higher levels of education than other AWC workers, and to have a score of 60% or higher in an entrance examination designed specifically for the project. The program was piloted in 2014 with intended coverage of all GPs in a set of 9 "Phase 1" districts, with plans for a subsequent extension of the program to additional districts based on the success of the pilot.

In this study, approximately 4500 households and 300 AWCs were surveyed twice (i.e. baseline and endline surveys) in 100 GPs in 4 districts viz. Katihar, Supaul, Madhepura and Kishanganj. Using quasi-experiential technique and mixed method for analysis, the study highlighted the difficulties in implementing policies in relatively backward regions that attempt to recruit workers of higher ability, while yet restricting employment to people from the local geography. In the case of this program, the result was only a small reduction in human capital constraints, at the cost of significant delays in program implementation and hence in exposure to the benefits of the program. Despite this, the positive effect of the program on child WAZ suggests the importance of policies that addresses physical labor resource constraints in local institutions responsible for the nutrition and health of mothers and their children.

This research suggests that reductions in labor constraints enhanced child nutrition through the improvements that affected the delivery of basic services, such as the provision of Take Home Rations and mid-day meals. More importantly, our research showed that even relatively smaller changes in population-per-worker ratio can significantly improve child nutrition and health, suggesting that a relatively low cost approach that provides one additional worker to a cluster of AWCs may have considerable value.



SURVEY OF EMPLOYERS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS IN INDIA: DELHI AND MUMBAI

Sponsor: ILO Geneva

Project Director: Dr. Preet Rustagi

For this project, IHD collaborated with CDRA Mumbai to conduct the survey, while IHD conducted the Delhi survey, CDRA carried out the Mumbai survey. The study followed a mixed method approach with quantitative survey and qualitative interviews of different types of employers across different socio-economic strata. A listing survey was undertaken as per the population proportionate sampling of wards based on 2011 Census. A total of 6010 households were listed from the cities, 4041 in Delhi and 1969 from Mumbai. The employers' sample of 1000 + employer households were selected through a multi stage stratified sampling (city stratification, locality/colony selection, household listing, and identification of domestic worker employer household). In all, 33 localities were covered in Delhi and 64 locations in Mumbai. The main findings were:

- Issues stemming from the survey findings of employers' perceptions are related to recognition, preferences, regulation, recruitment channels, working conditions, remuneration, treatment, and awareness of legislative rights and provisions;
- Some of the features emerging strongly relate to the fact that domestic service is a heterogeneous sector; elements of segmentation within and specialization of tasks are noted, with a hierarchy among domestic workers depending on the tasks they are hired for, which is reflected in the wages as well;
- Worker characteristics are gaining prominence over other factors such as caste, especially among the part time domestic workers;
- The recruitment channels remain largely informal and personalized such as relatives, friends, neighbors with very few employers resorting to formal agents/agencies. The few who do hire through agencies are those who hire live-in workers.



GROWTH, URBANISATION AND RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES IN BIHAR

Sponsor: International Growth Centre (IGC)

Principal Researchers: Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Tanuka Endow and Dr. Sunil Mishra

The study explored the overall pattern of urbanization and rural-urban linkages in Bihar using both primary and secondary data. The study aimed at informing planners to design an effective urban development strategy and to map out future priorities and possibilities for research into urban development in the state.

The methodology entailed engaging in both qualitative and quantitative approach in six towns – Darbhanga, Madhubani, Jhanjharpur, in North Bihar and Patna, Biharsharif and Hilsa in South Bihar. Primary data, FGDs and key informant interviews were supplemented by secondary data for addressing the research questions. The study found that:

- Industrialization and urbanization in the state of Bihar is entirely Patna-centric.
- The share of urban population in the state is disproportionately borne by Class-I towns.
- Smaller towns and semi-rural areas exhibit signs of growth in terms of construction, more transport services, connectivity, availability of consumer goods, etc. but there is little evidence of sizeable industry making significant progress.
- Evidence of transformation of villages and semi-rural areas in terms of more pucca housing, increasing urban amenities, transport services, etc. exists.
- Infrastructure, which had earlier been a crucial bottleneck, has been mitigated to a great extent with improved road connectivity and electricity supply.



PUBLIC PROGRAMS, SOCIAL SAFETY NETS AND FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL BIHAR: DIMENSIONS, INTERACTIONS AND REFORM OPTIONS

Sponsor: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Principal Researchers: Dr. Sunil Mishra and Dr. Swati Dutta

Food insecurities in Bihar continue to persist notwithstanding recent achievements in poverty reduction and improvement in few other social indicators. According to the Food Security Atlas of Rural Bihar, 12 districts of the state have been identified as either severe or extremely food insecure. Using both secondary and primary survey of 1000 households in rural Bihar, the study found:

- The pattern of food security at household level reveals that most of the households depend on cereal consumption
- There is huge inequality in expenditure on milk and milk products and other non-vegetarian items between poor and rich households
- Overall household nutritional intake is very poor
- Almost 19 percent of the households sleep in the same room where food is cooked, which will adversely affect their health in the long term;
- Only one-third of the adults and children use soap to wash their hands before eating which also adversely impacts the food absorption capacity of the body.

The study recommended:

- Public programs have an impact on the food security outcome of the households, and therefore, there is a need to include nutritional items under these schemes;
- Must increase the quantity of items being given in Anganwadi Centre (AWC);
- Additionally, better food such as ghee, milk and egg should be included in Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
- Specific state intervention policy is needed to improve the food security pattern of extremely food insecure districts



MACRO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MGNREGA IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS IN CGE MODELING FRAMEWORK

Sponsor: Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP)


Principal Researcher: Dr. Akhilesh K. Sharma

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India. The programme aims to deal with rural poverty and unemployment by assuring economic security to the rural poor, by providing guaranteed wage employment when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the macroeconomic impacts of the MGNREGA on the Indian economy by running counterfactual simulations with the aid of PEP-1-1 CGE model.

The findings indicated that:

- MGNREGA has increased the real GDP of the economy as well as household income and real consumption budget;
- The increase in household income is higher for the bottom quintile classes in comparison to the richer households;
- If the MGNREGA expenditure is reallocated to educational services, medical services, and public administration, the GDP of the economy as well as household income will decline.



NATIONAL LEVEL MONITOR FOR THE PROJECT NAMAMI GANGE IN MALDAH DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL AND PROJECT SWACHH BHARAT MISSION-GRAMIN IN MUNGELI DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

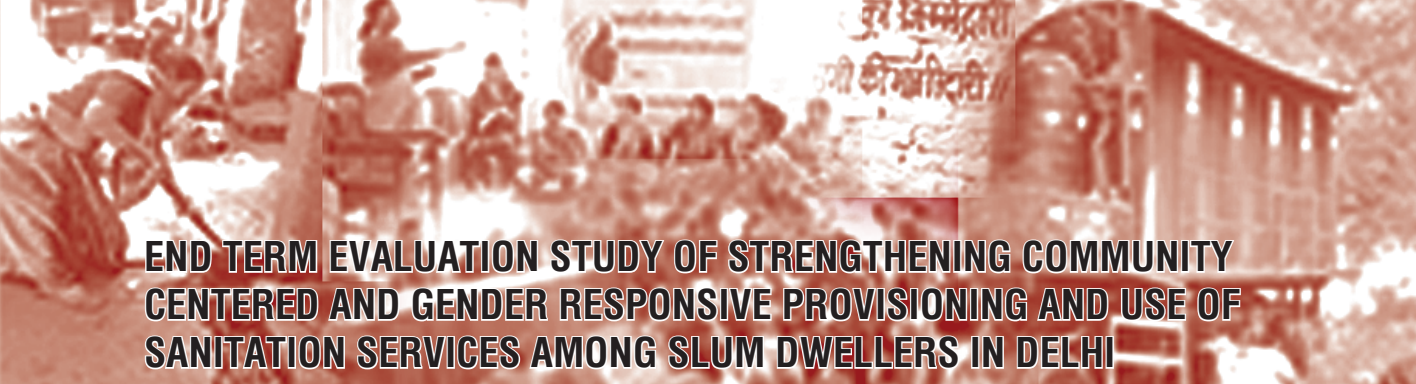
Sponsor: Ministry of Drinking water & Sanitation

Principal Researchers: Dr Sunil Kumar Mishra, Dr. Ramashray Singh

The study collected quantitative and qualitative information both at the household and village level. The household level information was collected through a structured questionnaire. Five households were randomly selected and covered from each Village for canvassing the Household Schedule. The study found that:

- A high proportion of households have their own toilet.
- Despite having their own toilet, 22% of households in the Malda district defecate in open.
- A high proportion of households (94%) use enclosed twin pit for human waste disposal.
- About 3% of the households use closed septic tank with a soak pit. 90% of the households disposed child faeces in toilets.
- Of the total number of schools in Malda, 97% have functional toilets and 79% have separate toilet for girls and boys.
- The field team also found that students sometimes have to use open toilets/urinals.
- About 20 percent of the surveyed villages do not have an Anganwadi Centre (AWC).
- 97% of AWCs have toilets in their workplace and have access to water.
- However, waste disposal is badly managed indicating a lack of awareness of cleanliness standards.

The study recommended that the role of Government Institutions and NGOs is important in generating awareness among people pertaining to the issue. The provision and timely release of subsidies for construction of toilets is imperative from SBM programme. Encouraging and training the local actors such as the NGOs, religious leaders, local health workers and the social workers of the particular village can play an important role in generating awareness regarding sanitation and health.



END TERM EVALUATION STUDY OF STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY CENTERED AND GENDER RESPONSIVE PROVISIONING AND USE OF SANITATION SERVICES AMONG SLUM DWELLERS IN DELHI

Sponsor: Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR)

Supported by: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Project Director: Dr. Preet Rustagi

Researchers: Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, Ms. Deeksha Tayal, Ms. Preet Singh

This was an end-term evaluation study of the intervention by CFAR to identify and address the gaps in awareness relating to sanitation, water and hygiene. The basic intervention was the introduction of sustained sanitation and hygiene behaviors among women by establishing their linkage with health. The intervention was implemented through the formation of forums or groups in the poorest clusters of the three cities of Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata.

The study, using a mixed methods approach including both qualitative and quantitative methods, found that:

- Overall, access to water has improved over the intervention period. Only 15 per cent of the households had a Delhi Jal Board (DJB) connection at home as per the baseline, which has increased now to 25 per cent in the midterm.
- The knowledge regarding water storage and cleanliness has improved. About 22 per cent of the households which initially did not purify water reported doing so. Four per cent of households reported that CFAR members were instrumental in inducing this change, while other households credited ASHA workers and Anganwadi sevikas for the change.

The study made the following recommendations based on the end-term evaluation:

- While the strategy to use a mix of methods and inputs for the implementation of this intervention has proven to be effective, more rigorous and continuous efforts are needed in all the areas for it to be successful and to transform to the level where it can be viewed as sustainable.
- There is need to have appropriate support from the government and its programmes for leveraging the intervention efforts effectively. The Swachh Bharat Mission can potentially boost any intervention of this kind.
- A national collective consisting of different bodies
- Needs to be formed in order to build their strong points while also aiding such macro- interventions.
- Given the situation of urban poor localities, there is need to move towards ending open defecation and ensuring toilets for all under the SBA.
- The associated concerns require renewed focus on sanitation, water and hygiene in order to improve the lives of urban poor women and girls.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects
2016-2017



EFFECTIVENESS OF URBAN SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGS) FOR IMPROVED MNCH (MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH) OUTCOMES

Sponsors: APMAS, Hyderabad through Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Project Director: Dr. Preet Rustagi

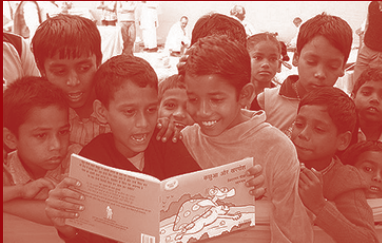
Researchers: Dr. Disha Tiwari, Dr. Somjita Laha, Dr. Sunil Mishra and Dr. Akhilesh Sharma

Mahila Abhivruddhi Society, Andhra Pradesh (APMAS) in partnership with Institute for Human Development (IHD) is undertaking the evaluation, learning and action research project, 'Effectiveness of Urban Self Help Groups (SHGs) for Improved MNCH Outcomes'. This project is based in three selected towns of two states (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana).

The objectives of the study are to:

- Develop an evidence-based set of intervention packages or models.
- Assess the effectiveness of the appropriate model/s in urban settings for working with women SHG institutions in improving MNCH (maternal, newborn and child health) knowledge, skills and practices.
- Empowering women to address gender inequalities and social biases that impede MNCH health outcomes.
- Enhancing awareness and knowledge on maternal, newborn and child health concerns

The project consists of three phases – formative, intervention and evaluation. In the formative period several studies such as a comprehensive literature review, mapping the health care services, examining SHGs and their federations and an assessment based on the first phase of mini intervention will be undertaken. A base line survey will be done after listing 48000 households, from which 4800 pregnant and lactating women will be selected. Simultaneous monitoring and assessment of the intervention processes will be undertaken throughout the period.



IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science of Research (ICSSR)

Project Director: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Raghunanadan Sharma (Patna University)

Quality of education in Bihar needs to be looked at from the point of governance of educational institutions in the state. The issue of quality of education can be understood from the important stakeholders of the system - teachers, administrators and students. An assessment of quality acquires importance from the stakeholder's point of view. The assessment of quality can be perceived from the point of delivery of services which depends upon the governance. An attempt will be made in the proposed research to understand governance and reasons for its failure.

The main objectives of the study are:

- To understand the governance of education at different levels of administration and institutions such as schools, colleges and universities in Bihar;
- To assess the quality by some measurable yardsticks such as employees and students satisfaction and understand factors determining quality;
- To suggest measures for effective governance and sound financial system for improving quality of education in the state.

The study extensively uses the secondary data and information from various sources such as NUEPA, UGC and Government of Bihar. It also looks into the various Committee Reports, either independent or those from the Government. Structured questionnaire are designed to elicit information at the state directorate, district and sub-district levels for the administrative as well as academic institutional levels so far as school education is concerned. For higher education questionnaire are being served at the state directorate, University, College and the postgraduate Department levels. A number of small workshops/consultative meetings will be organized to elicit views and perspectives of the various stakeholders at various levels. To understand the internal dynamics of the failure of governance and downfall in the quality of education a number of case studies of schools and colleges are being collected.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PRIVATE REALMS IN INDIA: A STUDY IN RURAL AREAS OF FOUR SELECTED STATES

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science of Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researchers: Dr. Dev Nathan, Mr. Manoj Bandan, Ms. Uma Sarmistha

This study examines violence against women and girls in both the public and private realms, and explores its implications on the economically and socially vulnerable and marginalised communities, that is, on those belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

The main objectives of the study are to:

- Identify institutions and practices that help in mitigating violence against women in order to inform policies that could strengthen such institutions and practices.
- Compare and analyze violence in villages in four select states (Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana) to identify the commonalities as well as differences therein.

The research is being conducted in four states on the basis of relevant socio-economic indicators such as the crime rate, human development index, sex ratio and gender development index. This study combines both qualitative as well as survey methods. Qualitative methods mainly consist of semi-structured interviews and case studies, and wherever relevant and possible, focused group discussions (FGDs). In addition, a quantitative component in the form of a household survey is being carried out in order to capture the prevalence of violence and attitudes towards it. 16 villages (4 from each state) have been covered during the fieldwork, which include 2 villages in each of two districts in a particular state. The fieldwork is complete across four states, and currently data is being compiled and analyzed.



EXPLORING LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT AND CLASSROOM EXPERIENCE IN ENGLISH MEDIUM LOW COST PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researcher: Dr. Tanuka Endow

India has seen a massive expansion in elementary education since 1990-91. Available evidence indicates a huge demand for education in the country since the nineties cutting across class, caste, region, etc. but it has also been observed that a surge in enrolment notwithstanding, school completion rates are poor at elementary levels and worse at higher levels of education. Along with concerns about low school completion rates there have been concerns about low levels of learning outcomes. The project will be based in Delhi and Noida.

Objectives of the study entail assessing the following:

- Some aspects of the classroom experience and learning achievement of children studying in primary levels in urban English medium low cost private schools, where typically the students come from low-income households.
- How learning outcome in English as a subject as well as in other subjects which have textbooks and instruction in English, is influenced by the use of English as a medium of instruction
- Whether the use of English in instruction and textbooks acts as a barrier for learning.
- To investigate the implications for social equity in this context of expenditure on private tuition, over and above the implications in terms of access to meaningful school education.

The study uses primary surveys for households, child interviews, FGDs and school interviews to assess the learning processes in low cost English medium private schools in two sites in Delhi NCR. Mainly primary data based on (i) a household survey, (ii) a school survey, (iii) learning achievement tests and in- depth interviews with children and (iv) Focus Group Discussions with parents are being used. Parents are the main informants for the household survey. Learning achievement tests and In-depth interviews with children are being conducted to assess and capture the comprehension and communication skills in English, to ascertain how well the children can understand the language and how well they use it for communication.



POVERTY, MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL BIHAR, 1981-2015

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researcher: Ms. Amrita Datta

Under the aegis of the IHD's Bihar Research Programme, this project investigates paucity of data and major gaps in knowledge about migration from Bihar, a phenomenon which directly and indirectly affects more than 100 million of its population.

The research study aims to:

- Study the dynamics of poverty, migration and development in Bihar, with focus on both source and destination areas;
- Examine the socio-economic factors behind migration in rural areas in Bihar and its impact on the individual migrants and their families as well as its larger implications for the village economy;
- Analyse how migration has played a role in social and economic mobility in rural Bihar;
- The linkages between migration and development within Bihar and between Bihar and rest of the Indian economy;
- Suggest policy options for taking greater advantage of migration flows to accelerate Bihar's own development, and to mitigate the adverse effects of migration.

The study is based on the collection of primary data, both in the areas of origins and destinations. A questionnaire incorporating aspects of migration has been disseminated among the sample households. It uses both quantitative and qualitative methods for the household census across 12 villages, and includes a special module for returning migrants, community surveys, and interviews with key informants, focus group discussions with migrants and non-migrants. Based on a quick initial review of literature, research tools have been prepared for the study. These include a migration module, which is essentially a household schedule which covers detailed information of current migrant members, including past migration histories of individual members. Since January 2017, full-scale data collection began for the study, which is now complete. A total of 1509 households were interviewed (1000 panel households, and 509 non-panel households).



DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT, LIVELIHOOD AND POVERTY IN RURAL JHARKHAND

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researchers: Dr. Marcus Barla and Dr. Swati Dutta

This study tries to understand the specific causes of backwardness in rural Jharkhand. This project aims to analyse the change in the levels of living and well-being which have occurred during the last one and half decade in rural Jharkhand as well as deliberate emerging challenges and strategies to meet them.

The objective of this study is to assess the following questions:

- How does one reduce poverty and deprivation in rural Jharkhand, specifically among social groups?
- How does one increase employment?
- How does one ensure that development is inclusive?

Extensive literature review revealed that there is a need of government action in the areas of infrastructure construction, irrigation, and provision of education and health facilities. Supplementary policies within these areas can improve access of the poor to these facilities. The study will be largely, based on findings from the 12 stratified and randomly selected villages of Bihar. IHD had done a study in these villages in 1998-99 and the present study will resurvey these villages.

The study is based on both primary and secondary level data. The secondary information would be collected from various departments of the state government and other relevant published materials are being utilised. These data will be analysed to understand main trends and patterns at macro level over time and identify the gaps in development and challenges. Qualitative data will also be gathered by conducting focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with key informants. Some case studies will also be developed based on the interviews.



CASTE IN URBAN INDIA: MANIFESTATION AND INEQUALITIES

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researchers: Dr. Bhim Reddy and Mr. Manoj Bandan Balsamanta

This project seeks to study the contemporary meanings and manifestations of caste in cities. It examines the manner in which caste expresses and reproduces itself in urban settings. It focuses on two cities, Delhi and Patna, to capture the nuances of caste both in a 'metropolitan' and 'provincial' city.

The study aims to:

- To explore multiple sites and ways of caste manifestation including a focus, especially, in urban space and politics, electoral politics, social networks, job markets and matrimonial practices.
- To study the markers of caste and ways of caste identification in the urban context.
- To unpack the manner in which caste inequalities are reproduced in cities.
- To explore the changing nature of caste and caste relations in urban villages ie., villages incorporated into cities due to urban expansion and urban governance.

Relevant literature and media reports on caste and urban issues have been both gathered and studied. Literature both in western as well as in Indian context related to issues such as contemporary caste; spatial segregation and other inequalities in cities, and social and cultural capital has been referred to develop a critical insight as well as an understanding of empirical realities both within and outside India. For the city of Patna, analysis of a leading newspaper, The Telegraph, for the year 2015 has been completed to review and document caste and related indicators and similarly, for Delhi, the Times of India for the year 2015 is being analysed. This study has adopted a mixed method for collecting data. Therefore both surveys and interviews are being conducted in two cities as tools of data collection.



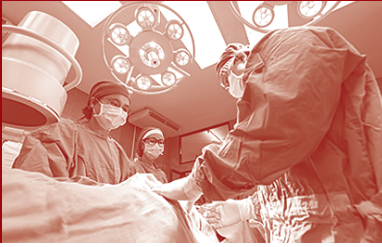
INTER-LINKAGE BETWEEN WOMEN'S EDUCATION AND EARLY MARRIAGE IN INDIA: A REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researcher: Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh

This project envisages understanding the attitude and perception over education-early marriage linkage and how it affects women's health, career, and cognitive skills. Further, detailed information will be asked about the individual's aspirations and family or household norms, attitudes and behaviour towards women education and early marriage. Further, information related to the underlying barriers will also be covered.

The project involves analysis of large scale household survey data from the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS) conducted in 2007-08 and Census of India 2011. DLHS questionnaires were canvassed in 720 320 households and from 643 944 ever-married women aged 15–49 years. Supplementing this secondary analysis, the project envisages qualitative approach including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-depth interviews (IDIs) and Case studies from different districts based on poor ranking in terms of age at marriage.



MICROECONOMIC IMPACTS OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN INDIA

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researcher: Dr. Sumit Mazumdar

The project is concerned with investigating the micro-economic impact of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and their accompanying risk-factors in India.

The objectives of the study are:

- Testing how household consumption responds to higher financial demands associated with both direct costs of medical treatment and indirect costs arising out of productivity losses and foregone wage incomes;
- Checking whether consumption flows are insured in the face of such long-term shocks;
- From an equity perspective, understanding how households with differential resource endowments, livelihoods, and nature of the ailments respond to shocks;
- Examining the different coping measures that are triggered in response to health shocks in the form of NCDs;
- Comprehending how, as a result, aggregate welfare outcomes of the households are influenced.

The study extensively uses household survey data from the World Health Organisation's Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health which was conducted in India in 2009 and covered 12,032 individuals sampled from six states. This data is being used to extract the sub-sample of individuals (households) reporting the existence of NCDs or risk-factors. However, it has some shortcomings due to which, this project would collect fresh data from an existing Health and Demographic Surveillance Site (HDSS) in rural Birbhum, West Bengal to capture the poverty dynamics associated with the NCDs, which is one of the important objectives of the proposed project.



POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY AND CHANGE IN BIHAR

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researchers: Ms. Amrita Datta, Dr. Sandip Sarkar, Dr. Alakh N. Sharma

This project aims to analyse in-depth the patterns of development and change in the levels of living and well being which have occurred during the last three and half decades in rural Bihar. These changes will be analysed encompassing various aspects of political economy of the state considering among others aspects as such as caste, class, gender relations etc which will suit this research to discuss as to how the benefits of development and growth are being distributed among various strata of population.

The research project aims to assess the following:

- Several inter-related themes covering development, poverty, livelihood and pattern of changes in them.
- Access to employment and active participation in the labour market.
- Gender relations which are crucial to understand the persistence of poverty and are important instruments of development and change in a society like Bihar with huge gender gap and exhibiting low levels of human development indicators.
- Social inclusion and participation of various sections in the growth process.

This study uses longitudinal village and household surveys spanning from 1980s to 2009-11 which is being supplemented by a fresh survey to be undertaken during 2015. There is panel data of about 900 households from the late 1999s survey traced to 2009-11 and a fresh round of a survey will be undertaken in the current project. For 36 villages, village level data will be collected to document the major trends in villages encompassing aspects such as demographic, labour market, assets, functioning of government programmes, etc. However, for 12 villages in-depth panel data will be formed covering the aspects mentioned above. In addition, a census of 12 villages will be undertaken to understand the broader pattern of change in caste and class relations as well as village economy and society and labour markets since 1981.



MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF INCREASING FEMALE EMPLOYMENT: ASSESSING IMPACTS IN URBAN CENTRES

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Project Director: Dr. Preet Rustagi

This study seeks to examine through primary field survey in different urban town types the impact of a multiplier effect of increasing female employment predominantly among the socially marginalized groups as a consequence of women's participation as educated professionals and semiprofessionals in regular salaried work.

The broad objectives of the study include:

- Estimating trends in female employment in urban India over 1993-2013 (based on secondary data).
- Identifying sectors/occupations/job types that exhibit significant growth in female employment (based on secondary data).
- Assessing impact of such increasing female employment on second round employment creation (using primary survey data).
- Assessing impact of such multiplier effect on overall social and economic equality (using primary survey data).

Four cities across two regions of NCR and West Bengal were included in this study covering type-1 and type-2 cities and a systematic sampling undertaken after a detailed listing in selected wards. The listed households shall be divided into two stratum in the second stage - households with working women (SSS-I) and households without working women (SSS-II). Sample allocation will be 20 households to SS-I and 5 households to SS-II. In the third stage households shall be divided into again two stratum – households with hired female domestic worker (TSS-I) and those without female domestic worker (TSS- II). The predesignated sample size for each SSS shall be allocated to each TSS using the probability proportional to the size (PPS) method.



WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN THE NEW INDIAN MIDDLE CLASS: MACRO AND MICRO PERSPECTIVES

Collaboration: Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, and IRMA

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researchers: Dr. Preet Rustagi and Prof. Jeemol Unni

The study uncovers macro as well as micro perspectives on women entrepreneurs in the context of emergence of new Indian middle class. The overall objective of the study is to provide guidelines and recommendations to encourage entrepreneurship, particularly among middle class women, who otherwise tend to opt out of the labour force.

The objectives of the study are:

- **Macro objective:** to understand the links between class, caste, religion and educational attainment with entrepreneurship among urban middle class women across India.
- **Micro objectives:** to assess the attitudes, perceptions, motivations towards entrepreneurship among female youth who are coming from the middle class family and are in various higher educational institutions in NCR; to study the enterprise creation process, challenges and aspirations of middle class women entrepreneurs from different industry sectors.

A survey of final year students of selected batches in chosen institutions within the NCR is being undertaken. A total of 940 students have been covered, of which 436 were female students. The institutions/courses include IIT, management courses, commerce and business economics. Both under-graduates and graduates pursuing post graduation are being interviewed in the survey to find out their attitudes and perceptions towards entrepreneurship. Courses/batches with more girls will be selected although all students will be surveyed.



JOB SEARCH AND HIRING PRACTICES IN THE INDIAN URBAN LABOUR MARKET

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researchers: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Bhim Reddy

The focus of this study is to understand the processes of job search and hiring practices in urban labour market. More specifically it focuses on formal sector employment in Delhi NCR region and Ranchi city and to identify the sources of exclusion and discrimination prevalent in the urban labour market.

The objectives of the study are:

- To understand how labour market institutions, both formal and informal institutions, have evolved over the years and their role in promoting labour market efficiency in matching demand and supply of the urban labourer.
- To Map the process of job search and hiring practices across occupations, sectors and firms in selected regions in India.
- To Identifying sources of exclusion and discrimination prevalent in the urban labour market.

Primary data is collected from job seekers, employees and employers in order to understand the gaps between the demand and supply of skilled workforce, access to information, job search methods and the role of intermediary firms for different sectors and occupational groups. Presently, this project is the final stages of analyzing data and drafting report.



SYSTEM OF PROMOTING APPROPRIATE NATIONAL DYNAMISM FOR AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION (SPANDAN) PHASE II AND PREPARATION OF FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY ATLAS (FNSA) FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA

Sponsor: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) through BMGF

Principal Researchers: Dr. Sunil Mishra and Ms. Swati Dutta

The purpose of the study is to contribute to the reduction of hunger and malnutrition among India's poor by increasing the evidence base for understanding the strength and dynamics of the multiple pathways between agriculture and nutrition and to provide tools to decision makers to strengthen the pathways from agriculture to nutrition.

The aims of the study are to:

- To analyze the nature and dynamics of the food security situation at district level in Bihar and Odisha.
- To identify the regions which are most affected by food insecurity in Bihar and Odisha.
- To suggest policy interventions appropriate to improving food security for those regions in Bihar and Odisha.

Broadly two methods have been adopted to find out the index value i.e. (1) max-min (Range Equalization Method, REM) adopted by UNDP as well as Mean standardization method. The study uses a novel methodology connecting separate sectoral data sets. It builds a new integrated survey for understanding the pathways from agriculture to nutrition.



STUDY TO ASSESS SHIFTS AND CHANGES IN TIME USE PATTERNS AMONG WOMEN IN BIHAR

Sponsor: Population Council of India

Principal Researcher: Dr. Preet Rustagi

This study employs qualitative methods to evaluate Health, Nutrition and sanitation (HNS) integration among Self Help Groups (SHG) in six villages of the state of Bihar. An overarching concern in analyzing the time-use patterns of women is with the prevailing health, nutrition, and sanitation behavior and practices in the study villages.

The study is being conducted among women in the three study arms: SHGs with additional HNS layering, SHG villages, and non-SHG villages, spread over three blocks selected from three districts in the state of Bihar. The target groups identified for the study were women with children aged 0-2 years and women with children aged 2-10 years. Additionally, older women respondents have also been included. The main areas of focus is the analyses of women's time use patterns in these three distinct groups of villages, and assess changes within women's time-use patterns with their involvement in SHGs and additionally post HNS layering.

The study on time use along with gender discriminatory social norms and institutions, using in-depth qualitative interviews and direct observations, aims to examine the time use pattern of women involved in SHG post HNS introduction.

The key research questions of the study are:

- What are the prevailing patterns of women's work and time-use in the study villages?
- How do women who are members and leaders of SHG manage their time for SHG and HNS related activities?
- How do women who are SHG members and have child age less than 2 years, manage their time compared to woman who is not part of SHG and has child age less than 2 years?
- Do women with SHG membership experience time stress/time poverty with additional layering of HNS?
- How does the distribution between paid, unpaid, and voluntary work (where we place SHGs) look like now for mothers of young children, and as groups mature, and as they move through the SHG life-cycle, and through their own life-cycles?



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR THE STATE OF UTTARAKHAND

Sponsor: Planning Department, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand

Principal Researcher: Dr. Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta

The Uttarakhand Human Development Report (UHRD) is an important initiative towards addressing the human development challenges faced by the State of Uttarakhand and would identify the problems both at state, sub-regional and district levels as well as provide broader strategies for meeting the challenge.

The Report aims to:

- Assess the progress of various indicators of Human Development such as Income and Consumption Expenditures, Livelihood and levels of Living, Access to Employment, Health and Education, overall Empowerment of the Vulnerable Groups, Sustainability and Environment, Equality, etc. during the recent past.
- Measure the Gaps in the various Indicators of Human Development across various districts of Uttarakhand and depending upon the availability of data across various groups.
- Prepare various Composite Indices relating to Human Development to capture the disparities across districts. Such indices include Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Gender Development Index (GDI). Depending upon the availability data from a primary survey, Health poverty Index (HPI) will also be calculated across districts and across various groups.
- Analyse and examine the status of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the state which has recently been adopted at global level.
- Delineate broad Policies and Strategies for Enhancing and Financing Human Development in the state so as to bridge disparities for promoting Inclusion and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Each chapter also provides strategies and policies which the state government can follow for achieving higher levels of development which will include discussions on institutions and governance. Both Secondary and Primary sources of data would be used for the preparation of the Report. A detail primary survey covering around 9000 households is being conducted in all the districts of the state by adopting multistage systematic random sampling techniques.



PREPARATION OF VISION DOCUMENT & POLICY ROAD MAP FOR INCORPORATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE STATE OF UTTARAKHAND

Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Uttarakhand

Project Directors: Professor Alakh N Sharma and Dr. Tanuka Endow

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations by the 193 Member States represent a new global development compact. Encompassing three core dimensions of economic, social and environmental development, the Agenda has become the centre of a renewed development framework for countries of the world. The SDGs offer a unique transformative opportunity to close development gaps and provide a life of dignity and sustainable prosperity. India has also adopted the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. In this context, the IHD has been entrusted by the State Government of Uttarakhand to prepare a Vision Document for 2030 at the state level given the framework of implementation of the 17 SDGs. The overall objective is to prepare a vision document and a policy road map for implementation of the sustainable development goals and for their incorporation in the development mandate of Uttarakhand. Apart from the fifteen-year Vision, a three year Action Plan document will be prepared.

The Vision document for Uttarakhand is expected to help the state government to prioritize the sustainable development agenda at the State and local levels, to mainstream the agenda into the State plans, strategies and budgets and create the basis for a locally relevant and accountable development framework. While it will generate awareness amongst all relevant actors, it will also identify critical constraints and prepare a policy road map to meet the SDG targets and ensure that the implementation process is partnership based, fully inclusive, transparent and accountable. The framework adopted for the Vision document for Uttarakhand envisages people at the centre of the development process. The 17 SDGs are categorized into four groups for ease of analysis, each of which contributes towards enhancing the development process for the people of Uttarakhand. These four categories are:

- Sustainable Livelihoods comprising SDG 1, 2, 8 and 9.
- Human Development comprising SDG 3, 4 and 6.
- Social Development comprising SDG 5, 10 and 16.
- Environmental Sustainability comprising SDG 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15.

Individual SDGs are discussed along with targets (provided by the UN) and state-level indicators which were devised as appropriate for the state for each target. The Baseline values for the indicators, along with vision for 2030, short-term (2019-20) targets and medium term (2023-24) targets are analysed. The existing challenges for achieving the 2030 vision, as compared to the baseline situation and the strategies are discussed at the end of discussion of each Goal. There is a separate discussion of sectors that are in focus for the government as growth drivers and enabler. The financial implications of attaining the Vision 2030 for the Uttarakhand state are also discussed.



LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN CHINA AND INDIA

Sponsor: Department of Public Policy, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Principal Researchers: Dr. Sandip Sarkar, IHD, Dr. Dev Nathan, IHD and
Dr. Yiu Por Chen, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This comparative study aims to analyse the labour conditions prevailing in the automobile industry in India and China. The objectives of the study include:

- To document and compare the introduction of two sets of vertical and horizontal hybridization of lean production in the automobile industries of China and India by workers and between workers and management.
- To study and compare the impact of the automobile industry's development on Chinese and Indian workers, including an examination of labour standards, legal framework, political and regulatory institutions, state involvement in foreign direct investment (FDI), industrial relations system and trade unions.
- To understand the composition and social milieu of the workforce by documenting their living standards and lifestyles, community and family backgrounds, career aspirations and prospects and their community and family support systems outside the workplace.
- This study not only looks at the general employment relations and labour conditions but more specially investigates the integrated impacts of the new production models and related institutions on occupational health and safety (OHS) issues, which is an important indicator of production safety and labour standards that have been neglected in studies of the automotive industry

As part of this study IHD will conduct a survey of labour conditions in the automobile industry in India, specifically in three industrial regions of India namely, Pune (Western India), Delhi NCR (National Capital Territory Region of North India) and Chennai (Southern India). In each region two plants have been chosen. 100 workers each from six plants will be surveyed on the basis of agreed questionnaire. The plants are Volkswagen and Tata motors in Pune region, Suzuki and Hero Motor Company in Delhi NCR region and Hyundai Motor India Ltd. (HIML) and Ashok Leyland in Chennai. In addition, altogether 60 interviews and group discussions will be conducted in these three regions for collecting qualitative information.



STUDY ON WOMEN'S STATUS, HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING IN INDIA

Sponsor: Population Foundation of India

Principal Researcher: Prof. Preet Rustagi

Women's status and agency plays a significant role in enabling control over their bodies and decisions pertaining to these. The lower health status of women in our society is associated directly with their low empowerment levels, literacy and education, ownership and control over assets and so on. This impinges upon the demand for health services and access to these as well as affordability.

The objectives of the study are:

- To determine the status of health among women across states, different ages groups, and make a comparison of that among different socio-economic strata.
- To find out the factors affecting the health status of women and to examine the women's health status from the point of view of gender equality.
- To examine the awareness about family planning among the women in the reproductive age group and the different methods followed across different socio-economic groups.
- To determine the factors affecting the awareness and family planning practices among the women in the reproductive age group.
- To examine whether the family planning practices are affected by the status of women's empowerment.
- To examine the role of existing government initiatives to improve the health status of women and family planning in India (including the different state norms) and policy recommendations.

A detailed secondary data based analysis is being undertaken using all sources such as NFHS, NSS, Census, RG's office, DLHS, AHS, SRS, NCRB, MIS of MHFW and MWCD, IHDS. This study is a retrospective analysis of women's health and family planning in the country. The various topics discussed above include analyses of regional and socio-economic factors, women at different ages and marginalised groups. The study analyses the trends and capture the changes for past few decades at an All India level by sectors (Total, Rural and Urban). However, to focus on current status and immediate changes, data from the recent decades will be explored extensively.



RISKS AND INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION

Sponsors: International Growth Centre

Project Director: Dr. Alok Kumar

Co-researchers: Dr. Sunil Mishra and Dr. Swati Dutta

Poor households face multiple risks. There is a large amount of literature, both theoretical and empirical, which has examined the effects of uninsurable idiosyncratic risks on consumption, savings, portfolio allocation, agricultural development, the role of formal and informal institutions in diversifying risks in the context of both developed and developing countries. Income risk has a significant negative effect on schooling investment, particularly of female children.

The aims of the study include:

- Theoretical and empirical analysis of the effects of three types of risks:
 - Parental future labour/endowment income risk;
 - Human capital income risk;
 - Capital income risk.
- To develop a theoretical model to study the effect of these risks on the investment in education.
- Using data from rural areas of Bihar, empirically examine effects of these risks on the investment in education.

A primary household survey is being undertaken in twelve villages in six districts (two villages in each district) of Bihar. These districts are located in three distinct regions of Bihar: North Bihar (three districts), Central Bihar (one district), and South Bihar (two districts). The sample consists of 659 households with 1365 children in the age group of 5-17 years. The family questionnaire collected detailed information on parental and household characteristics such as income, education level, family size and main source of income.

The government policies designed to reduce income risks such as provision of insurance (e.g. crop insurance), easier availability of consumer credit, and greater access to labor market information targeted towards poor households are likely to have positive effect on schooling. Public investment in irrigation, access to better and timely weather information, and unemployment insurance scheme can reduce income risk and encourage schooling investment.

OTHER
ACADEMIC
ACTIVITIES

- Publications
- Events

INDIA EMPLOYMENT REPORT 2016: CHALLENGES AND THE IMPERATIVE OF MANUFACTURING-LED GROWTH



AJIT GHOSE

Published: 2016

Publisher:

Oxford University Press and IHD

What is the nature of the employment problem that India faces? What kind of economic growth is required to address it? As India posits itself as one of the fastest growing major economies in the world, India Employment Report 2016 examines how the employment challenge undermines the substantial improvement that the economy has made in the last decade and a half.

This report provides an in-depth review of the evolving characteristics of the country's labour force, develops new tools for a sharper analysis of the changes in employment conditions, and gives a clearer view of the state of employment in India. Presenting a comprehensive overview of the policy interventions that would be required for the development of India's growth strategy, the report brings out that pursuing a manufacturing-led growth strategy can help the country overcome this formidable challenge.

This Report has been prepared by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi under the Institute's programme on labour markets and employment studies. This is the second report in the series of analytical reports being published biennially by the institute. The present report has been supported by the South Asia Research Network (SARNET) on Employment and Social Protection for Inclusive Growth which has been initiated by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi in collaboration with UN-ESCAP and ILO with support from International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. The author of the report, Ajit K. Ghose is ICSSR National Fellow and Honorary Professor at the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, India

PATTERNS OF INEQUALITY IN THE INDIAN LABOUR MARKET, 1983 – 2012



GERRY RODGERS and
VIDYA SOUNDARAJAN

Publication: 2016

Publisher:

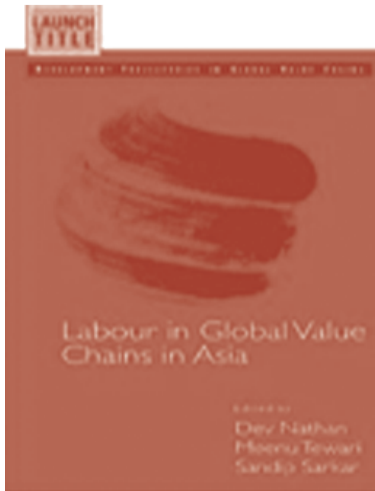
IHD and Academic Foundation

This book is a systematic analysis of inequality in India and how it has been changing since the 1980s. It is focused on the labour market, and in particular on wage inequality, and also examines inequality in household expenditure. The book looks into the structure and segmentation of the labour market, both in terms of the nature of employment (casual and regular work) and in terms of some of the key divides: gender, caste and community, region and education.

All of these factors are examined using National Sample Survey data, exploring the role of each in the overall pattern of inequality, and how their significance has been changing over time. A multivariate analysis brings these different factors together and assesses their relative importance.

The monograph also considers the relationships between different aspects of inequality, comparing inequality of wages, income and expenditure, and discusses the changing share of labour income in value added. A final section examines the role played by occupational patterns and change in the overall structure of labour market inequality.

DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORIES IN GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS



Edited by:

**DEV NATHAN, MEENU TEWARI
and SANDIP SARKAR**

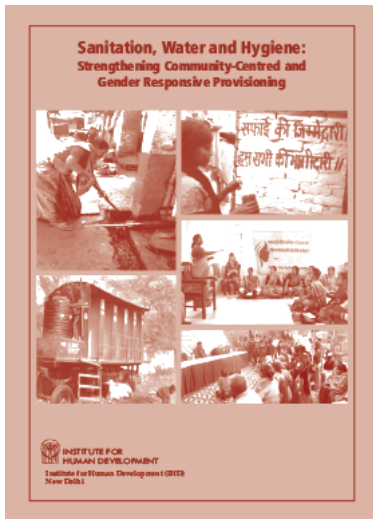
Publisher:

Cambridge University Press

This book brings together a set of studies on labour conditions in GVCs in a variety of sectors—ranging from labour-intensive sectors like garments, fresh fruits, tourism, to medium- and high-technology sectors like automobiles, electronics and telecom, and knowledge-intensive sectors (IT software services). The studies span a number of countries across Asia—Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

Participation as suppliers in GVCs has provided many benefits to Asia—increased employment in higher value activities or those with increasing returns, such as manufacturing and services, reduction in poverty, and the heightened participation of women in these modern sectors. However, this book also points to the continued weaknesses in these developments and the underside of participation in GVCs—such as the continuation of sweatshop conditions in several sectors, the persistence of child labour in many parts of GVC manufacture; the appearance of new forms of Taylorism in Call Centres; the high incidence of precarious employment in low-knowledge tasks, and so on. The book documents the uneven distribution of benefits along the value chain, the uneven patterns of the knowledge flows associated with out-sourcing and the contested nature of the impact of lead-firm business practices on wages and employment and work conditions in supplier countries, alongside the benefits of upgrading and job enlargement that has accompanied these same processes. In trying to identify spaces for progressive action and policies in the current GVC-linked global work environment, the book goes against the grain in searching for an alternative to laissez faire forms of globalization.

SANITATION, WATER AND HYGIENE: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY-CENTRED AND GENDER RESPONSIVE PROVISIONING



Preet Rustagi,
Sunil Kumar Mishra,
Deeksha Tayal,
Nandini Mukherjee
and Preeti Singh

This is an end term evaluation report of the intervention by CFAR (supported by BMGF) to identify and address the gap in awareness relating to sanitation, water and hygiene. The basic intervention approach adopted was introduction of sustained sanitation and hygiene behavior among poor women through forum/group formation in poorest clusters in three selected cities namely Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata. The forums were mostly groups of women members but in some clusters male forums and adolescent girls and boys forums were also formed. The programme tried to ensure effective sanitation behaviour among the women of selected regions. A linkage between health, hygiene and sanitation behaviour was established. Eventually, the programme aimed at empowering vulnerable poor women to enforce their hygiene and sanitation rights independently or through the group approach. The objective of this report is to evaluate the programme following the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) framework, i.e. relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and partnership aspects of the programme. This end term evaluation report is structured into three parts – the first part consists of the introduction, objectives and methodology, including a brief socio-economic profile of the locations in the three cities – Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata. The second part provides the findings of the end term evaluation findings in different domains – such as sanitation, garbage disposal and drainage, water related issues, women’s sanitary practices and hygiene; role of institutions and partnerships employed as strategy during the intervention; and the changes over time from the baseline to the end term based on the perceptions of the women respondents. The third and last section concludes with the key findings as successes/ achievements, failures/ challenges, and learnings and discusses the way forward.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ON POLICY OPTIONS FOR DOMESTIC WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIA'S CARE ECONOMY, NEW DELHI



Organisers:

Institute for Human Development
and International Labour Organization

Date & Venue:

4 April 2016, New Delhi

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) jointly organised a Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on “Policy Options for Domestic Work in the Context of India’s Care Economy” in New Delhi. This was part of the ‘Work in Freedom’ programme, a UK funded multi-stakeholder initiative to reduce vulnerability of people involved in forced labour with a special focus on domestic work.

The objective of the Consultation was to discuss and debate issues around domestic work in India and suggest suitable strategies and policies to move towards decent work for women domestic workers. A number of experts from various fields- academicians, employers, recruitment agencies, trade unions,

government & international organisations and development practitioners, participated in the conference. The Inaugural Addresses of the consultation was delivered by Mr. Manish Gupta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment. This one-day meeting included the presentation of the findings of a research study, conducted by IHD in collaboration with Centre for Development Research and Action (CDRA), Mumbai and supported by ILO. The presentation on, ‘Employers of domestic workers’ based on a large survey in Delhi and Mumbai, was followed by four sessions of panel discussions, where experts commented on the various dimensions of the study. The following were the main points raised at the consultation-

- The study reinforced the need to recognize domestic work as a legitimate labour market activity
- It urged for the regulation of its different aspects such as recruitment, contracts, identity/security checks, workers basic rights, and so on
- It was felt that the employers’ perspectives regarding domestic work, women workers, wage returns, hiring mechanisms, preferences, needed to be examined
- Policy makers should ensure the protection of the dignity of women domestic workers and ensure decent work for them

The event stimulated in-depth discussions on the way forward, which represented an important input into realizing the goal of ‘Decent Work for Domestic Workers’. The consultation provided critical inputs for ongoing efforts relating to policy and action.

SYMPOSIUM ON "MAKING DELHI AN INCLUSIVE CITY", NEW DELHI



Organisers:

Institute for Human Development and Planning
Department, Government of NCT of Delhi

Date & Venue:

28 April 2016, New Delhi

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Department of Planning, Government of NCT of Delhi, as part of its programme, 'The Delhi Chair on Human Development issues', organized a symposium on 'Making Delhi an Inclusive City'. The event was inaugurated by the Deputy Chief Minister of Delhi, Manish Sisodia at the India International Centre.

The Deputy Chief Minister in his address spoke of the importance of education, especially the quality of education to enhance capabilities

and move towards skill development. He also talked about the new initiatives taken up by the government to bring about change. Numerous experts and scholars participated in the symposium. The necessary steps towards realizing the goal of achieving inclusive development in the Capital and the challenges were deliberated upon. The key findings of some of the important research works under the Delhi Chair activities were presented at the symposium. The issues discussed included

- Education
- Skill development
- Employment
- Basic amenities
- Safety and security

Two sessions namely 'Providing education and skills and enhancing employment' and 'Promoting social inclusion and enhancing safety and security' were held at the symposium. Professor S.K. Thorat, Chairman, ICSSR; Dr. Gerry Rodgers, Former Director General, International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva and Visiting Professor, IHD chaired the two sessions respectively.

The Chair has worked extensively on several issues of Delhi and has brought out a number of publications. Among others, Delhi Human Development Report 2013 and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Delhi State Report 2014 were brought under the Chair.

GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON “PROSPERITY, EQUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY: PERSPECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR A BETTER WORLD”, NEW DELHI

Organisers:

Institute for Human Development and the World Bank

Date & Venue:

1-3 June 2016

New Delhi



The Global Conference on "Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for a Better World" was organized by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, jointly with the World Bank, supported by the Poverty and Social Impact Analysis- Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PSIA MDTF) at the World Bank.

The event was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Communications and IT, Government of India, Ravi Shankar Prasad. The main objectives of the Global Conference was to-

- Expand the knowledge base about different conceptual frameworks and methods available to inform policy design towards promoting prosperity, social inclusion and sustainability
- Increase awareness on the importance of evidence-based and inclusive policymaking and learn about different ways of overcoming practical challenges while conducting policy analysis and incorporating the findings into policy
- Expand the capacity of young researchers and policy makers to assess the potential impacts of policy reform on poverty alleviation, equality and social inclusion as well as key drivers of human development
- Forge partnerships between governments, academia, the International Organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to work jointly towards promoting prosperity and fostering social inclusion and provide opportunities for cross-country learning and knowledge sharing

A presentation on the India employment Report 2016 brought out by OUP and IHD was presented by Dr, AjitGhose in the session who endorsed manufacturing led growth for India. A lecture on “Development and Sustainability: The Case for Cleaning Coal” was delivered by Dr. Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser of India. The valedictory address of the conference was delivered by Dr. BibekDebroy, Member NITI Aayog, Government of India.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JHARKHAND: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES”



Organisers:

IHD - ERC, Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Ranchi University and Prabhat Khabar

Supported by:

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and International Labour Organization (ILO)

Date & Venue:

29-31 July 2016, Ranchi

IHD-ERC, commemorating the 10th year of its establishment, organised an international conference on “Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Jharkhand: Challenges and Opportunities”, in collaboration with Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Dumka; Ranchi University, Ranchi; and, Prabhat Khabar; and supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and International Labour Organization (ILO).

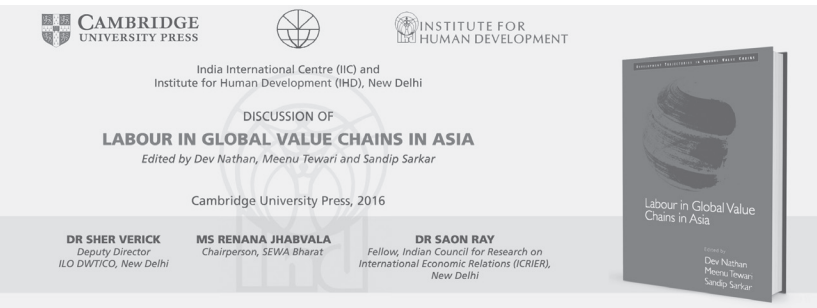
The conference aimed at discussing some of the critical challenges faced by the state, contributing to the knowledge base of development issues in Jharkhand and providing inputs to the government

and other stakeholders in formulating appropriate policies. The issues that the panelists deliberated on were the following:

- The rate of economic growth in Jharkhand, which in recent years, has been significantly higher than the national average, was discussed. The need to sustain and at the same time making attempts to cover all regions, districts and sectors was emphasized;
- The developmental deficits of the state and the measures to plug them was also deliberated on;
- The almost stagnant manufacturing sector, causing a fall in its share in the GSDP, requires an immediate thrust for a balanced sectoral growth;
- The declining share of tribal population with low level of urbanization was also part of the discussion;
- Improving quality of life should include improvements in irrigation, power, infrastructure, sanitation, drinking water and health, rural and urban development;
- Issues and policies related to land, forest, water, natural resources and environment need to be brought to the forefront;
- Strengthening service delivery and critical issues of governance and institutions, wherein accountability, transparency and citizens’ participation should be the key focus of government strategies.

A report based on the proceedings was brought out immediately after the conclusion of the seminar. A number of policy briefs on important themes was also brought out, these were disseminated widely both through print and electronic media. A volume containing selected and revised papers was also brought out.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON EDITED BOOK "LABOUR IN GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS IN ASIA"



Organisers:

IHD along with the India International Centre

Date:

2 December 2016, New Delhi

The Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and the India International Centre organised a discussion on the Book "Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia". The book, edited by Dev Nathan, Meenu Tewari and Sandip Sarkar has been published by Cambridge University Press.

The book is a case study of labour in global value chains, and out-sourced production, in a number of sectors. These sectors range from low-knowledge and labour-intensive segments, such as garments, agro-foods and tourism, medium-knowledge segments- automobile and electronic hardware to high knowledge segments- IT, software services. The case studies cover a number of countries- like Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Sri-Lanka and Vietnam. The book tries to

identify spaces for progressive action and policies in the current laissez-faire GVC-linked global environment.

Professor Dev Nathan, Visiting professor, IHD introduced the book at the event. This was followed by presentations by the editors of the book. A panel discussion was also held at the event where panellists including Renana Jhabvala, Chairperson, SEWA

Bharat addressed the gathering and presented their thoughts on the issues the book highlights.

Some of the impressions that were articulated at the panel discussion included that of Professor Jhabvala, who found the book enlightening and said that the book provides conceptual clarity to the analysis (of labour in GVCs). Dr. Sher Verick, Deputy Director, ILO, New Delhi said that the topic of labour standards in GVCs is something that is important for the ILO, and this book contributes substantially to that discussion

The Panel Discussion was chaired by Professor Deepak Nayyar, Emeritus Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The panellists endorsed the book as a work that will set the framework for the analysis of labour issues in GVCs for some time to come. It was also noted that the book is an example of careful empirical work; which the writers use to draw stylized facts, and build an analytical structure.

58TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS



Organisers:

Department of Humanities and Social Science, IIT Guwahati

In collaboration with:

OKD Institute of Social Change and Development and Tata Institute of Social Science, Guwahati

Date:

24-26 November 2016,
IIT Guwahati

The 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) was held in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Guwahati and OKD Institute for Social Change and Development, Guwahati.

Professor Ajit Ghose, National Fellow, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi (Formerly of ILO, Geneva) was the Conference President.

The delegates and participants in the Conference comprised of approximately 400 distinguished social scientists, trade union leaders, representatives from industry and international organizations, government officials and national and international

policy planners. The themes for discussion during the technical sessions of the Conference were:

- Labour Market Institutions and Regulations
- Wages in India: Structure, Trends and Determination
- Education, Employment and Labour Markets

More than hundred and fifty presentations on the above three themes were made during the conference along with some special panels.

The Institute for Human Development organised one panel during the Conference which was a Special Session on “Macro-Economic Impact of MGNREGA in India: An Analysis in CGE Modeling Framework”.

SPECIAL SESSION ON “MACRO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MGNREGA IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS IN CGE MODELING FRAMEWORK”

Organiser:

Institute for Human Development,
New Delhi

Date & Venue:

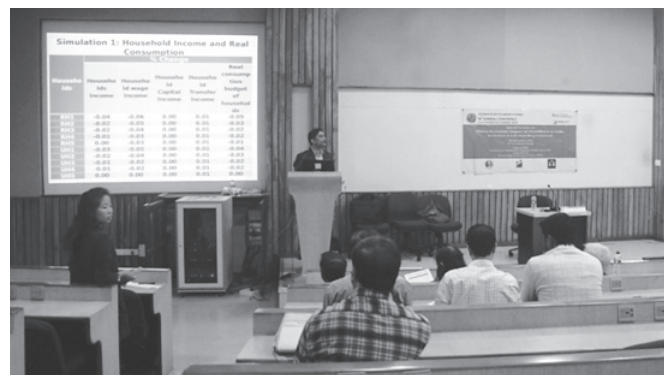
26 November 2016, IIT, Guwahati

The session was based on the key findings of a study conducted by IHD, New Delhi on the macro-economic impacts of MGNREGA in India, the study was conducted with support from Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP).

The presentation on the study was made by Dr. Akhilesh Sharma, Faculty, IHD. The session was chaired by Ms. Aparajita Sarangi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Noted economists and experts like Professor Abhijit Sen of JNU, Professor D N Reddy, Visiting Professor, IHD, Dr. Sher Verick, Deputy Director, ILO DWT/CO, India, Professor Atul Sarma, Chairman of OKDISCD, Guwahati and Visiting Professor, IHD, Mr. J D Ekka, Commissioner, Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Assam and others participated in the panel discussion and enriched its deliberations.

The main points of discussion at the Session were the following-

- The main findings of the study were highlighted such as MGNREGA's positive impact on real GDP at basic prices, GDP at basic prices, wage rate of the semi-skilled labour, supply of unskilled labour, households income, real consumption budget of households, demand for composite labour, and imports of products
- The study recommended MGNREGA over alternative policy scenarios that are not



beneficial to the economy as well as households income, particularly the poor

- The limitations of CGE modelling particularly assumptions about closures and parameters in the model was acknowledged but its merit as an approach to analyse policies at the macro level and discerning external shocks to the economy were given credit
- It was suggested that a few more counterfactuals like cash transfer schemes, expenditure on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and National Rural Livelihood Mission can be added in the study
- Suggestions for improving the model were made by incorporating the mobility of capital across the sectors and disaggregation of capital between land and capital
- The limitations of the CGE model in capturing the institutional aspects and implementation issues were also raised
- Incorporating dynamic CGE model for bringing out better policy implications was also suggested

IHD SEMINAR SERIES

1. *Seminar Title:*
Decentralisation and Governance at Primary Level of Education – A Study of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh

Speaker:

Dr. Ambar Zahara, Consultant, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

Date:

26 August 2016



2. *Seminar Title:*
Persistence of Informality in India: A Mark of Capital's Weakness or Expansion?

Speaker:

Prof. Saumya Chakrabarti, Associate Professor of Economics, Visva-Bharati (Central University), Santiniketan

Date:

27 February 2017



3. *Seminar Title:*
"The Security of Agency: Towards a Sociology of Poverty"

Speaker:

Prof. Geoff Wood, Emeritus Professor, University of Bath

Date:

16 March 2017





ACTIVITIES OF RESEARCH STAFF

AJIT GHOSE

Work Published

- 2016, India Employment Report 2016, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Resource Person at Academic Events

- 2016, Discussant, Workshop on ‘The Future of Work’, organized by Werrner Eichhorst, Director of Labour Policy Europe, Institute for Labour Economics, IZA, Bonn
- 2016, Conference President, 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Guwahati
- 2016, Speaker, Roundtable Discussion on Labour Reforms in India, Indian Council of Research in International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi
- 2016, Chairperson, Panel Discussion on “Manufacturing and Jobs in India”, 99th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
- 2017, Chairperson, Conference on Services Sector Growth, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
- 2017, Speaker, Colloquium on “Doing Development Studies in India”, organized by the School of Development Studies, Ambedkar University, New Delhi

- 2017, Panelist, Book Discussion on Saumya Chakrabarti’s “Inclusive Growth and Social Change”, organized by Development Study Group, Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, New Delhi

Media Column

- “Futility of ‘High Frequency’ Job search”, Business Standard, July 29, 2017, http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/futility-of-high-frequency-jobs-data-117072900689_1.html
- “The pros and cons of the RBI rate cut”, Business Standard, July 3, 2017, http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/the-pros-and-cons-of-rbi-rate-cut-117070301309_1.html

AKHILESH K SHARMA

Working Papers

- 2017, Co-authored with Atul Sarma, Charanjit Kaur & Deeksha Tayal, “Macro-Economic Impact of MGNREGA in India: An Analysis in CGE Modelling Framework”, PEP Working Paper WP 2017-11
- 2015, Co-authored with Atul Sarma & M. R. Saluja, “Economic Impact of Social Protection Programmes in India: An Illustrative Exercise in Social Accounting Matrix Framework”, SARNET Working Paper 1/2015

Journal Article

- 2016, Co-authored with M. R. Saluja & Atul Sarma, “Macroeconomic Impact of Social Protection Programmes in India”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 51(24) pp: 121-126

Organisation of seminars/conferences/workshops on behalf of the Institute

- 2016, Organiser, A Special Session on ‘Macro-Economic Impact of MGNREGA in India: An Analysis in CGE Modelling Framework’, at the 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, IIT Guwahati, Assam
- 2017, Organiser, Consultative Workshop on ‘Maternity and Child Health Services in Bihar’, organised by The Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna.

ALAKH N. SHARMA

- Offered position of Fellow of Global Labor Organization, USA
- Member of Expert Group of the 5th Annual Employment- Unemployment Survey

Director/co-director of the following Ongoing Projects/Research Programmes

- Job Search Methods and Recruitment Practices in Indian Labour Market, Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
- Uttarakhand Human Development Report & Vision Document and Policy Road Map for Incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals, Sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Uttarakhand.
- India Employment Report 2018: Regional Dimensions of Labour Markets (Third in the Series of Employment Reports brought out biennially by IHD).

- Inclusive Development of Bihar, being conducted and supported by various agencies.

Completed Projects

- Employment and Social Protection for Inclusive Growth in South Asia, Sponsored by IDRC (Canada), ILO and ESCAP, 2016.
- Rural-Urban Linkage and Urban Development in Bihar, Sponsored by International Growth Centre, London School of Economics, 2016.
- Co-Team Leader, Assam Human Development Report 2016, prepared by OKD Institute and Institute for Human Development

Organisation of Conferences

- International Conference on "Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Jharkhand: Opportunities and Challenges" 29-31 July, 2016
- International Conference on “Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for Better World”, June, 2016, New Delhi, Supported by World Bank.

Public Lecturers

- Delivered lecture on “Higher Education and Development with special reference to Jharkhand”, Address as Guest of Honour on the occasion of the convocation of the Sido Kano Murmu University, Dumka, Jharkhand, January 2017

Research Works/ Publications

- South Asia Labour and Employment Report 2016 (Principal Author), Oxford University Press (forthcoming)
- Gerry Rodgers, Sunil K. Mishra and Alakh N. Sharma, “Four decades of village studies and surveys in Bihar” in “Longitudinal Research

in Village India: Methods and Findings”, Edited by Himanshu, Praveen Jha and Gerry Rodgers, Oxford University Press.

- Challenge of Creating Jobs for Youth in India co-authored by Balwant Singh Mehta, Fellow, Institute for Human Development published by YOJANA, a Development Monthly in its June 2017 issue (Indian Youth : Emerging Power)
- Social Inclusion through Social Protection Programmes (co-authored with Akhilesh Sharma and Taniya Chakrabarty), published by YOJANA, a Development Monthly in its May 2016 issue

Paper Presentations

- Participated as ICSSR nominee in the Symposium on Sustainable Prosperity, Well-being and Innovation held during 9-10 June at Helsinki, Finland, Europe.
- Presentation on ‘Labour Reforms in India: Emerging Perspectives and Directions for Reforms’ in the Session on Labour Market Regulation during ILO/IZA Conference on Assessing the effects of labour market reforms, 10-11 March, 2016.

AMITABH KUNDU

Book Chapter

- 2017, “Re-urbanisation: An Alternate Development Paradigm”, in the Contemporary Urban Conundrum,
- (eds.) Sujata Patel and Omita Goyal, India International Centre, New Delhi

Journal Articles

- 2017, “Rural Urban Inequality in India”, Journal of the Association of Indian Social Science Institutions, (Special Issue on Urban Development)

- 2016, “Exclusionary Growth, Poverty and India’s Emerging Urban Structure, Social Change, Sage, 2014 2016, “Poverty and Poverty Line under the Changed Perspective of Tendulkar Committee and thereafter”, Sarvekshana, 2016
- 2016, Co-authored with Lopamudra Ray Saraswati, “South–south mobility: Economic and health vulnerabilities of Bangladeshi and Nepalese migrants to India”, Area Development and Policy, Vol. 1(2)

Media column

- 2017, “Demonetisation: Accusations versus Expectations”, Geography and You,

Editorial

- 2017, Guest Editor, Special Issue on Urban Development, IASSI Quarterly journal, Guest Editor, IASSI, New Delhi

ARJUN KUMAR

Book Chapter

- 2017, Co-authored with Simi Mehta, Arjun Kumar and Rattan Lal, “Soils and Waste Management in Urban India”, in Urban Soils, CRC Press Taylor & Francis, USA

Journal Articles

- 2016, “Disparities and Deprivations in Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India: Aspects of Various Class Sizes of Towns and Cities, Poor – Non-Poor, Social Groups, Religious Groups and Livelihood Categories”, Sarvekshana, Journal of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), 100: 86-110, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
- 2016, “India’s Residential Rental Housing”, Economic & Political Weekly, Vol. 51(24) pp: 112-120

Resource Person at Academic Events

- 2016, Rapporteur, International Conference on Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Jharkhand: Challenges and Opportunities, organized by the Eastern Regional Centre of the Institute for Human Development(IHD), supported by ICSSR and ILO, Ranchi, Jharkhand
- 2016, Invited Participant, Urban Policy Dialogue 2016 on ‘Sustainable Development Goals’, organized by the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), Bengaluru

Teaching and Training

- 2016, Selected Participant, 3 week course on 'Unbundling Habitat', organized by IPE (Institute of Public Enterprise), CiRiC (Citizens Rights Collective) Actionaid, and SIPPA (South Institute for Public Policy and Action), Urban Action School, Hyderabad

Paper Presentations

- 2016, Presented on “Rural Households Access to Basic Amenities in India: Deprivation and Socio- economic Exclusions”, at the Second Annual International Conference on ‘Unfinished Legacy of Dr B.R. Ambedkar’, organised by the Center for Global Development and Sustainability (GDS), The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, MA, USA

ATUL SARMA

Teaching and Training

- 2016, LECTURED, at the International Training Programme on 'Managing Development & Social Protection in a Globalised Economy', V V Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA

Membership in Committees

- 2016, Distinguished Member of the Evaluation Committee, for Skoch Smart Governance Awards, Skoch Group

- 2016, ICSSR nominee, in the Search Committee for selection of Director of Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
- 2016, Member, Extended Centre Committee of the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)

Lecture and Addresses

- 2017, Delivered Foundation Day lecture, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
- 2017, Delivered Keynote address, at the National Seminar on Demonetisation, organized by the Centre for Management, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam

BALWANT MEHTA

Journal Articles

- 2017, “Performance of Mobile Phone Sector in India”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 52(14) 2017, “Inequality across Gender and Social Groups in India”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 52(8) 2017, “Women in Modern Industry in India”, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 2(5,) Springer Teaching and Training
- 2017, Delivered a lecture on “Structural Transformation and Women Employment in South Asia”, at the workshop on ‘Research Methods on Gender, Poverty and the Informal Economy’, V V Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA
- 2016, Delivered a lecture on “Historical Trend and Pattern of the Indian Labour Market” and on “Analysis of Labour Market Characteristics focusing on India”, at a Refresher Course in Economics, at the Academic Research Centre Building, University of Delhi, Delhi

Paper Presentation

- 2017, Presented on “Inequality among vulnerable social groups in India”, at the National Seminar on ‘Livelihood Challenges of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India: Emerging Issues’, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.

BHIM REDDY

Paper Presentations

- 2016, Presented jointly with Manoj Bandan on, “Exclusionary Urban Space: Class, Gender and Marginalities in Delhi”, at the Global Conference on ‘Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and policies for a better world’, organized by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) and the World Bank, New Delhi
- 2016, Presented jointly with Manoj Bandan on, “Women in Delhi: Risks, Rights and Perceptions”, at a workshop titled ‘Partnerships for Forward Looking Strategies on Women’s Safety and Rights in Delhi’, organized by Jagori, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- 2016, Presented jointly with Manoj Bandan on, “Poverty, Inequality and Violence: A study in Delhi”, at the Symposium on ‘Making Delhi an Inclusive City’, organized by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Department of Planning, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, New Delhi

DEV NATHAN

Book

- 2016, co-authored with MeenuTewari and Sandip Sarkar, Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press

Working Paper

- Dev Nathan and Harsh Juneja. 2017. “Identifying Good Practices for Building Capabilities in the Garment Industry,” ILO, New Delhi, February

Chapters in Books

- Dev Nathan, 2016, ‘Introduction’ in Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press Nazneen Ahmed and Dev Nathan., 2016, Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press.
- Yang Fuquan, Yu Yin and Dev Nathan, 2016, ‘The “Zero-fee” Tour: Price Competition and Chain Downgrading in Chinese Tourism,” Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press
- Yang Fuquan, Yu Xiaogang, Yu Yin, Govind Kelkar and Dev Nathan, Restricting Competition to Reduce Poverty: Impact of the Tourism Value Chain in an Upland Economy of China,” Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press
- Dev Nathan, 2016. “Governance Types and Employment Systems,” Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press
- MeenuTewari, Dev Nathan and Sandip Sarkar, 2016. “The Double Movement of Labour in the Re- formation of GVCs,” Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Cambridge University Press.

Journal Articles

- Dev Nathan, Abhishek Kumar. 2016. “Knowledge, Education and Labour Practices in India,” Economic and Political Weekly, September 3, 2016, %1, 36.
- Govind Kelkar, Dev Nathan, Patricia Mukhim, Rosemary Dzivichu, 2017. “Energy, Gender and Social Norms,” Economic and Political Weekly. 52, 1.

Resource Person at Academic Events

- Lead Author, in ICIMOD Chapter on Poverty and Vulnerability, in “Assessment of Himalaya-HinduKush Region.”

Lectures and Addresses

- Dev Nathan, 2017. “Keynote address: Globalization and Labour in India,” ICSSR-Vishwabharati University, March.
- Dev Nathan, 2016. Presentation on ‘Women and Energy: Cooking Fuel,’ in IUCN Webinar, September 2016.
- Dev Nathan, 2016. “The Value of Women’s Labour and Cooking Fuel Use,” in University of California, Berkeley, and Oxford University, Workshop on Gender and Energy in Kathmandu, August 2016.

Paper Presentation

- Dev Nathan, 2016. “Economic Encounters with the Anthropocene,” in IHD- Global Conference on “Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability,” June 2016.

GERRY RODGERS

Book

- 2016, co-authored with Vidhya Soundararajan, Patterns of Inequality in the Indian Labour Market, 1983- 2012, IHD and Academic Foundation

Journal Articles

- 2016, Co-authored with A.F. Barbosa and V. Soundararajan, “Regional Inequality Compared: The Cases of India and Brazil”, Indian Journal of Economics, Special Centennial Issue, Vol. 96(383)
- 2016, “T.S.Papola and the Development of Labour Economics in India”. In International Labour Review, Vol. 155(1)
- 2016, “Inequality and the Labour Market: Comparing India and Brazil”, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 59(1)

Lectures and Addresses

- 2017, Lecture on “Bihar's Development in Comparative Perspective”, at ADRI International Conference on 'Bihar and Jharkhand : Shared History to Shared Vision', Patna

Teaching and Training

- 2016, Lecture, at the refresher programme to the Indian Statistical Officers, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

J KRISHNAMURTY

Journal Article

- 2016, ‘The Indian Journal of Economics: looking back at the early years’, Indian Journal of Economics, April, Vol. 96(383)

Media Column

- ‘Looking Back at a Hundred Years of Research in Indian Economics’, 24 February, 2017, The Wire; <https://thewire.in/111666/hundred-years-of-research-indian-economics/>

JANINE RODGERS

Journal Article

- 2016: ‘Drivers of change in the status of women in Bihar’, Indian Journal of Economics, Special Centennial Issue, Vol. 97(384)

Lecture and Addresses

- 2017, ‘Feminisation of agriculture: Drivers and constraints, Silver Jubilee Lecture XXI, International conference on 'Bihar and Jharkhand: Shared history to shared vision', Patna

MANOJ BANDAN BALSAMANTA

Paper Presentations

- 2016, Presented jointly with Bhim Reddy on, “Exclusionary Urban Space: Class, Gender and Marginalities in Delhi”, at the Global Conference on ‘Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and policies for a better world’, organized by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) and the World Bank, New Delhi
- 2016, Presented jointly with Bhim Reddy on, “Women in Delhi: Risks, Rights and Perceptions”, at a workshop titled ‘Partnerships for Forward Looking Strategies on Women’s Safety and Rights in Delhi’, organized by Jagori, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- 2016, Presented jointly with Bhim Reddy on, “Poverty, Inequality and Violence: A study in Delhi”, at the Symposium on ‘Making Delhi an Inclusive City’, organized by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Department of Planning, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, New Delhi

PREET RUSTAGI

Books and Monographs

- 2016, ‘Labour and Development: Essays in honour of Professor Papola’, co-edited with K.P. Kannan, and Mamgain, published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- 2017, ‘Sanitation, Water and Hygiene: Strengthening Community-Centred and Gender Responsive Provisioning’, co-authored with Sunil Kumar Mishra, Deeksha Tayal, Nandini Mukherjee and Preeti Singh, published by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR)

Chapter in Book

- 2017, “Employment, Education and Aspirations of Urban Middle Class Women in

India”, in Locating Gender in the New Middle Class in India, (eds.) Manjeet Bhatia, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla

Journal Article

- 2016, “Demand for and Supply of Domestic Workers in Delhi: Need for Recognition and Workers’ Rights”, Labour and Development, Special Issue on Gender, Work and Development, Vol. 23(2)

Membership in Committees/Commissions/Policy Making Bodies

- 2013–15; and 2016-2018, Member, Research and Advisory Group, Centre for Gender and Labour, VVG National Labour Institute, NOIDA
- 2016-Present, Board Member, Governing Body, Institute for Development Studies, Jaipur
- 2016-Present, Faculty representative for the Institute for Human Development (ICSSR-recognised social science research institute), New Delhi
- 2016-2018, Member, Selection Committee, Women’s Studies and Development Centre, University of Delhi

Paper Presentation

- 2016, Presented jointly with Swati Dutta and Deeksha Tayal, “School Education in India and SDGs: Issues and Challenges”, at the National Seminar on ‘Indian Perspectives on Social Issues and Sustainable Development Goals: Policies, Prospects and Future Directions’, organised by the Council for Social Development, India International Centre, New Delhi

Organisation of Seminars/Conferences/Workshops on behalf of the Institute

- 2016, Resource person, at the Dissemination workshop on ‘Domestic Workers Employers’, organized by IHD with support from ILO, New Delhi

- 2016, Co-ordinator, Indian Association for Women's Studies-Indian Society of Labour Economic Panel on 'Paid Domestic Workers: Challenges and Learnings', at the Annual ISLE conference supported by ILO Work in Freedom project, Guwahati
- 2016, Organiser, ISLE-IAWS Panel discussion on 'Social Security and Informalisation of Labour', at the IAWS conference supported by ILO Work in Freedom project, Chennai

RIZWANUL ISLAM

Book Chapters

- 2016, "Employment Policy in Developing Countries with particular Focus on Economic Crises and their Aftermath", in Labour and Development: Essays in Honour of Prof. T.S. Papola, (eds.) Kannan, K.P.; Rajendra P. Mamgain and Preet Rustagi, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, pp. 63-103
- 2016, Co-authored three chapters in Bangladesh: Looking Beyond Garments - Employment Diagnostic Study, Asian Development Bank, Manila and the International Labour Organization, Geneva

Journal Articles

- 2017, Co-authored with Rushidan I. Rahman, "Bangladesh Employment and Labour Market Watch 2017", Centre for Development and Employment Research (CDER), Dhaka

Paper Presentations

- 2016, Presented on, "Labour Market Outcomes and Inclusive Development", at the International Seminar on 'Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development', organized by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
- 2016, Presented on, "Bangladesh Employment Diagnostic Study", at a seminar organized jointly by the Asian Development

Bank, ILO and the Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka

- 2017, Presented jointly with Rushidan I. Rahman on, "Bangladesh Employment and Labour Market Watch 2017", at a seminar organized jointly by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and the Centre for Development and Employment Research (CDER)

Media Column

- "Labour Market Outcomes and Inclusive Development: How is Bangladesh Faring", in The Financial Express, Anniversary Issue Part 2, 10 November 2016; https://epaper.thefinancialexpress-bd.com/?archieiv=yes&arch_date=10-11-2016#

Membership in Committees/Commissions/Policy Making Bodies

- 2016 -17, Member, Panel of Economists for the Seventh Five Year Plan of Bangladesh (Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh).

SANDIP SARKAR

Edited Book

- 2016, Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia, Co-edited with Dev Nathan, & Meenu Tewari, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi

Book Chapters

- 2016, Co-authored with Balwant Singh Mehta, "What do Workers Gain from being in a GVC? ICT in India", in Labour in Global Value Chain in Asia, (eds.) D. Nathan, M. Tewari and S. Sarkar, Cambridge University Press, pp. 450-478
- 2017, Co-authored with Dev Nathan and Balwant Singh Mehta, "Indian IT Firms: The Push for Innovation", in The Intangible

Economy, (eds.) D.K. Elms, A Hasaani and P Low, Cambridge University Press

Paper Presentation

- 2016, Presented on, “Employment Generation and Decent Work”, at the national consultations of SDGs ‘Industrialisation and Employment for Sustainable Growth in India’, organized by NITI Aayog and RIS, New Delhi

SARTHI ACHARYA

Book

- 2017, Co-authored with R Sittiroth, Moving Out of LDC- HDR for LAO PDR, UNDP Vientiane

Book Reviews

- 2016, On Changing Village in India, (eds.) Himanshu, P. Jha and G Rogers, Oxford University Press
- 2016, On Realising the Demographic Dividend: Policies to Achieve Inclusive Growth in India, Cambridge University Press

Resource Person at Academic Events

- 2016, Chairperson, Technical Session on ‘Wages and Earnings’, 58th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Guwahati
- 2016, Invited Delegate, SDG Conference, Bangkok,

Lecture and Addresses

- 2016, Guest Speaker, on the National Budget 2016-2017, Navbharat Times Lecture Series, Delhi University, New Delhi

Member in Policy Making Body

- 2011-2016, Member National Working Group on M&E, Cambodia

Paper Presentation

- 2016, Presented on “Wages of Manual Workers in India”, at the 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Guwahati

Consultation

- Honorary Consultant, SDG Planning framework Uttarakhand
- Honorary Consultant, HDR, Daman and Diu

SUNIL KUMAR MISHRA

Monograph

- 2017, Sanitation, Water and Hygiene: Strengthening Community-Centred and Gender Responsive Provisioning, co-authored with Sunil Kumar Mishra, Deeksha Tayal, Nandini Mukherjee, and Preeti Singh, Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) & Institute for Human Development (IHD), ISBN: 978- 81-88315-58-1

Working Paper

- 2016, Co-authored with Tanuka Endow, “Urban Development and Rural- Urban Linkages Case Study of Two Towns in Bihar”, IHD Working Paper WP 01/2016

Paper Presentations

- 2017, Presented on, “Deprivation among Tribal Children in India: A State Level Analysis”, at the National Seminar on ‘Livelihood Challenges of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India: Emerging Issues’, at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
- 2016, Presented on, “Food and Nutrition security in Jharkhand: A District Level Analysis”, at the International conference in Jharkhand, organised by Institute for Human Development (IHD), Ranchi

SWATI DUTTA

Journal Article

- 2016, Co-authored with M Mousumi, “Determinants of the Sustainability of the Microfinance Sector in India”, *Journal of Rural Development* Vol. 35(3) pp:507-52

Paper Presentations

- 2017, Presented on “Financing School Education in India”, at the 35th Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth, Jaipur
- 2016, Presented on “Education and Wage Inequality in India”, at the 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, organized by the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences IIT Guwahati in collaboration with OKD institute of Social Change and Development and Tata Institute of Social Sciences Guwahati, Guwahati
- 2016, Presented jointly with Tanuka Endow on “Ensuring Inclusive and Quality Education in Jharkhand”, at the International Conference on Inclusive and Sustainable Development, organized by the Eastern Regional Centre of Institute for Human Development, Ranchi
- 2016, Presented jointly with Preet Rustagi, and D Tayal on, “SDGs for School Education in India: Issues and Challenges”, at the National Seminar on ‘Indian Perspectives on Social Issues and Sustainable Development Goals: Policies, Prospects and Future Directions’, organised by the Council for Social Development, India International Centre, New Delhi

Unpublished Report Chapters

- 2016, Chapters on “Education” and the “Level of Living and Livelihood”, for the Daman and Diu Human Development Report, sponsored by the Government of Daman & Diu

TANUKA ENDOW

Book

- 2015, ‘Human Development in the Global South: Emerging Perspectives in the era of Post-Millennium Development Goals’, co-edited with Sumit Mazumdar and Mitu Sengupta, published by IHD and Manak

Working Paper

- 2016, “Urban Development and Rural–Urban Linkages: Case Study of Two Towns in Bihar”, IHD Working IHD WP 01/2016

Paper Presentations

- 2016, Presented on “Ensuring Inclusive and Quality Education in Jharkhand”, at the International Conference on ‘Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Jharkhand: Opportunities and Challenges’, Ranchi
- Presented on, “Potential of the Manufacturing Sector to Absorb Rural Labour: A Case Study of two Towns in Bihar”, (event name), at IPE Hyderabad
- 2015, Presented at the book launch of "Human Development in Global South: Emerging Perspectives in the Era of Post-MDG" co-edited with Sumit Mazumdar and Mitu Sengupta, at an event jointly with Department for International Development (DFID) and IPE-Global, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- 2015, Presented on “Learnings from Review of state schemes”, at the National Workshop on ‘Cash Transfers for Children’, organized jointly by UNICEF and Niti Aayog, New Delhi
- 2016, Made a poster presentation on a paper “Women’s agency and Human development indicators of children”, at the Third Annual India Human Development Survey for Data Users’ Conference, organized by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) , Neemrana Fort, Rajasthan

Policy Brief

- 2016, State Policy Briefs for cash transfer schemes, submitted to UNICEF 2016, Delhi Policy Brief for Delhi Chair

ANNEXURES

- Board, Committees, Researchers and Administration
- Balance Sheet

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman

Prof. S.R. Hashim
Former Member Secretary,
Planning Commission and Former Chairman,
Union Public Service Commission

Members

Prof. Y.K. Alagh
Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat and
Former Union Minister

Professor Neerja Gopal Jayal
Professor,
Centre for the Study of Law and Governance,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Dr. Shyam B. Menon
Vice Chancellor,
Dr. Ambedkar University, New Delhi

Prof. R. Radhakrishna
Chairman, Centre for Economic and Social Studies
(CESS), Hyderabad and Former Chairman, National
Statistical Commission

Prof. S. Mahendra Dev
Director and Vice Chancellor
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research,
Mumbai

Prof. Ravi S. Srivastava
Professor, Centre for the Study of Regional
Development School of Social Science,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Mr. Shakti Sinha, IAS (Retd.)
Director, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library,
New Delhi

Prof. Deepak Nayyar
Emeritus Professor,
Jawaharlal Nehru University and
Former Vice Chancellor,
Delhi University and
Former Chief Economic Advisor,
Govt. of India

Dr. Rajiv Kumar
Senior Fellow,
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

Prof. Jeemol Unni
Professor,
Ahmedabad University, Gujarat

Dr. Sudipto Mundle
Emeritus Professor,
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy,
New Delhi

Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia
Professor, Faculty of Economics
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

Prof. Preet Rustagi
Professor,
Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

Member Secretary

Dr. Alakh N. Sharma
Professor & Director
Institute for Human Development

COMMITTEES

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Prof. Atul Sarma
Visiting Professor
Institute for Human Development

Members

Prof. Sudipto Mundle
Emeritus Professor
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy

Shri Vijay Kumar
Former Deputy Comptroller and
Auditor General of India

Shri Sanjay Kumar Agrawal
Chartered Accountant

Member-Secretary

Dr. Alakh N. Sharma
Institute for Human Development

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

Chairman

Prof. Ravi Srivastava
Professor, Centre for the Study of Regional
Development School of Social Science,
Jawaharlal Nehru University

Member

Prof. Atul Sarma
Visiting Professor
Institute for Human Development

Dr.(Ms) Sudha Shrotria
Sr. Adviser, Administration

Dr. Preet Rustagi
Professor
Institute for Human Development
Member-Secretary

Dr. Alakh N. Sharma
Institute for Human Development

FACULTY & RESEARCHERS

Dr. Alakh N. Sharma
Professor & Director

Dr. Sandip Sarkar
Professor

Dr. Preet Rustagi
Professor

Dr.(Ms) Sudha Shrotria
ICSSR Senior Fellow

Dr. Sant Lal Arora
ICSSR Senior Fellow

Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra
Associate Fellow

Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta
Fellow

Ms. Amrita Datta
Fellow

Dr. Bhim Reddy
Fellow

Dr. Somjita Laha
Fellow

Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Sharma
Associate Fellow

Dr. Disha Tewari Gupta
Associate Fellow

Dr. Mythri Prasad
Associate Fellow

Dr. Suparna Pal
Associate Fellow

Dr. Swati Dutta
Associate Fellow

Mr. Manoj Bandan Balsamanta
Senior Research Associate

Mr. Subodh Kumar
Research Assistant

Mr. Vikas Dubey
Research Assistant

Ms. Anisha Yadav
Research Assistant

Ms. Tarini J. Shipurkar
Research Assistant

Visiting Faculty

Dr. Rajesh Shukla
Visiting Professor

Dr. Sheila Bhalla
Visiting Professor

Dr. Dipak Mazumdar
Visiting Professor

Dr. J. Krishnamurty
Visiting Professor

Dr. Atul Sarma
Visiting Professor

Ms. Janine Rodgers
Senior Visiting Fellow

Dr. Mitu Sengupta
Senior Visiting Fellow

Dr. Ajit Ghose
Visiting Professor

Dr. Gerry Rodgers
Visiting Professor

Dr. Charu Garg
Visiting Professor

Professor Amitabh Kundu
Visiting Professor

Dr. Dev Nathan
Visiting Professor

Dr. Tanuka Endow
Visiting Fellow

Prof. Rizwanul Islam
Visiting Professor

Dr. Pradeep Kr. Panda
Visiting Professor

Prof. Sarthi Acharya
Visiting Professor

Dr. Arjun Kumar
Visiting Fellow

PROGRAMME, ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNICATION

Ms. Priyanka Tyagi

Senior Manager
(Programme, Administration
and Communication)

Ms. Jyoti Girish

Executive Officer and
Secretary to the Director

Dr. Ramashray Singh

Admin. & Programme Coordinator

Mr. Shri Prakash Sharma

Admin. Associate & Cashier

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Sharma

Admin. Assistant

Mr. Vijay Kumar Lal

IT Executive

Mr. Avinash Kumar Singh

Admin./Communication Assistant

Mr. P.K. Mishra

Librarian and Admin. Assistant

Finance

Mr. Shyam Kumar

Accounts Officer

Mr. Usman Khan

Accountant

Multi Tasking Staff

Mr. Rajeev Ranjan

Mr. Phalguni Singh

Mr. S.S. Rawat

Ms. Babli

IHD EASTERN REGIONAL CENTRE

Faculty

Dr. Harishwar Dayal
Hony. Director

Mr. Anjor Bhaskar
Research Fellow

Dr. Indu B. Sinha
ICSSR Senior Fellow

Visiting Faculty

Dr. Marcus Barla
Visiting Fellow

Research Staff

Mr. B. K. N. Singh
Research Associate

Mr. Avirup Mukherjee
Research Associate

Ms. Devika Modi

Research Associate Administration and Programme

Mr. Ashwani Kumar
Programme and Admin. Coordinator

Mr. Amit Kumar
MIS Executive

Ms. Vandana Kumari
Office Assistant

Multi Task Staff

Ms. Marry Toppo

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

	Schedule	As At 31.03.2017	(In INR) As At 31.03.2016
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus Fund	1	1,269,697	1,674,100
Research & Development Fund		17,371,274	17,371,274
Programme Fund		9,308,809	9,308,809
Surplus - As per Income and Expenditure Account		16,369,503	11,381,664
Current Liabilities & Provisions			
Unspent balances of the running projects	2	20,171,696	14,642,106
Sundry Creditors & Other Payable	3	1,038,176	1,005,348
Expenses Payable	4	3,214,721	4,142,542
Statutory Dues	5	1,731,462	1,023,694
Provision for Gratuity	6	4,669,905	4,063,282
Total		75,139,208	64,612,818
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	7	5,556,574	6,004,542
Investments	8	45,506,082	36,414,268
Current Assets, Loans and Advances			
Cash & Bank Balances	9	(1,272,992)	428,361
Grant Recoverable	2	16,846,976	15,256,360
Project Advances	10	669,178	872,203
Other Loans & Advances	11	2,529,496	818,201
TDS Recoverable		5,303,893	4,818,883
Total		75,139,208	64,612,818

Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts

17

Schedules referred to 1 to 17 above forms an integral part of the Financial Statement

As per our report of even date

For Prakash K Prakash

Chartered Accountants

FRN 000415N

Prakash Gupta

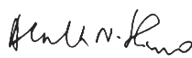
Partner

M.No. 080320

Place : New Delhi


Date: 15/09/2017

For Institute for Human Development



(Prof. Alakh N. Sharma)

Director



(Piyanka Tyagi)

Sr. Manager

Admin & Comm.

(M.Usman Khan)

Accounts Officer



INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Particulars	H.O.	Ranchi	Total	FCRA	(In INR)		
					Current Year	Previous Year	
INCOME							
Research Projects/ Programme Grants	2	43,641,178	3,999,550	47,640,728	21,997,636	69,638,364	69,969,972
Interest Income	12	433,005	59,554	492,559	-	492,559	406,620
Other Income	13	765,254	-	765,254	-	765,254	267,451
		<u>44,839,437</u>	<u>4,059,104</u>	<u>48,898,541</u>	<u>21,997,636</u>	<u>70,896,178</u>	<u>70,644,043</u>
EXPENDITURE							
Research , Seminar & Programme Expenses	14	35,117,911	2,474,435	37,592,346	21,997,636	59,589,982	63,096,707
Salaries and Allowances	15	2,566,961	251,110	2,818,071	-	2,818,071	2,110,949
Administrative and Other Expenses	16	2,503,576	250,000	2,753,576	-	2,753,576	2,188,135
Depreciation		552,606	194,103	746,709	-	746,709	857,835
Unrecoverable Expenditure of the completed Project written Off		-	-	-	-	-	4,699.00
		<u>40,741,054</u>	<u>3,169,648</u>	<u>43,910,702</u>	<u>21,997,636</u>	<u>65,908,339</u>	<u>68,258,325</u>
Surplus/ Deficit (-) for the year		4,098,383	889,456	4,987,839	(0)	4,987,839	2,385,718
Add: Surplus brought forward from last year		10,375,698	1,005,967	11,381,665	-	11,381,664	8,995,946
Balance of Surplus transferred to Balance Sheet		<u>14,474,081</u>	<u>1,895,422</u>	<u>16,369,503</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>16,369,502</u>	<u>11,381,664</u>

Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts 17

Schedules referred to above 1 to 17 forms an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Prakash K Prakash

Chartered Accountants

FRN 000415H

Prakash Gupta

Partner

M.No. 098320

Place: New Delhi

Date: 15/09/2017



For Institute for Human Development

Alakh N. Sharma

(Prof. Alakh N. Sharma)
Director

Pratyanka Tyagi
(Sr. Manager Admin & Comm)

(M. Usman Khan)
Accounts Officer



