

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2017-18



INSTITUTE FOR  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
84, Functional Industrial Area (FIE)  
Patparganj, Delhi-110092  
Email: [mail@ihdindia.org](mailto:mail@ihdindia.org)  
Website: [www.ihdindia.org](http://www.ihdindia.org)

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## *From the Director's Desk*

The year 2017-18 was both a testing and successful year for the Institute for Human Development (IHD). It was a difficult year as we lost an important senior colleague Prof. Preet Rustagi due to critical illness. Her sudden loss was a major void both emotionally and in the work spirit of the Institution. However, we have performed considerably in terms of activity progress and recognition gained by the organisation through research activities, publications and academic events. This performance, it may be noted, is in spite of the fact that there was a major disruption in the activity of the Institute as it had to be relocated to a new place. Now, with the completion of 20 years of its existence, the institute can claim to have accomplished both experience and excellence in undertaking quality research spanning many dimensions of human development through continuous efforts of committed researchers and administrative staff.

We, at the Institute, were successful in completing 9 projects and are putting best of our efforts in 21 ongoing projects. In the list of completed projects, one of our major achievements was the preparation and submission of “Uttarakhand Vision 2030” with the underlying objective of providing a policy road map for incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the development mandate of Uttarakhand. During the year, the Ministry of Labour entrusted our institute, the responsibility of reviewing the functioning and activities of VV Giri National Labour Institute (VVG NLI) for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. An IHD evaluation team, specifically set-up for the purpose successfully submitted the report.

The year was also marked by empanelment of our institute as the National Level Monitor (NLM)/ National Level Field Verification Agency (NLFVA) by the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Under this we are assigned the task of monitoring the implementation status of various schemes and programmes of the ministries, on a regular basis through field verification by designated research team of IHD

The Institute organized two important academic events aimed at discussing developmental issues by bringing academicians, researchers and policy makers on a common platform. In July 2017, a Round Table on “Universal Basic Income: Emerging Perspectives” was organized at the India International Center, with the support of International Labour Organisation (ILO). Mr. Bibek Debroy, Member, NITI Aayog delivered the inaugural speech. The leading proponents of the Universal Basic Income (UBI), Prof. Pranab Bardhan and Prof. Vijay Joshi also participated in the Round Table and presented their views. A special issue on *Universal Basic Income* based on the proceedings of this Roundtable was brought by the Institute's flagship journal the *Indian Journal of Human Development* (published by Sage) in December 2017.

In December 2017, the 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) was held at Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. The Conference was organised by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram in collaboration with the Department of Economics, Kerala University and the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram. The Conference president was Professor S. Mahendra Dev, Director and Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. Professor D. Narayana, Director, GIFT was the Conference Organizing Secretary. Our Institute organized four events during the conference, which revolved around the themes of Migration and Development; Regional Dimension of Labour Market and Inequality; Employment challenges in South Asia; and Fourth Industrial Revolution and Employment.

The Institute also feels elated by extending its academic excellence through book publications. It has three books to its credit this year: “Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil” by Alexandre de Freitas Barbosa, Maria Cristina Cacciamali and Gerry Rodgers, published by Cambridge University Press. It is based on a comparative international study conducted by our Institute in collaboration with CEBRAP, São Paulo. Another book “Employment, Social Protection, and Inclusive Growth in South Asia” was edited by Dev Nathan and Akhilesh K. Sharma and published by South Asia Press. “Development with Global Value Chains” was edited by Dev Nathan, Meenu Tewari and Sandip Sarkar and published by Cambridge University Press.

I congratulate the institute and its research staff for these achievements and hope to take forward our expertise through undeterred determination and commitment.

## *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 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.

### **Main Research Areas**

- Growth, Labour Markets 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 issues pertaining to human development
- Networking with other institutions and organisations at the international, national and regional 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 250 research projects, sponsored by national and international organisations as well as state and central governments. IHD organised over 200 seminars, workshops, conferences and policy dialogues and implemented training and capacity building activities, including a Ph.D. programme. The Institute also participates in a wide range of networks, in India and abroad, particularly in South Asia. IHD has developed a number of competencies, the salient ones being:

- Research in the core dimensions of human development—Livelihoods, Education and Health
- Primary survey-based research to analyse policy impact and social and economic change
- Capacity to mobilise State and non-State actors and engage them in policy debates;
- Ability to provide a critical and independent view on development issues;
- Conversion of research findings into educational and training material;
- Networking at national and international levels;
- High quality publications besides two leading journals: The Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE) and the Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD).



## RESEARCH PROJECTS (2017-18)

- **Completed Projects for the Year 2017-18**

**Preparation of Vision Document & Policy Road Map for Incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals**

*Sponsor/s: Planning Department, Government of Uttarakhand*

*Project Director: Professor Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Tanuka Endow*

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enshrined in 2030 Agenda adopted by 193 Member States at the United Nation represents a new global development agenda. 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 Institute had 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 was to prepare a vision document and a policy road map for implementation of the SDGs and for its incorporation in the development mandate of Uttarakhand. Apart from the fifteen-year vision, a three-year Action Plan document has also been prepared.

The Vision document for Uttarakhand aims at helping the state government to prioritize the sustainable development agenda at the State and the local level and help in mainstreaming the agenda into the State plans, strategies and budgets. It will help in awareness generation amongst all the relevant actors and in identification of critical constraints and preparation of a policy road map to meet the SDG targets and ensure that the implementation process remains partnership based, fully inclusive, transparent and accountable. This will lead to an integration of the three pillars of sustainable development— social, economic, and environmental for

inclusive growth reaching out to the poorest of the poor within the policy objectives in different sectors and the developmental mandate of the State.

The framework adopted for the Vision document for Uttarakhand envisaged people at the centre of the development process. The 17 SDGs were categorized into four groups for ease of analysis, each of which contributed towards enhancement of the development process for the people of Uttarakhand. The four categories include:

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

Individual SDGs were discussed along with targets (provided by the UN) and state-level indicators were devised for the state for each target. The analysis included baseline values for the indicators, along with vision for 2030 as well as short-term (2019-20) and medium term (2023-24) targets. After discussing each Goal, considering the baseline situation, the existing challenges for achieving the 2030 vision and the strategies were discussed. Discussion also happened around the important sectors as growth drivers and enablers for the government. The financial implications of attaining the Vision 2030 for the Uttarakhand state were also deliberated. The final report was submitted to the Planning Department, Government of Uttarakhand.

### **Evaluation of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute's professional activities during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17**

*Sponsor/s: V V.Giri National Labour Institute*

*Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma*

The National Labour Institute (NLI) was set up in July 1974 as an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, with the objective of providing training, research and education on labour issues. The Institute is involved in various aspects of labour related research, training and publication both in the organized and the unorganized sector. In 1995, the Institute

was renamed as the V V Giri National Labour Institute (VVG NLI) in honor of Shri V V Giri, the former President of India and a renowned trade union leader. Over the years, the Institute has been engaged in labour research and has conducted a number of training programmes towards enhancing the quality of work and work relations in various sectors. The Institute receives grant-in-aid from the Government of India. As per the Government of India's stipulation release of further grant to all autonomous institutions receiving grant-in-aid from the Government of India after the Twelfth Five Year Plan is subject to an independent review of its professional activities. Accordingly, this review is for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. It is in this context that the Ministry of Labour identified and assigned Institute for Human Development (IHD) for reviewing various activities undertaken by the VV Giri National Labour Institute and for evaluating its functioning for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17.

The IHD evaluation team comprised of the following members-

1. Professor S. R. Hashim, Chairman, IHD (Former Chairman Union Public Service Commission and former Member Secretary, Planning Commission)
2. Dr. Alakh N. Sharma, Professor and Director, IHD
3. Dr. (Ms) Sudha Shrotria, Senior Adviser, IHD and ICSSR Senior Fellow; (Formerly Joint Secretary to Government of India)
4. Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Sharma, Associate Fellow, IHD
5. Dr. Praveen Kumar Singh, Senior Consultant, IHD

The IHD team carried out a detailed review of the various professional activities of the VVG NLI during the aforementioned period, keeping in view the aims and objectives of the Institute as laid down in the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the Institute and the policy direction given by the Governing body of the Institute.

The approach adopted by the Evaluation team for conducting the review included discussions with the key personnel of the Ministry of Labour, meetings with the

Faculty and Officials of VVG NLI, visit to the Institute campus for on the spot study and assessment of infrastructure and facilities available to the trainees. The IHD team assessed and examined the relevant material, including the Annual Reports of the Institute and other published and unpublished work which reflected on the performance of the Institute. A Questionnaire was circulated to the faculty for eliciting information inter-alia on various aspects of Research and Training including the constraints, if any, faced by them in carrying out their respective assignments. The IHD team also evaluated the feedback received from the participants who had undergone training conducted by the Institute in the past. The Evaluation Report was submitted to the VV Giri National Labour Institute.

**Exploring Learning Achievement and Classroom Experience in English Medium Low Cost Private Schools: Does English as Medium of Instruction Act as Enabler or Barrier to Learning Achievement and What Are the Implications for Social Equity**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Tanuka Endow*

Despite expansion in elementary education since 1990-91, school completion rates in India remains poor at elementary levels and even worse at higher levels of education. Along with concerns about low school completion rates, there have been concerns about low levels of learning achievement. An important barrier to school participation and learning achievement is the barrier that a child faces when his/her mother tongue differs from the medium of instruction at school, since the child does not understand what is taught in class, leading to low levels of learning. A similar context, but largely under-researched, is the use of English as a medium of instruction in low cost private schools for students from low-income households who have familiarity with only vernacular languages. In this context, the study aimed at exploring some aspects of the classroom experience and learning achievement of children studying in primary levels in English medium, low cost private schools in urban areas, where typically the students belonged to low-income households. It explored 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 and whether the use of English in instruction and textbooks acts as a barrier for learning. The educational levels of the parents in such cases are usually low, leading many to spend from their limited resources on private tuition for their children. The study investigated the implications for social equity in the context of expenditure on private tuition, over and above the implications in terms of access to meaningful school education.

The present area of interest is relatively under-researched. Primary surveys were used 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) household survey, (ii) school survey, (iii) learning achievement tests and in-depth interviews with children and (iv) Focus Group Discussions with parents were used. Basic socio-economic data such as age, gender, occupation of head of family, education level of family members, asset positions and others was collected through the household surveys. A few schools in each slum area were visited for gathering information about the size of the school, number of classes, average class size for the primary level classes, pupil-teacher ratio, basic facilities, whether there is multi-grade teaching and incidence of dropping out. In addition, individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with the English teacher and/or the Principal. Some learning achievement tests were administered to some children in English subject for class 5-6 students. The tests focused on (i) comprehension and communication of what is included in the text-books (ii) comprehension and communication of the English language. In-depth interviews for children were held. FGDs were conducted to understand the perception of the parents regarding benefit/problems associated with the schooling process. It also helped in assessment of teachers and facilities at the school and provided information about the motivation behind sending the children to English medium LCPS, problems faced vis-à-vis fees for school and tuition, school teachers working private tutors and its implication, parents' perception about benefits from tuition and future plans for children (level of education to be completed, jobs).

## Empanelment with Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Institute for Human Development (IHD), is empanelled as an institutional National Level Monitor (NLM)/ National Level Field Verification Agency (NLFVA) with three ministries, namely (i) Ministry of Rural Development, (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and (iii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The institute undertakes regular monitoring of various schemes and programmes implemented by the ministries along with field verification, as deputed. It further also conducts verification of complaints/enquires related to any scheme/programme of serious nature.

Some of the schemes/programmes monitored include (i) MNREGS, (ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), (iii) PMGSY, (iv) Basic verification of Panchayat Jan-Mar 2018, (v) field verification of the Panchayats under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar and Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar, etc. Further, the institute collects quantitative and qualitative data both, at the household level and the village level through structured questionnaire/survey. This data is uploaded on the website by the institute itself. Additionally, a final report is submitted to the respective ministries with a copy to the district collectors with findings and policy recommendations.

The following projects were evaluated as the National Level Monitor during the year:

Sl.	Project name	Sponsored Ministry	Coverage
1	Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin and National Rural Drinking Water Programme	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GOI	6 districts (36 villages) in Himachal Pradesh- Kullu, Mandi, Shmila, Lahul and Spiti, Sirmaur, Solan
2	National Level Monitoring (Rural Development)	Ministry of Rural Development	Four Districts of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Unnao, Siddarth Nagar, Maharajganj)
3	Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin and National Rural Drinking Water Programme	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GOI	Seven Districts of Assam (Karimganj, Dhubri, Golaghat, Debrugarh, Jorhat, KarbiAnglong, Dhemaji)
4	Deen Dayal Upadhyay	Ministry of	13 Panchayat in Andhra

Sl.	Project name	Sponsored Ministry	Coverage
	Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar	Panchayati Raj	Pradesh and 12 Panchayat in Gujarat
5	National Level Monitoring (Rural Development)	Ministry of Rural Development	Six Districts of Madhya Pradesh (Sehore, Ujjain, Indore, Dhar, Alirajpur and Dewas)

### **Third Party Evaluation of Labour Welfare Scheme of Ministry of Labour and Employment**

*Sponsor/s: Ministry of Labour and Employment*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. I. C. Awasthi and Dr. Sandip Sarkar*

*Research Team: Mr. Shantanu Kant Dubey and Mr. Siddharth Dhote*

The objectives of the evaluation study was to undertake detailed review of the Labour Welfare Schemes namely, (i) housing subsidy given to beedi, non-coal mines and cinema workers (ii) scholarship provided to the wards of beedi, non-coal mines and cinema workers and, (iii) f health care facilities provided to beedi, non-coal mines and cinema workers and their dependents for the period 2012-13 to 2013-17 in order to determine their efficacy and suggest remedial measures.

The approach towards present scheme was based on appraisal of the above 3 components of the scheme. The analysis was based on secondary as well as primary data collected through field visits in four regional centres namely, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Kolkata and Ranchi. The evaluation team developed indicators for three components of the scheme through use of structured questionnaires that formed the basis for developing the framework. Further, the evaluation adopted mixed methods, combining quantitative and qualitative method (triangulation) in order to measure the effect, or impact of the scheme.

Based on the detailed analysis through secondary information and primary investigations conducted through qualitative approach, it was strongly recommended that all the components of the welfare scheme should continue and periodical evaluation should be conducted to make the scheme more effective and efficient. Some of the recommendations made by the study included (i) Issuance and

Renewal of Identity Card, (ii) Provision of Housing subsidy to beedi, non-coal mines and cinema workers, (iii) Scholarship provision for the wards of beedi, non-coal mines and cinema workers, and (iv) Healthcare facilities for beedi, non-coal mines and cinema workers and their dependents.

### **Study to Assess Shifts and Changes in Time Use Patterns among Women in Bihar**

*Sponsor/s: Population Council of India*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Preet Rustagi and Ms. Aditi Dixit*

*Research Assistant: Mr. Shantanu Kant Dubey*

The focus of the study was to analyse women's time use patterns and assessing changes within women's time-use patterns with their involvement in SHGs post HNS layering. The rationale behind this was to capture women's involvement/participation in livelihood avenues when these are interspersed with other household activities. The analyses of changes in women's time use patterns was examined in the forms of employment and other institutional factors that affect women's lives. Further, an attempt to factor in the influences of larger socio-economic changes and government/non-governmental interventions attentive to the specific context was also undertaken. Apart from this, the study also analysed attitude towards and perception of being an SHG member and integration of and benefits of HNS layering.

This study employed a qualitative approach to investigate Health, Nutrition and Sanitation (HNS) integration among Self Help Groups (SHG) in six villages of the state of Bihar. This included in-depth qualitative interviews and direct observation from the field visits. The research was conducted among women in the three study arms: SHGs with additional HNS layering, SHG villages, and non-SHG villages. The target groups identified for the study were women with children aged 0-2 years and women with children aged 2-10 years including older women as respondents. The selection of the villages was purposive to ensure maximum diversity in terms of socio-economic and agro-ecological contexts. Moreover, the selection of respondents in each of the villages was also purposive to ensure maximum diversity



in terms of their socio-religious class and caste backgrounds, family structures, migration from within the house (particularly adult male migration), and in terms of their work profiles, which included association with voluntary work.

The findings of the study indicated that the SHGs formed an integral part of women's work and life in maximum villages. However, the SHG network in the study villages was at different levels of maturity and hence, the gains from SHG membership, perceived and real, were also distinct. The principal reason for this was the degree of integration of the SHGs and the extent and nature of women's employment. In general, it was found that SHG attendance was better amongst women with more flexible work times, as in the case of self-employed women and informal home based workers. Due to the nature of this work, women were able to attend the meetings. In the case of female wage workers, women were often unable to find time to attend meetings. Many of the SHG leaders have thus been able to incorporate those women who usually do not find time, by allowing them to deposit their share of weekly deposits.

Another important finding was from the HNS intervention which focused on maternal and child health and nutrition and sanitation, undertaken in two of the study villages, namely, Masaurha and Sigodi. In the analysis, it was concluded that time-poverty is not the most crucial variable in women's ability to adopt better practices, but it constrained the time devoted to SHG meetings and as corollary to HNS trainings. In terms of the impact of HNS intervention, it had a differential impact across the two intervention villages and on several aspects. The most significant impact was observed on hand washing practices and the least impact was observed on women's nutrition. The bigger impact on women's health related understanding and practices was found in Sigodi than in Masaurha.

## **Study on Women's Status, Health and Family Planning in India**

*Sponsor/s: Population Foundation of India*

*Principal Researcher/s: Prof. Preet Rustagi*

*Research Team: Dr. Sunil Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta and Dr. Disha Tewari*

This study was a comprehensive, evidence-based resource for advocacy, with the central premise to determine the status of health among women across states and to make a comparison between different socio-economic strata. It also examined the awareness about family planning among women in the reproductive age group and the different methods followed across diverse socio-economic groups; the factors affecting the awareness and family planning practices among the women in the reproductive age group; and whether the family planning practices were affected by the status of women's empowerment.

A detailed secondary data-based analysis had been undertaken using all sources such as NFHS, NSS, Census, RG's office, DLHS, AHS, SRS, NCRB, MIS of MHFW and MWCD, IHDS. The study was a retrospective analysis of women's health and family planning in the country. The various topics discussed above included analysis of regional and socio-economic factors, women at different ages and marginalized groups. The report further analysed the trends and captured the changes over past few decades at an all India level by sectors (Total, Rural and Urban).

Some key observations of the study included the following:

- India has a better survival status for females after they have attained six years of age. Recent policy initiatives and gender-sensitization appeared to be a pragmatic step resulting in better indicators in the most adverse-outcome regions.
- Many states in India still accounted for higher proportion of girls getting married off by the age of 18 years. This seemed to be the major challenge and required better synergies across sectors and actors as even in states like West Bengal with specific programmes and multi-department interventions; under-age marriage among girls continues to be rife.

- Several EAG states registered steady increase in female literacy during 20 years between 1991 to 2011, but since they started with abominably low levels, they would continue to face the challenge to make even close to half of their womenfolk literate.
- India still has a number of states, where less than 30% of women/ girls are able to attend secondary education. The states with low secondary-educational attainment among girls/women correspond to the higher proportion of females getting married under the legal age. As of 2015-16 estimates, nearly 30-40% of the girls from these states were getting married before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

### **Women Entrepreneurs in the New Indian Middle Class: Macro and Micro Perspectives**

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

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Professor Jeemol Unni and Dr. Preet Rustagi*

*Research Team: Dr. Balwant Mehta and Dr. Swati Dutta*

The objective of this project report was two-fold. The first objective was to highlight the mainstream entrepreneurship journals and explore the number of papers published on women entrepreneurship in these journals till date. The second objective of the paper was to review the growth of the field and present an analysis of the literature review papers published on women entrepreneurship till 2016.

In order to analyse the leading research journals in the area of entrepreneurship with the main focus as women entrepreneurship, the research team considered e-databases like EBSCO, ProQuest and Google Scholar as the main source for articles. Following this, a second round of search was conducted for literature review articles published on women entrepreneurship in management and social science journals. In total, 19 relevant literature review articles were found on women entrepreneurship published from 1986 till May 2016.

In reviewing the literature, it was observed that initial studies on entrepreneurship primarily assumed male and female entrepreneurs to be the same and found no

explicit need for a separate investigation. As a result, research on women entrepreneurship did not develop as a distinct domain until the late 1990s to early 2000s.

The project report suggested using the lens of feminist theories to capture heterogeneity in women entrepreneurship research and extend existing entrepreneurial theories. It further recommended the need to study entrepreneurial processes of women founded business models and adoption of innovativeness in research method choices. Moreover, much of the collaborations in the women entrepreneurship area are still restricted within national boundaries and there is a need to build research as well as practice networks across transnational borders.

### **Evaluation of Farm Ponds (Dobhas) and its Impact on Livelihoods**

*Sponsor/s: Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Jharkhand*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Tanushree Kundu and Mr. Prashant Arya*

The State Government had taken up the construction of over one lakh Dobhas in Jharkhand in mission mode. In the wake of such target and an extensive and intensified scale of construction, with a little pre-existing research on the assets created under MGNREGA, the purpose of the study was to understand the impact of the construction of these dobhas on the livelihood of the people who are also the beneficiaries of this scheme.

This study undertook an impact assessment of construction of farm ponds or dobhas on the livelihood of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the asset constructed under the MGNREGA. A primary survey conducted by the IHD team specifically for this purpose formed the basis of the analysis. Mixed method approach was applied and the respondents were the direct beneficiaries of the Dobhas.

Some of the Findings include:

- Most of the ongoing, as well as completed projects lacked the basic minimum on-site facilities which are assured by the MGNREGA for the labourers.

- The productivity value of the MGNREGA assets was greatly reduced due to siltation and damaged stairs of the Dobhas which was reported to be a recurring problem and demanded a periodic restructuring of the Dobhas.
- Cases of delayed construction of Dobhas were reported mainly due to the lack of timely payment of wages because of incorrect bank account numbers which resulted in further delay in payment of wages to the workers.

### **Impact of CFT on implementation of MGNREGA**

*Sponsor/s: Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of Jharkhand*

*Principal Researcher/s: Mr. Prashant Arya and Dr. Tanushree Kundu*

The CFT project was initiated to address the gaps in the implementation of MGNREGA. It was converged with the MGNREGA and NRLM with the aim to enhance public participation, improve wage delivery system, improve the quality of assets, etc. The study was centered around understanding the impact of CFT and assessing the magnitude of success in implementing the MGNREGA activities as well as the extent to which it had achieved its deliverables.

The study was an exploratory study conducted by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) in two CFT blocks of Jharkhand. The analysis was based on the findings of a primary survey conducted by IHD apart from secondary data obtained from the MGNREGA portal. Mixed method approach was applied for collection of formation through primary survey, in-depth interviews and FGDs.

The CFT project emerged as a positive step towards effective implementation of the MGNREGA regarding employment generation as well as providing sustainable livelihood. It contributed a great deal towards plugging the loop holes in the implementation of MGNREGA. The greatest contribution of CFT had been in terms of awareness generation among the masses about their rights and entitlements under MGNREGA.

## **Risks and Investment in Education**

*Sponsor/s: International Growth Centre*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Alok Kumar*

*Research Team: Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra and Dr. Swati Dutta*

This study analyzed the effects of household income risk on schooling investment in rural Bihar. It addressed the following questions: Does household income risk reduce schooling investment? Does income risk have differential effect on schooling investment of male and female children? Does income risk adversely affect schooling investment of poor households more than richer households? It examined the effects of income risk on household schooling expenditure, time-spent by children in school and time-spent by children studying outside schooling hours.

The project undertook a unique primary survey to quantify income risk faced by households in twelve villages in six districts (two villages in each district) of Bihar and analyzed its effect on schooling investment. The survey consisted of a questionnaire for those in the age group of 5 to 17 years in the household as well as a family questionnaire.

Results reflected that income risk has significantly larger negative impact on schooling investment of low income households as compared to higher income households. This finding implies that income risk faced by poorer households is an important reason for low schooling investment and the persistence of low educational achievement and outcomes in Bihar, particularly for female children.

The study recommended that

- Public policies designed to reduce income risks are likely to have significant positive effect on schooling, particularly for female children.
- Microfinance institutions and NGOs can play an important role in the provision of insurance and information about labor market.
- Public investment in irrigation and better weather information can reduce income risk and encourage schooling investment.

## **System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN) Phase II and Preparation of Food & Nutrition Security Atlas (FNSA) for Bihar and Odisha**

*Sponsor: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) through BMGF  
Principal Researchers: Dr. Sunil Mishra and Ms. Swati Dutta*

Atlas of Sustainability of Food Security (2004) focused on the food security at the sub-state level. There were eight state reports which undertook district level analysis of food security based on a range of identified indicators such as availability, access and utilization. The report identified districts which are insecure in terms of food security indicators. Food and Nutritional security atlas for Odisha aimed at updating the previous exercise undertaken at the district level.

This report documents the food security situation in Bihar with the following underlying objectives:

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

Most of the variables chosen for the food and nutrition security index (FNS) were developmental variables. In order to calculate the food and nutrition security, all the variables were converted/arranged in same direction. FNS index was calculated only for the rural areas and it was constructed only for the district level. The district having a higher FNS index value was considered more food secure as compared to the districts with lower index value. Broadly two methods were adopted to find out the index value i.e. (1) Mean Standardization (MS) and Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

The primary focus of the report was on estimating food security at the district level in Odisha, identification of those districts which were at the lowest level and needed

specific policy interventions. Food security is dependent, in the first place, on availability of food. But in case adequate purchasing power is not available, household level access to food gets curtailed even if physical availability exists. Thus, access to food remains the second most important determinant of food security. However, even in the presence of these two determinants, unless adequate health status prevails at the household level, body absorption of food and its nutritional impact will suffer for the households concerned. Thus, the third basic component of food security refers to utilization of food. All these three, measured in terms of eleven indicators, contribute as input towards food security. Over the long run, inadequate food security in terms of these factors results in harmful outcomes such as morbidity, high mortality rates and low BMI. The districts needing special attention were identified as Balangir, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangapur, Nuapada and Rayagada.

One of the major findings was that the KBK region was found to be the most food deprived where, 7 out of the 9 districts needed high attention. It was also found that in order to improve the food insecurity in the region, the most important indicator was female literacy rate, schemes for improving SC/ST population and infrastructural development like pucca road etc. Specific state intervention policy is needed to improve the food security pattern of the districts.

### **Status of Social Protection of Girl Child in Jharkhand: A study**

*Sponsor: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*

*Principal Researchers: Dr. Vijay Prakash Sharma and Dr. Tanushree Kundu*

The study aimed at assessing the status of the existing social protection measures for girl child amidst the backdrop of the levels and pattern of their deprivation in the state of Jharkhand.

An assessment of the schemes operational in the state of Jharkhand was undertaken including schemes which specifically targeted girl children alone as well as others having a component for girl children. The schemes focusing on girls of age 0-18



years were considered and were thematically categorized under education, health and nutrition and welfare.

The data on physical and financial progress of the ongoing schemes was collected from the respective departments of the state government. In addition to the secondary data, primary survey was also conducted to obtain qualitative information through focus group discussions (FGDs) in six districts of Jharkhand (Latehar, Simdega, Gumla, Dumka, Paschimi Singhbhum and Palamu) to assess the issues in implementation and challenges in accessing these schemes.

The study revealed an acute regional disparity among the districts in the implementation of the schemes. Disparity exists in the proportion of girl child beneficiaries as well as expenditure per child among the districts in Jharkhand.

Lack of awareness about the schemes and the arduous procedure of applying along with the elaborate requirement for documents were major limitations that were reported by the stakeholders which limit the accessibility of the schemes. The lower rates of literacy among the parents of the girls pose further obstacles in accessing the schemes.

Special drives for awareness generation about the schemes for girl child and dissemination of procedural information regarding such schemes, especially among the illiterates, was recommended to be taken up by the state departments and social organizations for wider reach and effective implementation of the schemes.

### **Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2017-18; Socio-Economic & Fiscal Indicators, 2018-19**

*Sponsor: Centre for Fiscal Studies, Planning-cum-Finance Department, Government of Jharkhand.*

*Principal Researchers: Dr. Vijay Prakash Sharma, Dr. Tanushree Kundu, Mr. Prashant Arya,...*

The Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19 analysed and presented the performance of the state during the previous financial year by focusing on the economic growth,

sectoral developments and the factors that affected them. It provided an overview of Jharkhand's economy, changes in major macroeconomic indicators and highlighted the progress of socio-economic indicators in the state such as poverty, unemployment, educational attainments and health status. It enlisted and analysed the performance and prospects of different sectors such as rural, agriculture and allied sector, forests, mines and minerals, industry, infrastructure and communication etc.

The documents were prepared with the help of secondary data procured from different departments of the state, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Programme Implementation of the state, MOSPI (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation), NFHS-4, DISE, AISHE, RBI, CSO, NSSO, concerned Departments of the Central Government. Census and Socio-Economic and Caste Census were also extensively used.

Economic Survey, being a flagship annual document, reviewed in detail the state's economy, prospects and policy changes. It summarized the performance of major development programmes, highlighted the policy initiatives of the government and presented the current scenario of the economy.

### **Job Search and Hiring Practices in the Indian Urban Labour Market**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Bhim Reddy and Mr. Shantanu Kant Dubey*

The focus of the study was to understand the process of job search and hiring practices in the Indian urban labour market. More specifically, it focused on formal sector employment in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Ranchi, Jharkhand and in identification of the sources of exclusion and discrimination prevalent in the urban labour market. The study incorporated both, qualitative and quantitative tools to collect data and narratives.

The Objectives of the study included the following:

- 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 understand the roles played by different academic institutions in preparing students, i.e. getting them industry ready.
- To locate the emerging trends among kinds of additional trainings and skill sets that students across study programs are undertaking in-order to stand out in the job market.
- To map the process of job search and hiring practices across occupations, sectors and firms in selected regions in India.
- To identify sources of exclusion and discrimination prevalent in the urban labour market.

Primary data was collected from final year students across study programs, employees and employers. Different scales of intermediaries and labour market experts were interviewed in order to understand the gap 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.

The findings of the study indicated multi-layered narratives emerging from both sides of the labour market. The major arguments emerged within the context of skills and jobs. Firstly, students reported unavailability of core (trade specific) jobs and the industries found (cheap) fresh talent to be highly inadequate. The industries and the students on their own account undertook various measures catering to varying levels of skill based deficiencies. Prima facie, technology per se enabled students to venture into alternate platforms of learning available online and more significantly the local learning centers – particularly in the case of technical education. Though, overtime, the absorption capacity of the job marketplace has declined, the position of premier institutions continues to remain sacrosanct. Students not only have to struggle with the thin intakes but the majority find

themselves placed in ITES organizations. Industry expertsopine that specialization and trade based expertise is the new driver for demand.

### **State of Odisha and Madhya Pradesh**

*Sponsor/s: India Today*

*Principal Researcher/s: Mr. Ajit Jha, Editor in Chief, India Today*

*Research Team from IHD: Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra , Dr. Tanushree Kundu and Dr. Swati Dutta*

The purpose of the study was to situate the state of Odisha and Madhya Pradesh on the development map of the country and to do a comparative analysis of its position vis-à-vis other states especially with regards to its neighbours and the other BIMARU States which have persistently suffered from low economic development. The study further probed the intra-state situation of Odisha while undertaking a district-level analysis of the levels of socio-economic development. The assessment of the level of development was undertaken using nine component parameters viz. education, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure, agriculture, industry, services, prosperity, law and order and an aggregate overall development.

Data for the constituent indicators in each category was obtained from various sources such as Census of India, National Sample Survey (NSS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Information System for Education (DISE), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Land Use Statistics Information System of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India and Government of Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

Composite indices of development were prepared for each of these dimensions. The index of overall development was obtained by aggregating the nine individual composite indices and was considered as a summary measure of all the nine parameters of development while giving equal importance to each parameter. An average of these constituent composite indices was considered to obtain the aggregate index of overall development.

These composite indices were used to rank the districts for each parameter of development as well as overall development. Here, the analysis was done for better performing districts and most improved districts in each of the 9 dimensions. All the 30 districts of Odisha were ranked according to their level of development across categories. The top ranked district in each category was declared as best.

*Major findings for the State of Odisha:*

The study found out that in the context of education, Ganjam and Bhadrak district emerged as the best and the most improved district respectively. In the field of health, Puri district and Jajpur district topped the list as the best and the most improved district. For infrastructural development, Cuttack and Kendrapara emerged as the best and the most improved district. In water and sanitation, Cuttack and Nuapada were the best and the most improved districts. In the context of agricultural development, the district Subarnapur and Raigada emerged as the best and the most improved district. In industrial development, the two districts that remained in the top position as the best and improved district were Jharsuguda and Nabarangapur. In terms of service sector development, Cuttack and Sambalpur emerged as the best and improved district. In the prosperity index, the districts that topped were Anugulas the best and Sambalpur as the most improved district. In law and order, the district Bargarh and Jagatsingpur topped the best and improved category. For overall development, the district of Khordha and Jagatsingpur emerged as the best and the most improved district. The study found out that in the best and the improved districts, the coastal region continues to dominate.

Output: Report published in India today Magazine on 20<sup>th</sup>Nov, 2017

<https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/20-11-2017>

*Major findings for the State of Madhya Pradesh:*

All the 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh were ranked according to their level of development across categories. The top ranked district in each category was declared as best. The study found out that in the field of education, Seoni and Gwalior district emerged as the best and the most improved district respectively. In

health sector, Raisen and Guna district topped the list as the best and the most improved district. For infrastructural development, Bhopal and Mandla emerged as the best and the most improved district. In water and sanitation, Indore and Satna were the best and most improved district. In agricultural development, the district Dewas and Barwani emerged as the best and the most improved district. In industrial development, the two districts that remained in the top position in the best and the improved districts were Katni and Shahdol. In terms of service sector development, Bhopal and Anuppur were the best and the improved districts. In the prosperity index, the districts that topped were Indore and Harda- best and the improved district. In law and order, the district of Sheopur and Khandwa topped as the best and the improved district. In overall development, district Indore and Rewa emerged as the best and the most improved district.

Output: <https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/nation/story/20180416-madhya-pradesh-shivraj-singh-chouhan-india-today-state-of-states-conclave-1206280-2018-04-05>

### **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*

The project envisaged understanding the attitude and perception related to education and early marriage linkage and how it affects women's health, carrier, and cognitive skills. Broadly, the study sought to understand an individual's aspirations and family or household norms, attitudes and behaviour towards women's education and early marriage.

The main objectives of the study were based on four central aspects given below:

- Understanding the role of ideational change in explaining cross-regional variations in women's schooling and age at marriage.

- Test of the strength of a causal association or pathways of influence between educational level and pattern, e.g. orientation towards professional/technical education, and age at marriage.
- In-depth observational studies to unravel the complete interplay and function – both at family and community level – regarding modern idea, attitude, and norms about women’s roles – both social and economic and its influence on marriage timings and decision making.
- Lastly, a key research thrust was to distinguish between possible cultural differences in the above dimensions – for e.g. metros, medium and small towns.

Based on mixed-method approach, the available secondary data sources were utilized to examine the inter-linkage of women’s education and marriage. Two national level datasets were employed as source of secondary information for the quantitative analysis. The primary survey mainly focused on qualitative dimensions to gain valuable insights about the selected urban centers across India. The study involved 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. The compelling take away from the analysis included the following:

- During 2001-2011, the proportion of women married before the age of 18 declined from 44% in 2001 to 30% in 2011. Although, majority of the states have reduced the proportion of marriage among women before age of 18 years, state of Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir have witnessed the opposite trend. Moreover, considerable variations became evident in the percentage of change across states during 2001-2011. For instance, the largest reduction in percentage of women married before 18 years was evident in Madhya Pradesh (58% in 2001 to 28% in 2011) with a 30 percentage point change. A similar trend was also seen in the states of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Bihar and Maharashtra.

- There is a close association between education and marriage for girls as well as the pivotal impact of increased education in delaying age at marriage.
- Other socio-economic factors like wealth status of the household, religion and caste play a deciding role in delaying the age at marriage.
- To understand the role of other social barriers with a focus on the level of development within the communities, factors such as availability of improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities and health knowledge pertaining to fertility and sexual behaviour were included which affirmed the role of the households beyond the individual and her aspirations.
- Older married women had no autonomy or opportunities with respect to marriage or their educational and employment aspirations respectively. Reduction of economic burden as well as better marriage prospects because of longer fertility life were the key reasons behind early marriage.
- The present generation of young women interviewed enjoys much more independence in terms of education as well as marriage prospects.

Consequences of early marriage were drop-out from schools; women vulnerable to higher physical and sexual abuse along with low self-confidence and restrictions on the mobility, financial dependency, and higher rates of maternal and newborn deaths.

Qualitative assessment of the study shows that addressing early marriage among women requires multilevel approach which must include:

- Government – to strictly implement the laws to curb teenage marriage, ensuring higher education among girls while introducing schemes that encourage higher enrolment rates and school infrastructure.
- Community and families – must be provided with greater understanding about the benefits of educating girls, benefits of late marriage and need for change in the mindset related to gender.
- Non-governmental institutions – should reach out to the communities and create awareness about the adverse effects of early marriage and sensitize people regarding laws prohibiting early marriage and its consequences in case of violations.



- **Ongoing Projects for the Year 2017- 2018**

**Impact of 'Digital India' on Women Empowerment in Rural India**

*Sponsor/s: National Commission for Women, New Delhi*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta*

The government of India under nine pillars has initiated several programmes to bridge the digital divide. In the rural areas, CSCs are playing a key role. Under the e-Governance Services of Digital India scheme, a new project called 'ICT for Capacity Building and Livelihood Generation for Rural Women' also known as e-Swavlambika has been initiated, with sponsorship by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). This initiative is now close to the completion phase in most of the states and an understanding of the impact of such a novel initiative is of significance. Hence, there is an urgent need to examine the impact of e-Swavlambika on rural women's sustainable livelihood opportunities.

The broad objective of the study is to assess the impact of training and skill development programmes provided on rural women's livelihood opportunities under the e- Swavlambika project. The study shall bring to light the overall outcome of the project and facilitate in assessing the extent to which the intended objectives have been met in making the women self sufficient.

Following are the specific Objectives:-

- To document and analyze the type of skills and trainings imparted under the project.
- To examine the quantity and quality of jobs and earning opportunities created after learning the skills.
- To assess the impact of such livelihood opportunities on their socio-economic status.
- To identify major challenges faced and recommend suggestions for improving the project

The study utilizes the concept of empowerment, both as a process and as an outcome in which the women experience as well as challenge and subverts power relationship. As a process, empowerment takes place through mediations such as education, skills, and information building through a participatory approach and opportunities provided by ICT tools. As an outcome, empowerment can be measured against expected accomplishments. The universe of this study is 1000 women beneficiaries of e- Swavlambika project in the state of Bihar. Women beneficiaries of the said programme are being identified and approached for responses in the following possible sites: training centres, work places and residences. The study uses mixed method approach (quantitative and qualitative) to collect information to meet the above mentioned objectives. The quantitative information is being collected through structured questionnaire and qualitative information is being put together through semi-structured, open-ended questionnaire, along with documentation of success case studies and the best practices.

The stratified random sampling technique would be adopted to select the sample size of the study. The sample size would be 40 per cent of the total beneficiaries of e-Swavlambika project target of 1000 women in the state. In addition, 20 case studies would be carried out to understand the success and challenges faced during the project. The interview will be conducted through CAPI in order to facilitate the survey and the schedule will be prepared using CSPRO software including all the validations. Before the execution of the survey, a pilot pre-testing and detailed training will be provided for the investigators and supervisor. The survey will be conducted simultaneously in all the states to complete the study within the time given.

A detailed evaluation report with findings and recommendations is the expected outcome of the project.

## **Cost Benefit Analysis of Alternative Models of Financing and Delivery of Primary Healthcare I Urban Areas: A Framework of Public Private Partnership**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Charu Garg*

*Research Team: Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra and Ms. Garima Gambhir*

The study aims to collate different types of primary care models or practices currently providing care to the people in urban areas besides focusing on prevention, diagnostics and drugs. The study also aims at identifying the strengths and limitations of the available infrastructure; organization and governance pattern; types and quantum of services provided; quality of services provided; number and types of human resources involved and their reimbursement methods, monitoring and evaluation system. Beneficiaries registered or seeking care from these different providers/ practices will also be identified. The study is expected to develop a framework for Public Private Partnership (PPP) primary care models to improve access and affordability for population with minimum cost for the government.

This research focuses primarily on urban areas in Delhi. Secondary data analysis will be undertaken using available literature, household surveys and visits to alternative primary care delivery models of care in Delhi NCR region to identify the utilization pattern by different socio economic classes; Accessibility and affordability factors for the people; investment/ expenditure by the government or other stakeholders; Service package provided; Institutional Structure and Organization of Primary Health Care Services under different models; Access to technologies drugs and diagnostics, in terms of appropriate design and choice and logistics and supply chain management; availability of appropriate Information, Communication and technology (ICT) tools; Policies for continuity and quality of care; identifying community linkages and social mobilization; human resource policies in terms, type and availability of resources, training and remuneration structures; and finally the governance pattern including financing, partnerships and accountability. Secondary literature review from other states and countries will be conducted to identify the models of primary care where there is public financing

and private provision for primary care. Primary as well as secondary sources will be used to collect the required information in the proposed study.

### **Assessment of Public Healthcare Services in Bihar: A study on the performance of resource utilisation and service delivery**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Suparna Pal*

This study is an endeavor to examine the effectiveness of public health resources as well as the efficiency of the public health providers at different facility levels. The study is being conducted in Bihar which is an Empowered Action Group (EAG) state. It is lagging behind in terms of the health status indicators like maternal mortality, child mortality, institutional delivery, etc. It explores whether the functioning of the public health care system is leading to the poor health status or not. The objectives of the study are:

- To identify the drawbacks in the existing system which prevents proper and efficient utilization of the public money
- To examine the resource flow from the perspective of efficient allocation and its utilization. This will cover the health facilities at different levels and will examine their performance
- To come up with a measuring scale for the units providing health services at different levels

Both primary and secondary level information is being used for the study. The performance of health facilities for each level of care is being evaluated in order to study the efficiency in fund allocation as well as its utilization. This will aid in understanding the drawbacks in the existing system for fund allocation as well as its execution. A comparative assessment will be undertaken using all these parameters for the high and low performing districts.

A report and a peer reviewed article in a reputed journal are the expected outputs of the study.

## **NREGA and its Assets: A Comprehensive Assessment of NREGA Assets in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha**

*Sponsor/s: National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India*

*Project Director/s: Mr. Anjor Bhaskar and Mr. Prashant Arya*

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is an ambitious centrally-sponsored scheme, which has the potential to transform rural life by providing on-demand wage employment, while creating useful assets whose benefits can be reaped to further improve livelihood status. In the initial period of implementation (2006 to 2010), the assets created under the act mainly addressed major visible problems of rural India like rural communication, drainage, water conservation, water harvesting, safe drinking water, food security, land productivity, sources of irrigation, causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation, soil erosion, flooding and strengthening natural resource management. In the past three years, there has been demand from states for inclusion of new works. Thus, works pertaining to agriculture, fishing, livestock protection, rural sanitation and building of common community places were included in the list of permissible assets which could be undertaken by convergence with other centrally sponsored programs.

The study aims at assessing the impact of various assets constructed under NREGA in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. Further, it attempts to explore the challenges in achievement of the full productive potential of the NREGA. Its final goal is to study the role of the Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) programme in helping NREGA achieve its full productive potential.

Prior to the initiation of the primary survey, a detailed review of existing study reports, articles and research papers is being undertaken to build an understanding of the concepts and to put the issues in the right perspective through first hand information about the types of work undertaken in the state, the major category of assets that have been created in the past years and the completion rate. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques are being used for this study. In the first step, all the work of the selected GPs is being verified which will provide

information about the actual existence of the assets, its quality and status of maintenance.

### **Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana Scheme on Poor Household**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Project Director/s: Dr. Swati Dutta and Dr. Balwant Mehta*

In order to achieve the financial inclusion plan with the objective of covering all households in the country with banking facilities along with inbuilt insurance coverage, the “Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana” has been flagged off by the Government which, if effectively implemented, shall accelerate growth, fight poverty effectively and financially empower each individual. By bringing low income groups within the perimeter of formal banking sector; financial inclusion protects their financial wealth and other resources in exigent circumstances. The implication of the study is whether Jan-DhanYojana has increased the scope of the households to have more financial instruments.

The objective of the study is to understand the financial flows of the poor households. It is hoped that this understanding will lead to better design of financial products. This study brings a new contribution to the existing literature on financial inclusion by examining the financial pattern of Bihar’s poor. The study examines differences between the financial behavior of the households which have savings bank account and the households which have Jan Dhan bank account. This will help in understanding whether Jan Dhan Yojana has been able to offer better financial inclusion for the poor households. The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To examine the financial behaviour in terms of income flow, expenditure, savings, borrowings pattern of poor households in Bihar
2. To study the key perceived barriers that prevent financial inclusion for poor households?
3. Are there people who are not interested in financial inclusion? What are their reasons?
4. What are the financial unmet needs of households in Bihar?

This study is mainly based on primary survey. Both quantitative and qualitative information is being collected to examine the objectives. A listing exercise is being undertaken to identify the sample households. The detailed survey schedule includes demographic, social and economic and financial information of the poor households. To supplement the quantitative information, qualitative tools such as in-depth interviews and focus groups will be used to elicit the information from a group of household heads as well as other stakeholders such as village head, government officials, bank officials about the financial behaviour, type of financial services used by poor, benefits, choices, constraints and strategy others.

A project report and a journal article are the main deliverables of the study.

**Preparation of Delhi Vision Document 2030  
Under the auspices of Delhi Chair 2016 (Renewal of the Chair on Human  
Development at IHD)**

*Sponsor/s: Department of Planning, Government of NCT of Delhi  
Project Director/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma  
Project Coordinator/s: Dr. Shipra Maitra*

IHD has undertaken the task of preparing the Vision Document for Delhi for meeting the sustainable development goals (SDGs) under the activities initiated through Delhi Chair on Human Development. The outline for vision document is to prioritise goals, identify the barriers and suggest well coordinated agenda of action to words realising SDGs.

Delhi State Mission (2006) has been dedicated to inclusive growth based on policies for targeted vulnerable sections of society. The vision document would align the mission with SDGs and suggest strategy and action agenda in a time – based manner to end economic, social and cultural deprivation. The document would identify the way forward to enhance the national capital into a global city supported by use of technology to make it just, equitable, environmentally sensitive and safe for all the residents. Delhi vision document focuses on each SDG with present status,

challenges, and strategies to meet the challenges and agenda for action for next three years, with linkage to 15 year goals for achievement.

The Delhi government has constituted nine working groups to prepare and send the baseline data from the departments responsible for implementing SDGs. Major sectors like education, health, food security, environment and others as specified by the UN are covered to analyse government interventions and deficiencies in order to meet the challenges. Primary data has been collected from different government departments and has been supplemented by secondary data.

The Vision document for Delhi would incorporate 3 Year Action Plan, 7 Year Objectives, 15 Year goals with physical and financial resource requirements to achieve SDGs by 2030. The draft chapters of the Vision report have been submitted to the Department of Planning, Government of NCT of Delhi.

### **Upgrading Skills of Women Construction Workers**

*Sponsor/s : Mahila Housing SEWA Bharat Trust*

*Project Director/s: Dr. Somjita Laha*

*Project Coordinator/s: Ms. Aditi Dixit and Dr. Tanushree Kundu*

The primary objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of the training programme in enabling women such that they can potentially access and command higher quantity and quality of employment. Alongside, the impact study also assesses the transformative potential of the training in terms of empowering women and initiating behavioural changes at the individual, household and community level.

This study undertakes a longitudinal impact assessment using multiple rounds of base line and end line surveys conducted during and post training stages. It will capture the changes in employment characteristics by following a cohort of trainees over time using a mixed methods approach and will gather information from the contractors/employers and trainers.



The baseline report has been submitted. The final report will be submitted after the completion of the project.

### **Emerge: Measurement tools for Gender Equality and Empowerment**

*Sponsor/s: Center on Gender Equity & Health, University of California, San Diego as part of a project funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)  
Project Director/s: Dr. Mythri Prasad and Dr. Swati Dutta*

Measuring autonomy is an important tool to understand gender inequality and empowerment. The study measures autonomy of women in terms of their control over personal decisions, domain specific autonomy and the ability to change aspects of their life at the personal and community level. Married women from households that have middle to high income in urban areas are the main focus of the study. This exclusive focus allows understanding of deeper layers of gender norms and structures that are in operation and the conditions that contribute to its strengthening or weakening among the emerging middle class in India.

The study addresses questions regarding deeper and more pervasive layers of patriarchal norms and practices and improves understanding of pathways between empowerment, agency and autonomy especially in the Indian context.

Survey of 600 women from households with income above 75,000 rupees and in the age group of 18-49 has been conducted. Relative Autonomy Index and Ambient Measures are being constructed for analyzing the collected data.

A peer reviewed article in an international journal will be published on completion of the study for wider dissemination of the findings of the study.

## **Dynamics of Change in Urban Informal Employment: Insights from Panel Data of Two Indian Cities**

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

Project Director/s: Prof. Amitabh Kundu

Co- Director: Prof. Alakh N Sharma

Research Team: Dr. Balwant Mehta and Dr. Bhim Reddy

This study is an important attempt to investigate the current nature of urban labour market and the dynamics of change in it, particularly with respect to informal sector and informal employment (even within the formal sector). It addresses this crucial gap through extensive secondary literature review and rigorous empirical research. The motivation of the research is to understand the dynamic characteristics of informal sector and informal employment, their contribution to employment generation and poverty alleviation and their changing relationship with the formal sector, broader socio-economic milieu and existing labour market institutions. It develops on the recent work on continuity and relationships between the formal and the informal sector, moving beyond the earlier dualistic notion between the two sectors. The study is unique as it would track the trends in employment and labour market through a repeat survey of the same households (panel) that were surveyed in 2010 to understand the changes.

Broadly, this research seeks to analyse the dynamics of informal employment and map the changes in the Indian urban labour market, particularly with respect to the informal sector and informal employment.

More specifically, this research attempts to focus on the following aspects:

- The nature and extent of heterogeneity in urban labour market and informal employment as well as factors underlying them.
- Links between informality, poverty and vulnerability.
- Relationship between informality and growth.

- Migrants in the urban informal labour market and their distribution/integration into various sectors.
- Extent of mobility between various sub-sectors/occupations in the informal sector or from informal to formal sector.
- Inter-generational change or lack of it in terms of potential of employability with regard to education/skill acquisition etc.
- The gender dimension focusing on differentials in earnings and working conditions.
- Impact of different policies and labour market institutions (legislations in particular) on informal employment and terms and conditions of informal work.

This study is based on information collected from both secondary and primary sources. The available secondary information will be largely based on National Sample Surveys organizations (NSSO) quinquennial rounds of employment and unemployment surveys (2004-05 and 2011-12) and enterprise survey of unincorporated non-agriculture enterprise survey excluding construction, 2010-11. In addition, the available literature including reports, journal papers, studies and other relevant published material is also being consulted. The research study primarily focuses on primary survey data collected from urban households.

The Institute has access to a rich set of data on informality collected from 3000 households from two Indian cities- Delhi and Ranchi. This survey was conducted in 2010 covering 2000 households from Delhi and 1000 from Ranchi and collected by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) under a collaborative IRMA-IHD study on 'informal employment and poverty in India and China. The study is using this data to capture the process of change or mobility from informal to formal sector or employment.

This study is expected to deliver the report in the form of a publishable manuscript. In addition, at least two to three research papers will be drafted for publication in the refereed journals. The final report will be published in the book form.

## **The Impact of Tata Class Edge in Ramakrishna Mission Schools that are supported by the Tata Trust**

*Sponsor/s: Tata Education and Development Trust*

*Project Director/s: Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Sharma*

*Project Coordinator/s: Dr. Arjun Kumar and Dr. Nutam Tigga*

Ramakrishna Mission (RKM) and Tata Trusts (TT) have a long history of working together, where various branch units of the Mission across India have been supported in different capacities by Tata Trusts over the years. Education is one of the core focus areas of RKM, under which it has over 1,251 institutions/units Pan-India. RKM has recently implemented 'Smart Classrooms' in some of its educational units & based on the visit made by the Tata Trusts team to RKM, Belur Math, Kolkata, the smart classrooms project emerged as a strong area of synergy. The Tata Trusts propose to cover 40% of RKM classrooms with digital technology. This gives a total of 244 classrooms across Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat. As a pilot Trust will set up 35 smart classrooms in the Jamshedpur region.

The Tata Class Edge (TCE) program will be implemented in these smart classrooms during the academic year 2017-18. Based on the feedback and the impact study undertaken, Trust will explore ways to support the other classrooms. The Institute has been entrusted to conduct the impact study for the Trust.

The study aims to analyse the impact of the TATA Class Edge (TCE) implementation in grade 6, 7 and 8 in 8 Ramakrishna Mission (RKM) schools in the state of Jharkhand for the academic year 2017-18 for Maths, Science and English subjects. Mixed method approach is being applied for impact analysis of TATA Class Edge (TCE) programme. Based on mid-year and end of year school exam data of Grades 6, 7, and 8 during 2015-2018, performance of students will be analyzed in terms of changes in marks obtained in three subjects including Mathematics, Science and English. Further, impact of the programme will also be accessed through Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with students and In-Depth Interviews (IDI) of teachers and principal. Qualitative and quantitative reports are the deliverables of the study.

## **Human Development Report for the State of Uttarakhand**

*Sponsor/s: Planning Department, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand*

*Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma*

The Uttarakhand Human Development Report (UHDR) is an important initiative towards addressing the human development challenges faced by the State of Uttarakhand. It envisages identification of the problems faced at the state, sub-regional and district level as well as providing broader strategies for meeting the challenges.

This report assesses 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 and others during the recent past.

The Objectives of the report are:

- To 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.
- To 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 of data from a primary survey, Health poverty Index (HPI) will also be calculated across districts and various groups.
- To analyse and examine the status of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the state which have recently been adopted at a global level.
- To 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 SDGs.

Each chapter provides strategies and policies that the state government can follow for achieving higher level of development, which will include discussions on institutions and governance. Both Secondary and Primary sources of data are being 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 using multistage systematic random sampling techniques.

### **Labour Conditions in the Automobile Industry in China and India**

*Sponsor/s: Department of Public Policy, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong  
Principal Researcher/s: Prof. Sandip Sarkar, Prof. Dev Nathan (IHD) and Prof. YiuPor Chen (Department of Public Policy, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)*

This small study is being jointly undertaken with the City University of Hong Kong. As part of this study, IHD has conducted 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 Regions (Southern India). In each region, two plants have been selected. Around 150 workers each from six plants are being surveyed on the basis of agreed questionnaire. The plants include 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 region. In addition, altogether 60 interviews and group discussions have been conducted in these three regions for collecting qualitative information. The data processing and analysis is presently being done.

The field work in China will be done by the City University of Hong Kong and a comparative report about India-China, will be jointly prepared by the research teams from IHD and Hong Kong University.

## **Multiplier Effect of Increasing Female Employment: Assessing Impacts in Urban Centres**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Project Director: Dr. Preet Rustagi*

*Research Team: Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta*

This study seeks to examine the 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. For this, field survey was conducted in different types of urban town. The overall social and economic consequences of such participation among the socially marginalized groups is sought to be examined in this project based on the study of two regions – North and East India. West Bengal and the National Capital Region (NCR) are selected for this purpose for the study. This study proposes to conduct sample surveys in four cities namely, Delhi and Kolkata (tier I) and Asansol and Noida (tier II).

The research questions addressed through the study includes:

Are there certain types of jobs into which women are entering that have the potential to create the second round of employment opportunities? Which women and from what typology of households tend to find themselves providing labour services for care work such as maids, cooks, ayahs, baby sitters, etc.? Does the elongation of the extremities created by virtue of the educated professional women at the top of the labour market hierarchy on the one hand and at the very bottom on the other, aggravate socio-economic inequalities or does it help in bridging the income gaps by providing the option of an alternative earning (howsoever low) avenue? In what ways does this income earning capacity change or influence women's lives? Does their position and status – as an individual within the household as well as in society - undergo any change as a result of their earning status? Does the city size matter when talking in the context of tier-I megacities or tier II? First a listing survey has been undertaken in selected wards based on Census information to cover a total of 3200 households across all four cities. Based on four

strata of women working and hiring domestic workers; women working and not hiring domestic workers; non-working women and hiring domestic workers and non-working women not hiring domestic workers, a sample of 480 will be selected for the survey.

A report based on data analysis and papers will be prepared and published.

Planning and coordination for Delhi and Noida; data analysis and report writing is presently being undertaken.

### **Improving Quality of Education in Bihar**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Project Director/s: Dr. Raghunanadan Sharma*

The project aims to understand the governance of education at different levels of administration and institutions such as schools, colleges and universities in Bihar; assess the quality by some measurable yardsticks such as employees and student's satisfaction and understand factors determining quality and 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. However, the most important source of information and data is based on primary study.

Small workshops/consultative meetings were organised in August 2017 to elicit views and perspectives of the different stakeholders at various levels. The inputs from these workshops and consultations will provide both, perspectives of the issues as well as possible agenda for action. To understand the internal dynamics of the failure of governance and downfall in the quality of education, several case studies will be conducted in various schools and colleges.



## **Violence against Women in Private Realms in India: A Study in Rural Areas of Four Selected State**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science of Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Prof. Dev Nathan, Mr. Manoj Bandan, Dr. Uma Sarmistha*

Violence against women is both old and pervasive across societies. However, contemporary VAW is not constant across time and space. Therefore, it is important to study the emerging forms of VAW, along with the conventional versions, in different milieus. This forms the backdrop against which this study has been set. This project seeks to understand the extent and forms of violence against women in rural India including both public and private spheres.

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, i.e. those belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

The Objectives of the study are:

- 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 analyse violence in villages in four 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) were held. 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 attitude towards it. The fieldwork covered 16 villages (4 from each state) including two villages in each of two districts in a particular state.

The fieldwork is complete across four states, and we are currently compiling and analysing data. Deliverables entail two research articles.

### **Poverty, Migration and Development in Rural Bihar 1981-2015**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*  
*Principal Researcher/s: Ms. Amrita Datta*

Under the aegis of the IHD's Bihar Research Programme, this project will investigate 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 objectives of the study are:

- Study the dynamics of poverty, migration and development in Bihar, with a 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 primary data collected from the areas of origin and destination. A questionnaire incorporating aspects of migration has been disseminated among the sample households. It would use both quantitative and qualitative methods for the household census across 12 villages, including a special module for returning migrants and community surveys, interviews with key informants, focus group discussions with migrants and non-migrants. Based on a quick initial review of the 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 complete by now. 1509 households were interviewed including 1000 panel households, and 509 non-panel households.

Apart from a project report, several working papers, journal articles and a book are expected in few days. A dissemination workshop would be organised with the policy makers, academics and development practitioners by the end of the study.

### **Dynamics of Development Livelihood and Poverty in Rural Jharkhand**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: 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 changes in the level of living and well-being which have taken place over 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:

- 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 help in improving the access to such facilities by the poor. The study will be largely, based on findings from 12 stratified and randomly selected villages of Bihar. IHD had undertaken a study in these villages in 1998-99 and the present study will resurvey those villages.

The study is using 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. This data will be analysed to discuss the main trends and pattern at the macro level over time and to identify the gaps in development and challenges. Quantitative data will also be collected by conducting focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with key informants. Some case studies will also be developed based on the interviews.

The research project will provide broader strategies for meeting the challenges not only for general groups but also separately for scheduled tribes, women as well as those residing in the remote areas. It will help the state government and other agencies in monitoring the progress of their efforts and accordingly adapt their strategies.

### **Caste in Urban India: Manifestation and Inequalities**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: 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:

- 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.
- Study the markers of caste and ways of caste identification in the urban context.
- Unpack the manner in which caste inequalities are reproduced in cities.
- Explore the changing nature of caste and caste relations in urban villages i.e., villages incorporated into cities due to urban expansion and urban governance.
- Compare caste dynamics among migrants/in new migrant urban settlements with that of migrants' home villages as well as with the long-standing urban residents'/old settlements.

This study is largely based on primary data collected through fieldwork in selected residential settings in the cities of Delhi and Patna. It adopted a mixed method for collecting data. Therefore, both surveys and interviews are important tools of data collection. Secondly, it also uses data from the latest household survey conducted in 2015 by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, in these two cities, along with other relevant data from secondary sources. Besides NSSO data, the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 promises a new opportunity to look into the caste based inequalities in material conditions, occupations/employment, education, socio-spatial settlement patterns and others. Two peer reviewed journal articles are the expected outputs of this study.

### **Political Economy of Development, Poverty and Change in Bihar**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Prof. Sandip Sarkar*

This project aims to analyse the pattern of development and changes in the level of living and well-being that has taken place 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 others aspects such as caste, class, gender relations and others as per the research requirements. Analysis of such changes will help to further discuss the ways in which the benefits of development and growth are being distributed among various strata of population.

The research project aims at assessing the following:

- Several inter-related themes covering development, poverty, livelihood and pattern of changes within 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 low level 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 supplemented, by a new survey. Panel data is available for about 900 households from late 1999s to 2009-11 surveys and a fresh round of survey is being undertaken in the current project. Village level data has been collected for 36 villages in order to document the major trends in villages encompassing various aspects such as demographics, labour market, assets, functioning of government programmes and others. However, for 12 villages, in-depth panel data is being formed covering the above mentioned aspects .In addition, a survey of 12 villages has been undertaken to understand the broader pattern of change in caste and class relations as well as the village economy, society and labour markets since 1981.

A report at the end of the project will be submitted to ICSSR. This study will provide an important input to broader statistical agenda, since it covers many issues in depth in a representative sample of villages.

## **Solid Waste Management under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: The Changing Role of the Informal Sector**

*Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)*

*Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Anirban Dasgupta and Dr. Somjita Laha*

*Research Team: Ms. Sandhya and Mr. Siddharth Dhote*

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) was launched as a flagship programme by the NDA government in October 2014. It intends to cover 4041 statutory cities and towns in the country by 2019 with the key aim of cleaning up the urban environment. Since the initiation of this programme, there has been substantial public debate on the sanitation related challenges faced by India from both the supply side i.e. issues pertaining to construction of adequate toilets (Scroll, 2016) and other associated infrastructure as well as the demand side i.e. the behavioural aspects of sanitation practices (Gupta et al. 2016). The proposed interventions of the SBA on urban waste management systems will potentially have major implications for the complex ecology of actors and institutions that constitute the typical SWM in Indian cities. This research is designed to examine the nature and scope of changes that are likely to ensue with the implementation of the SBA, in particular on the predominant role of the informal sector in waste handling and processing.

The study employs a multi-disciplinary approach and adopts mixed methods combining quantitative and qualitative data collection. It undertakes extensive review of secondary literature, government documents, newspaper articles, organizational reports and data available from relevant government departments or private agencies. The main part of the study, which will be undertaken over a period of two years, will be based on in-depth fieldwork in three urban agglomerations of different sizes in Delhi, Calcutta and Bihar (sites to be finalized), with significantly different institutional set-ups for Solid Waste Management (SWM) and differential implications for the waste workers.

Field observations and in-depth semi-structured interviews of various actors have been conducted to trace the reverse supply chain of SWM starting from the household level collection to segregation, recycling and final disposal, apart from

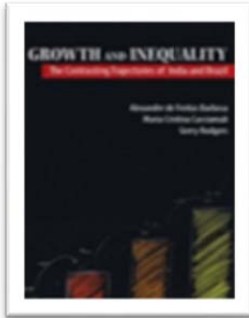
the extensive survey of waste workers that would be conducted in Delhi. The different stakeholders associated directly or indirectly with the procedure of waste management like the municipal agencies, informal waste workers, formal private players or enterprises, NGOs and the communities would be consulted to get a clear picture of the movement of waste and the methods of its treatment at various stages.



## OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

### Publications

#### *Books*



#### **Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil**

**Authors: Alexandre de Freitas Barbosa & Maria Cristina Cacciamali & Gerry Rodgers**

**ISBN: 9781108416191**

**Publisher: Cambridge University Press India**

**Published: 2017**

Inequality is a global concern, for its social and human consequences, and its impact on the pace and pattern of economic growth. In India and Brazil, this issue has received increasing attention in recent years. In Brazil, inequality grew until the 1980s, when it reached extreme levels, but has since been declining, especially during the first decade of the twenty-first century. In India, inequality showed little change up to the 1980s, but has since been rising. These differences result from a variety of economic, social and political factors, which are examined in depth in this comparative study. The book examines inequality in overall distributions of income and expenditure, and disparities across gender, region, caste, race, and access to education. It compares the experience of the two countries, and draws conclusions on the types of policy frameworks and institutions that might lead to a more equitable pattern of growth.



#### **Employment, Social Protection, and Inclusive Growth in South Asia**

**Edited by: Dev Nathan and Akhilesh K. Sharma**

**Foreword by: Alakh N. Sharma**

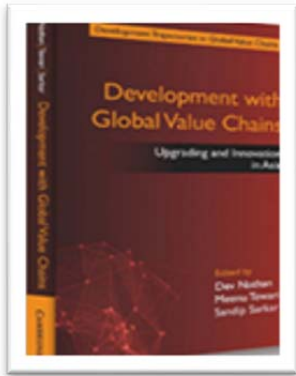
**Publisher: South Asia Press**

**Published: 2017**

South Asia is one of the fast growing regions of the world economy. But because high growth came late, the economies are still either low income or low-middle income. With the exception of Sri Lanka all face serious problems of high levels of informal employment and poor human development. In the matter of gender

participation in economic activity too, there is high inequality. This volume explores employment policies, their outcomes, and social protection in five countries – Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

This book will be a useful reference for researchers, policymakers, and social scientists working on employment and social protection in South Asia.



**Development with Global Value Chains**  
**Editors: Dev Nathan, Meenu Tewari and Sandip Sarkar**

**Publisher: Cambridge University Press**  
**Published: 2016**

Can firms and economies utilize GVCs for development? How can they move from low-income to middle-income and even high-income status? This book addresses these questions through a series of case studies examining upgradation and innovation by firms operating in GVCs in Asia. The countries studied are China, India, South Korea, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, with studies of firms operating in varied sectors aerospace components, apparel, automotive, consumer electronics including mobile phones, telecom equipment, IT software and services, and pharmaceuticals. In the movement from low-income to middle-income status, the key industrial and firm policies are those of catching-up and learning through reverse engineering, sometimes as part of and sometimes outside GVCs. However, what suppliers actually do to internalize and build upon what they learn through ties with buyers is the crucial factor in effecting upgradation. In moving beyond catch-up, however, securing rents is important. This can be done through securing process rents. However, higher rents are earned through product innovation, which enable firms and economies to develop as headquarters of value chains and overcome the middle-income trap. The acquisition and development of knowledge and capabilities drive the processes of upgrading and innovation.

## INDIAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

**The Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD)** housed at the Institute has successfully completed a decade of its publication with its 10th volume in 2016. The



journal published by the Institute was launched by Prof. Amartya Sen in 2007. The Editorial Board consists of leading scholars in development studies, economics, gender studies, demography, urban sociology and anthropology from several countries. IJHD is listed in the UGC approved list of Journals.

Since 2016 the journal is published in collaboration with Sage Publications. It is now published thrice a year, which was bi-annual previously. This collaboration has enhanced the outreach of the journal with improved quality of print and effective online version and marketing and dissemination. Between April 2017 and March 2018, the Editorial team has successfully brought out three issues

pertaining to the year 2017 (Vol. 11), April, September and December Issues including a special issue on universal basic income, with the support and cooperation of several expert reviewers and contributors.

## EVENTS

### Book Releases

#### **Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil**

**Editors: Alexandre de Freitas Barbosa & Maria Cristina Cacciamali & Gerry Rodgers**

**Publisher: Cambridge University Press India**

*Date of Launch in Delhi: 12<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

*Date of launch in Thiruvananthapuram: 17<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

The research project on "Labour Market Inequality in Brazil and India" was a comparative study, which was carried out by CEBRAP, São Paulo and the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, with support from IDRC. The study was undertaken by a group of researchers from both Brazil and India, with support and advice from several distinguished scholars who had been working in this field in the two countries.

The book, "Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil" has been one of the most significant deliverables of the project. Two launch events were organised for the publication.

The details are as follows:

#### **Launch in Delhi:**

The book was released on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 which was followed by a panel discussion chaired by Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh. The panelists included Dr. Nitin Desai, Prof. Deepak Nayyar and Prof. Bina Agarwal.

The poster features the Cambridge University Press logo on the left and the Institute for Human Development logo on the right. The central text reads: "Cordially invite you to a panel discussion and launch of **GROWTH AND INEQUALITY** The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil by Alexander De Freitas Barbosa | Maria Cristina Cacciamali | Gerry Rodgers". The date and location are "December 12, 2017" and "Lecture Hall -1, India International Centre, New Delhi". On the right, there is a 3D rendering of the book cover. The bottom section is divided into three columns: "CHAIR" with Professor Yoginder K. Alagh, "DISCUSSANTS" with Dr. Nitin Desai, Professor Deepak Nayyar, and Professor Bina Agarwal, and their respective affiliations.

CHAIR	DISCUSSANTS		
<b>Professor Yoginder K. Alagh</b> Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat and Former Union Minister, Government of India	<b>Dr. Nitin Desai</b> Former Under-Secretary-General, United Nations	<b>Professor Deepak Nayyar</b> Emeritus Professor of Economics Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	<b>Professor Bina Agarwal</b> Professor, Development Economics and Environment, University of Manchester

### **Launch in Thiruvananthapuram:**

The book was launched in Thiruvananthapuram during 59<sup>th</sup> Annual ISLE conference organized on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 amidst the gathering of policy makers, researchers, professionals and other experts both from India and abroad. The main editor of the book, Gerry Rogers, made a brief presentation of the book followed by book release by Dr. S. MahindraDev, Director and Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research.

### **Workshops/Consultations**

#### **Workshop on Patterns of Inequality in the Indian Labour Market**

*Date and Venue: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017, New Delhi*

The Institute published a monograph with Academic Foundation on Patterns of Inequality in the Indian Labour Market, which was part of the wider IHD project comparing inequality in Brazil and India. In order to discuss the results, and to explore the priorities and possibilities for future work in this field, the Institute organised a workshop on Patterns of Inequality in the Indian Labour Market at the India International Centre in April 2017.

The analysis of labour market inequality forms part of a wider comparative study of Brazil and India. Theoretical framework of the wider study was studied with a long term historical analysis of the impact on inequality of growth regimes and institutional change. It was discussed that the goal of the publication should be more modest as it looks at major dimensions of labour market segmentation and differentiation in India – an input to the wider picture. The researchers looked at wage and employment differentials by labour status, gender, caste/community, region and education. They also looked at some other related aspects of inequality, in particular the distribution of household expenditure, factor shares, and occupational patterns.

Some reflections on the result and findings are given below:

- Growing wage inequality in India results from opposing trends.
- Contribution of education to wage inequality is fairly stable, but higher in urban labour markets
- On the other hand, importance of casual-regular wage gap is large but falling, as is the gender wage gap in urban areas (but it is rising in rural markets)
- The main factor in growing inequality seems to be rising wage differentiation among occupation types
- The impact of gender is stronger in multivariate analysis than in bivariate, but that of caste is weaker
- Especially for the impact of caste and gender, overall labour market inequality depends as much on unequal access to occupations as on unequal wages

- Since educational credentials are important for job access, discrimination in access to education is an important indirect source of labour market inequality

The exercise was limited in its scope however, it suggested some questions that merit more research.

### **Round Table on Universal Basic Income in India**

*Date and Venue: 10<sup>th</sup> July 2017, New Delhi*

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) with support from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) organised a Round Table on “Universal Basic Income: Emerging Perspectives” at the India International Center on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2017. Over 80 delegates participated in the discussions comprising of senior academics, bureaucrats, and researchers from India and abroad. Professor Bibek Debroy, Member, NITI Aayog delivered the inaugural speech and the keynote address was delivered on behalf of Dr. Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India. The leading proponents of the Universal Basic Income (UBI), Prof. Pranab Bardhan and Prof. Vijay Joshi also participated in the Round Table and presented their versions of UBI.

The deliberations during the day-long event largely focused on conceptual issues and aspects of design and implementation of Universal Basic Income (UBI). While much of the discussion centered around practical, financial, and political feasibility of this measure, it was nonetheless contextualized within broader philosophical and ethical concerns. The concept of Universal Basic Income has gained traction in recent times although the motivation driving these discussions differs across countries and regions. In the developed countries, discussions and conceptualization of the policy happens in terms of future of working or employment. Concerns in developing countries like India differ considerably. In the Indian context, concerns of poverty alleviation, inequality, the necessity of bringing deprived population under a social security net, and the fiscal feasibility of such a policy have guided deliberations.

The main technical sessions in the Round Table deliberated on three main proposals, namely, the Bardhan Proposal, the Joshi Proposal, and the Economic Survey Proposal. Professor Bardhan argued that implementation of a policy like UBI has a sound ethical and political basis and has over time generated support across the ideological spectrum. Professor Joshi’s proposal similarly argued for a universal UBI policy. His concerns however, were located in need for such a measure as an essential aspect of the ongoing economic reform and rationalization of public expenditure. The Economic Survey Proposal advocated a quasi universal scheme while advocating the need for such a programme, and nevertheless concluded that its implementation in the current context is infeasible.

Concluding the Round Table deliberations, Professor Mundle stressed on the need for “small and gradual steps” before adopting the policy. The general agreement was that there is need for more clarity on the idea and feasibility of UBI in India. They suggested that experiments and pilot projects in selected regions or for selected population would be useful. In this context, Professor Alakh Sharma proposed a pilot programme for implementing UBI for the old age citizens which is fiscally feasible currently.

### **Policy Workshop on Income Risks and Investment in Schooling in Rural Bihar**

*Organized by IHD - Eastern Regional Centre*

*Date and Venue: 5<sup>th</sup> August 2017, Patna*

The policy workshop was organized by the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and Asian Development Research Institute. The main aim was to present preliminary results of the project titled “Risks and Investment in Schooling” undertaken by Dr. Alok Kumar, University of Victoria, Canada. The workshop consisted of a short presentation of the project and two panel discussions.

It was attended by 35 participants representing various stakeholders including government officials, NGOs, political representatives, and academicians. Participants represented diverse view-points and had lively debates, discussions and exchanges that contributed to the success of the workshop.

Research shows that income risk has a significant negative effect on schooling investment, particularly of female children in rural Bihar. Income risk has significantly larger negative effect on schooling investment of low income households relative to higher income households. These findings suggest that income risk faced by poorer households is an important reason for low schooling investment and the persistence of low educational achievement and outcomes in Bihar, particularly for female children. Dr. Kumar discussed various public policies to reduce income risks such as provision of insurance (e.g. crop insurance), easier availability of consumer credit, and greater access to labour market information targeted towards poor households. He suggested that microfinance institutions and NGOs can play an important role in the provision of insurance and labor market information.

The first panel chaired by Professor Vinay Kanth focused on in-depth discussion about the design of survey, method and approach to estimate income risk, robustness of results, and the role of government in the provision education. The second panel chaired by Dr. N.K. Chaudhary focused on the nature of income risk, its relationship with sources of income and caste and religion. Dr. Chaudhary suggested that it is important to analyse the sources of income risk and its main determinants. Sister Sudha Verghese discussed about vulnerabilities and income uncertainties faced by lower caste households and their effects on schooling, health and family

life. The panel discussions focused on bridging the gap between academic research, practitioners in the field and policy makers, and on new areas of research.

### **59<sup>th</sup>Annual Conference of the Indian society of Labour Economics**

*Date: 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>December, 2017*

The 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) was held during 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>December, 2017 at Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. The Conference was organised by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram in collaboration with the Department of Economics, Kerala University and the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram. The Conference president was Professor S. Mahendra Dev, Director and Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. Professor D. Narayana, Director, GIFT was the Conference Organizing Secretary.

The themes for the 59<sup>th</sup> ISLE Annual Conference were:

- Informality and Labour Market
- Macro-Economic Policies and Employment
- Technological Change and Employment

### **Events organized by the Institute during the 59<sup>th</sup>Annual Conference of ISLE:**

#### **Symposium on Migration and Development**

*Date: 15<sup>th</sup>December, 2017*

The pre-conference event was organized by the Institute for Human Development, Delhi with support from International Labour Organisation (ILO). The theme presentation was made by Professor Ravi Srivastava from CSRD, JNU, New Delhi. Professor, Deepak Nayyar, Former Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi chaired the session. The Panelists included Max Tunon (Migration Specialist, International Labour Organization (ILO)), D. Narayana (Director, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT) Thiruvananthapuram and Organising Secretary 59<sup>th</sup>Annual ISLE Conference), Neeraj Kaushal (Professor, Columbia University) and S. Chandrasekhar (Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) Mumbai). The panelists discussed various migration indicators and its impact on development.



## **Panel Discussion on the Regional Dimension of Labour Market and Inequality**

*Date: 16<sup>th</sup>December,2017*

The panel discussion took place on “The Regional Dimension of Labour Market and Inequality” on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2017. It was coordinated by Dr. Gerry Rogers, Visiting Professor, IHD, Delhi and Former Director, Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva and the session was chaired by Ravi Srivastava, Professor, Centre for Study in Regional Development. The panelists included Gerry Rodgers (Visiting Professor, IHD, Delhi and Former Director, Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva), Jeemol Unni (Professor, Amrut Mody School of Management Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad), A.V.Jose (Professor, GIFT, Thiruvananthapuram), Yiu Por (Vincent) Chen (Visiting Professor, School of Global Policy and Strategy, University of California, San Diego) and Amitabh Kundu (Visiting Professor, IHD, Delhi and Former Professor, JNU, New Delhi)

The following aspects were addressed in the session:

- Defining regions in India: how can the diversity of regional experience be best captured through identifying regions with different characteristics?
- The growth of the metropolis and its implications for inequality
- Regional patterns of deprivation – the cases of Scheduled Tribes and of Muslims
- Regional policy and its effectiveness in reducing regional inequality

**Round Table Discussion Meeting the Employment challenge in South Asia and release of the book, “Employment, social Protection and Inclusive Growth in south Asia”, edited by Dev Nathan and Akhilesh K. Sharma and published by South Asia Press and IHD under SARNET.**

*Date: 16<sup>th</sup>December 2017*

The round table discussion took place on 16<sup>th</sup>December, 2017. The event was chaired by Deepak Nayyar, President, Indian Society of Labour Economics and Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi. The panelists included Amb. Dago Tshering (Former Ambassador of Bhutan to India), K.J. Joseph (Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram), Nomaan Majid (Senior Employment Specialist, Decent Work Technical Team - South Asia, ILO), Prakash K. Shrestha (Director, Nepal Rashtira Bank Kathmandu, Nepal), Dilli Raj Khanal (Founder Chairman, Institute of Policy Research and Development (IRPAD), Kathmandu, Nepal), Rizwanul Islam (Former Special Adviser, Employment Sector International Labour Office, Geneva), Selim Raihan (Department of Economics, University of Dhaka & Executive Director, SANEM, Dhaka, Bangladesh), Md.Muqtada (Former

Director Policy Planning & Employment Sector ILO, Geneva), Ganga Tilakratna (Research Fellow, Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka)

### **Panel Discussion on Fourth Industrial revolution and Employment**

*Date: 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2017*

The panel discussion was organised by the Centre for Alternative Development, Ahmedabad and IHD, Delhi. The event was chaired by Indira Hirway, Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad. The Panelists included Johann Ivanov (Deputy Representative and Program Director, Social Justice Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), India Office), N.S. Siddharthan (Director, Forum for Global Knowledge Sharing and Hon. Professor of Economics, Madras School of Economics Chennai), Ajit Ranade (Chief Economist, Aditya Birla Group), Keshab Das (Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research Ahmedabad) and Gaurav Nayyar (Senior Economist, Trade & Competitiveness, Global Practice, The World Bank). The panelists shared their view points on the adoption of new process technologies and the general questions for developing countries and its importance.

IHD Seminar Series

### **Seminar Title: 'Racing to the bottom? Precarisation of employment relations in the Indian and South African auto industries'**

Speaker: Dr. Lorenza Monaco (Ph.D., SOAS), Post Doctoral Research Fellow, South African Research Chair in Industrial Development, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

*Date: 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2017*

Abstract: Within what appears a generalised race to the bottom, characterised by a widespread erosion of labour standards and workers' rights both in the Global North and in the Global South, processes of casualisation and precarisation seem to have touched even what used to be the most protected industrial segments. Not even the auto industry, once stronghold of formal employment relations, unionised workforce and relatively high salaries, has proven to be immune from such trends. This work analyses different 'shades' of casualisation in the auto industry, referring to two structurally different contexts: the National Capital Region (NCR, Delhi) in India, and the Gautengauto cluster, in South Africa. Ultimately, by comparing two different industrial settings, forms and degrees of precarisation, and different labour responses, the work also reflects on opportunities and challenges for labour organising.

*Speaker's Profile:* Dr. Monaco is a PhD in Development Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, where she also taught as a Teaching Fellow in Political Economy of Development. She is a member and organiser for the International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE)

and has earlier worked for the UNIDO – ITPO Office in Rome, Italy. Her research focuses on industrial development within emerging economies, the automotive industry, and the impact of industrial restructuring on employment.

**Seminar Title: "Working conditions and collective agency in the tea supply chain: the role of fair trade certification"**

Speaker: Dr. Karin Astrid Siegman, Senior Lecturer, Labour and Gender Economics, International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Hague, The Netherlands

*Date: 7<sup>th</sup>October, 2017*

Abstract: Based on a mixed method comparative study of tea plantations in North and South India, as well as Sri Lanka, the seminar focused on the influence of Fair trade International certification on wages, working conditions and collective agency of tea estate workers. Primary data was generated through focused group discussions, semi-structured key informant interviews and field survey. Preliminary findings showed that Fair trade certification made little difference on wages of tea estate workers. Overall, it did not make a dent in plantation workers' poor working conditions, either. The seminar tentatively concluded that in order to address the structural causes of plantation labourers' poverty, workers need to drive the Fair trade agenda more to address power hierarchies on the estate and in the wider tea supply chain. Fair trade, trade unions, workers' representatives and concerned NGOs should work collectively with the government to counter the trends of globalisation that lead to unequal distribution of gains from trade, while increasing work intensity on plantations to lower labour costs, undermine workers' standard of living and trade union rights.

*Speaker's Profile:* Holding a PhD in Agricultural Economics, Dr. Siegman works as a Senior Lecturer in Labour and Gender Economics at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of Erasmus University Rotterdam in The Hague, the Netherlands. Dr. Siegman has researched extensively on how precarious workers challenge and change the social, economic and political structures that marginalize labour. She investigated such dynamics in the context of global production networks, global care chains and international migration. Moreover, she conducted research jointly with actors who have a direct stake in progressive social change, such as workers' and migrants' organizations. The geographical focus of her work has been South Asia, with Pakistan in particular.

**Seminar Title: Employment Relationships and Working Conditions in Ikea Rattan Supply**

Speaker: Aya Matsuurai, Chief Technical Advisor, ILO

*Date: 15<sup>th</sup>September, 2017*

Abstract: The ILO/MAMPU project and IKEA (International furniture brand company) collaborated to carry out a research on “Employment relationships and working conditions in an IKEA rattan supply chain” in 2015. The research sought to examine production processes and arrangements in the IKEA rattan supply chain and methods used by IKEA to implement its code of conduct and assess the impact of the IKEA code of conduct on working conditions in the supply chain. The presentation shared the findings on the working conditions of home workers engaged in the lowest tiers of the IKEA rattan supply chain, and presented recommendations to strengthen labour standards compliance in the supply chain so as to benefit both workers and businesses. The presentation shared the findings on the working conditions of different tiers of suppliers in the supply chain of IKEA rattan furniture including home workers engaged in the lowest tiers of the supply cycle, and presented recommendations to strengthen the labour standards compliance in the supply chain to benefit both workers and businesses.

*Speaker's Profile:* Aya Matsuura is the Gender Specialist of the ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team (DWT) for South Asia, based in New Delhi. She provides technical advisory services to seven countries in the sub-region: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Aya has a B.A. in Speech and Communications Studies from San Francisco State University, CA, USA and an MPA in International Management from Monterey Institute of International Studies, CA, USA.

**Seminar Title: GST: An Overview**

Speaker: Professor Atul Sarma, Visiting Professor, IHD

*Date: 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2017*

Abstract: The discussion was on the features, implementation and implications of GST in India at both the Central and State levels.

*Speaker's Profile:* Atul Sarma after completing his tenure as a Vice-Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar joined as Professor of Economics at Institute for Human Development, New Delhi. Previously, he was Professor of Economics and Head, Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre., Faculty of Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad and a Post-doctoral Fellow at MIT, Cambridge. He was Visiting Professor at a number of universities in India and abroad. He served as an independent Director of Steel Authority of India, Limited., as Economic Adviser to the Eighth and Tenth Finance Commission and as a consultant to international agencies such as ADB, FAO, ESCAP and UNIDO. He was a Member of Technology Development Board, a Member, Assam State Planning Board

and Manipur State Planning Board. He was Chairman ICSSR Institutes (South Zone) Review Committee and on various committees constituted by the Union and state governments, and by other agencies such as the Planning Commission, UGC, and ICSSR. He is also Chairman, OKD Institute for Social Change and Development, Guwahati.

**Seminar Title: The Sourcing Squeeze and Workers' Rights in the Global Apparel Industry"**

Speaker: Dr. Mark Anner, Associate Professor, the Pennsylvania State University

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2017

Abstract: The global value chain approach has always assumed some degree of power asymmetry in supply chains (Bair 2009). This imbalance is most noticeable in buyer-driven apparel global supply chains such as apparel (Gereffi 1994). The presentation suggests that this imbalance has grown in recent years due to shifting trade rules, state development policies, buyer consolidation, and supplier dispersion (Abernathy et al. 1999; Anner, Bair, and Blasi 2013; Bonacich and Appelbaum 2000; Gereffi and Frederick 2010). We are now seeing a dramatic 'sourcing squeeze' in price, lead times, batch size and a series of other factors imposed by buyers on suppliers. This sourcing squeeze is then transformed into a squeeze on workers in terms of wages, working conditions, and multiple forms of labor control. Empirical findings for this argument are probed through trade and workers' rights data on 20 top apparel exporting countries and findings from a recent survey of Bangladeshi suppliers. Very initial findings on the Indian garment sector will also be discussed as part of a new research initiative on the sourcing squeeze in India.

*Speaker's Profile:* Mark Anner is an Associate Professor of Labor and Employment Relations, and Political Science, and he is also the Director of the Center for Global Workers' Rights. He directs the School's Master's Program in Labor and Global Workers' Rights, which is a part of the Global Labour University network. He holds a Ph.D. in Government from Cornell University and a Master's Degree in Latin American Studies from Stanford University. Dr. Anner's current research examines how pricing and other sourcing dynamics in global supply chains affect working conditions and workers' rights. He has researched and written on international labor solidarity, labor law reform in Latin America, strikes in Vietnam, and corporate social responsibility in the global apparel industry. His field research has taken him to El Salvador, Honduras, Brazil, Vietnam, and Bangladesh. Before beginning his academic career, he lived in Latin America for eleven years where he worked with labour unions and a research center and he has advised the international solidarity section of the Norwegian Trade Union Confederation.

**Seminar Title: Feminisation of Agriculture: Drivers and Constraints**

Speaker: Janine Rodgers, Senior Visiting Fellow IHD

Date: 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2017

Abstract: “Feminisation of agriculture” is a catchphrase that refers to the greater reliance of agricultural production on female work accompanying the move of male labour from agriculture towards more remunerative non-farm activities. As the Bihar economy has not been able to create enough employment opportunities to absorb the surplus labour spilling over from villages, every year millions of Bihari men leave their villages to work for shorter or longer periods in other states, leaving their spouses and children behind. Male migration has been the major driver of change in the village dynamics. The role of women in farming, agricultural labour, and management of livestock has increased but is not always acknowledged. Patriarchal norms and structures constrain their access to economic, social and political resources such as land, extension services, etc. The analysis of the gendered processes involved relies on primary data collected in villages of North and South Bihar over four decades.

*Speaker's Profile:* Janine Rodgers is a development economist, specializing in gender and labour market issues. She has qualification from Paris, Sussex and Geneva universities and experience of working with International Labour Office, and also been Deputy Executive Secretary of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI). She has been conducting research in rural Bihar since the 1970s and is currently Visiting Researcher at the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi. She has co-authored several articles on Bihar published in Economic and Political Weekly and the Journal of Development Studies as well as the book “The Challenge of Inclusive Development in Rural Bihar.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE RESEARCH STAFF

### Ajit Ghose

#### Publications

#### Journal Articles

- 2017, "Informality and Development", Indian Journal of Labour Economics
- "Economic growth and employment in South Asia", Prepared for South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS), Forthcoming in an edited volume
- "Universal Basic Income in India: some comments" Indian Journal of Human Development, August 2017 issue

#### Articles and op-eds in media

- Op-Ed: "Counting formal jobs" in *Business Standard*, 12 February 2018

#### Resource Person in Academic Events

- 2018, Speaker, Close Door Roundtable on "Jobs in India: Are We on the Right Track?", ICRIER
- 2018, Speaker, Tandem Research, Technology Foresight Group, Second Workshop on "Future of Work in India", Goa
- 2018, Speaker, Panel Discussion on "Persistence of the Informal Economy in India", Harvard US - India (Asoka University) Initiative Conference
- 2017, Keynote Speaker, "Sectoral Diversification" at the Centenary Conference of the Indian Economic Association, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
- 2017, Chair, Plenary Session: Address by the Conference President; and Panelist, Panel Discussion on The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Employment, ISLE 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Thiruvananthapuram
- 2017, Speaker, Roundtable on "Revamping the Statistical Architecture for Robust Data on Jobs in India - A Dialogue on India's Employment Data" organised by ICRIER, India Habitat Centre
- 2017, Speaker, Roundtable on "Jobs and Joblessness in India" organised jointly by the Centre for Policy Research and the Just Jobs Network at Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi
- 2017, Speaker, High-level Consultation on "Labour and Employment", NITI Ayyog
- 2017, Chairman, Working Group on "Employment and Labour Laws and Regulations", NITI Ayyog

- 2017, Speaker, First Technology Foresight Group Meeting on “Future of Work in India”, Goa
- 2017, Speaker, Roundtable on “Universal Basic Income: Emerging Perspectives”, Organised by IHD, New Delhi
- 2017, Speaker, Workshop on “Job Creation in Manufacturing Sector as a Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth in South Asia”, organised by South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS) and RIS, New Delhi
- 2017, Speaker, Workshop on “Labour Market Inequality”, organised by IHD

## **Alakh N. Sharma**

### **Membership in Committees/Commissions/Policy making bodies**

- Member, Jury for the V.V. Giri Memorial Award in Labour & Employment 2015
- Member, Standing Committee on Education, Training and Orientation of the V.V.Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA
- Fellow, Global Labor Organization, USA
- Member, Expert Group of the 5th Annual Employment- Unemployment Survey

### **Resource Persons at Academic Events**

- 2017, Convener, Panel on Employment-Unemployment during IEA Centenary Conference at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
- 2017, Panelist, Session on ‘Data Base on Employment And Labour Market’, 53<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society, Kordha, Odisha

### **Publications**

#### **Books**

- South Asia Labour and Employment Report 2016 (Principal Author), Oxford University Press (forthcoming)

#### **Paper Presentations**

- “Addressing Poverty and Inequality in India for Sustainable Development”, International Symposium on *No One Left Behind: Tackling Poverty and*



*Inequality in Asia around the World* under the 2030 Agenda during 15-16 November, 2017 at Shanghai

- Participated as ICSSR nominee in the Symposium on Sustainable Prosperity, Well-being and Innovation held during 9-10 June 2017 at Helsinki, Finland, Europe

### **Journal Article**

- Challenge of Creating Jobs for Youth in India Co-authored with Balwant Singh Mehta, YOJANA, a Development Monthly in its June 2017 issue (Indian Youth : Emerging Power)

### **Chapter in Book**

- A Halfway House: An Overview of Rural Transformation in India (co-authored with Dr. Dev Nathan and Prof. D. N. Reddy) for Professor G.K. Chadha Memorial Volume
- "Growth and Employment in India: Trends, Pattern and Emerging Challenges" (Co-authored with Sant Lal Arora) in Dev Nathan and A.N. Sharma (eds.)

### **Media article**

- Interview on 'Improvement of the Labour Market Dynamics and Institutions in South Asia requires giving impetus to the manufacturing sector' in the September, 2017 issue of Thinking Aloud, a journal of SANEM with the theme of 'employment and labor market challenges in South Asia'

### **Balwant Mehta**

#### **Journal Articles**

- Balwant Singh Mehta and Megha Shree (2016). "Women's Employment in Modern Indian Industry", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Springer; The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), Vol. 59(2), pages 291-303, June, 2016
- Balwant Singh Mehta (2017). 'Trouble in the Making? The Future of Manufacturing-Led Development by Mary Hallward-Driemeier and Gaurav Nayyar 2017, Washington, DC: World Bank.©WorldBank. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science, Vol. 36, No. 4, 2017
- Alakh N Sharma & Balwant Singh Mehta (2017). 'Job creation: challenges and way forward', Yojna, June 2017

## **Teaching and Training**

- Delivered lecture on 'Quantitative Research Methodology' to Research scholars on 'Course on Research Methods on Gender, Poverty and the Informal Economy', held from February 19<sup>th</sup> to March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 at V. V.Giri National Labour Institute, Sector 24, NOIDA.
- Delivered lecture on 'Research Design and advance technique on data analysis in social science research', University of Kerala to Lecturer and Senior

## **Bhim Reddy**

### **Chapter in Book**

- Manoj Bandan and Bhim Reddy (2018). 'State, violence and everydayness: some insights from Delhi' in Social Theories of Urban Violence in the Global South: Towards Safe and Inclusive Cities, edited by Jennifer Erin Salahub, John de Boer, and Markus Gottsbacher, London: Routledge

### **Resource Person at Academic Event**

- 2017, Discussant, Technical Session on 'Informality and Labour Markets', 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram

### **Paper presentations**

- 'Indian Recruitment Industry: Intermediaries and Flexibility in the Formal Sector' at the 59<sup>th</sup> Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, Trivandrum, December 2017 (with Shantanu Kant Dubey)
- 'The Web of Recruitment: Emerging Hiring Technologies and Methods in India's Urban Labour Market' at the 59<sup>th</sup> ISLE Conference, December, 2017 (with Tarini Shipurkar)

### **Articles and op-eds in media**

- Rama Devi and Bhim Reddy (2017). "A Misplaced Trial: Delhi Municipal Elections 2017", Vol. 52, Issue No. 18, 06 May, 2017, EPW Web Exclusive (<http://www.epw.in/journal/2017/18/web-exclusives/misplaced-trial-delhi-municipal-elections-2017.html> )

## Charu Garg

### Journal Articles

- Garg Charu C, S Mazumdar S, Taneja S, et al 2018, 'Costing of three feeding regimens for home-based management of children with uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition from a randomised trial in India', BMJ Global Health, March. Vol. 3, Issue 2. <http://gh.bmj.com/content/3/2/e000702>
- Garg Charu C., J. Pratheeba, Negi J. 2018, 'Impact of Government Policies for Childbirth on Utilization and Out of Pocket Expenditures', Accepted for publication in Economic and Political Weekly, February 2018

### Articles and op-eds in media

- Garg Charu C (2017), 'Need for Health Financing Reform Strategy to Promote Progress towards Universal Health Coverage', Partnership to Fight Chronic diseases newsletter, April, [http://fightchronicdisease.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/PFCD%20India%20Newsletter\\_April%202017%20copy.pdf](http://fightchronicdisease.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/PFCD%20India%20Newsletter_April%202017%20copy.pdf)

### Membership and Consultancies in Committees

- WHO Consultant for Department of Maternal Child and Adolescent Health, Geneva. Supporting project on "Cost Effectiveness Analysis for implementation research on scale up of Kangaroo Mother Care in Ethiopia"
- WHO Consultant for Department for Health system strengthening, SEARO and Geneva. Supported Trend analysis on health expenditures in India and Nepal for WHO global database on health expenditures
- WHO Consultant for SEARO on "NHA institutionalization in Nepal, including disease expenditure analysis"
- WHO Consultant for Department of Occupational Health and safety, Geneva, Prepared draft Guidelines on costing of Workers Health.

## Dev Nathan

### Working Papers

- Dev Nathan and Neetu Ahmed, 2017, "Technological Change and Employment: Creative Destruction," ILO Asia-Pacific Working Papers

### Journal Articles

- "Energy use and women's work in agriculture: Reducing GHG emissions," Economic and Political Weekly.
- "Globalization and Labour: The Case of India," in Agrarian South: The Journal of Political Economy, 2018 (1).

## **Lectures and Addresses**

- “Knowledge and Employment in GVCs” presentation at the Global Labour University Conference, JNU, 6 October 2017.
- “Technological Change and Employment,” Presentation at ISLE, December 2017.
- ‘GVCs and Development Policy’ at ICSSR-ISID Training Course for Teachers of Economics

## **Presentations**

- Presentation on ‘Findings on adoption of clean cooking energy’ at Energia-DFID Programme Workshop on Gender and Energy, November, 2017, Kathmandu.
- Presentation on ‘Political economy of clean cooking energy,’ at MSSRF-Niti Aayog – Energia national consultation on ‘Political Economy of Gender and Enregy’, New Delhi, Novermber 1, 2017.

## Gerry Rodgers

### Publications

#### Journal Article

*Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil*, by Gerry Rodgers, A. F. Barbosa and M. C. Cacciamali. Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2017.

### Resource Persons at Academic Events

Gerry Rodgers, April 2017. Organizer of and presenter in IHD workshop to discuss the book *Patterns of Inequality in The Indian Labour Market, 1983-2012* by Gerry Rodgers and Vidhya Soundararajan, India International Centre, New Delhi, 1 April.

Gerry Rodgers, December, 2017. Presentation and Launch of book *Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil*, India International Centre, New Delhi, December 12.

Gerry Rodgers, December 2017. Organizer of a Panel Discussion on Regional Inequality at the 59th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Gerry Rodgers, December 2017. Presentation of book *Growth and Inequality: The Contrasting Trajectories of India and Brazil* at the 59th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram.

### Lectures and Addresses

Gerry Rodgers, 13 September 2017, "Segmentation is segmentation: The cases of India and Brazil", Seminar in honour of Jill Rubery, Work and Equalities Institute, Manchester University, UK.

Gerry Rodgers, 2 October 2017, Presentations on labour markets and on regional inequality in Brazil and India (in Portuguese), Colloquium on "Economic growth, Inequality and Labour Market: Insights from the trajectories of Brazil and India", João Pessoa, Brazil.

Gerry Rodgers, 24 October 2017. "Growth regimes and labour market in Brazil and India" (in Portuguese). Seminar at the Asian Institute, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil.

Gerry Rodgers, 5 December 2017, "A Rose by Any Other Name: Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation". Lecture given to the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

Gerry Rodgers, 6 December 2017. "Inequality in the Indian Growth Regime". Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture, CESS, Hyderabad.

### **Teaching and Training**

Gerry Rodgers, October 2017, training sessions on labour institutions, labourmarket trends and the ILO in a mini-course at the Law School, João Pessoa, Brazil.

Gerry Rodgers, October 2017, lecture tour and interactive sessions with doctoral students and researchers at four campuses of the Federal University of Paraiba and the Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil.

## **I. C. Awasthi**

### **Resource Person at Academic Event**

- I.C. Awasthi, 2017, Discussant, Workshop Session in the 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) held in Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT) in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), December 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>, 2017

### **Paper presentations**

- I.C. Awasthi, 2017, "Skill Development in Uttar Pradesh: Regional Disparities among the Social Groups", in the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Association of Social Science (IASSI) held in Guntur, December 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 2017

### **Journal**

- Managing Editor, "IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science"

### **Organisation of Conference**

- 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Association of Social Science (IASSI) held in Guntur, December 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 2017

## **Janine Rodgers**

### **Chapters in Books**

Janine Rodgers, 2017, Gender Inequality and the labour market insertion of women" in A.F. Barbosa, M.C Cacciamali and G. Rodgers: "Growth and Inequality: The contrasting trajectories of India and Brazil." Cambridge University Press.

### **Resource Persons at Academic Events**

Janine Rodgers, 2017, resource person to comment on papers on gender issues, 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram, December.

### **Lectures and Addresses**

Janine Rodgers, 2017, "Feminisation of agriculture: Drivers and constraints - the case of Bihar", research seminar, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, April.

Janine Rodgers, 2017, “The impact of minimum wages on women workers in Brazil and India”, Seminar in honour of Jill Rubery, Work and Equalities Institute, Manchester University, 13 September.

Janine Rodgers, 2017, “The labour market insertion of women in Brazil and India” (in Portuguese), Colloquium on “Economic growth, Inequality and Labour Market: Insights from the trajectories of Brazil and India”, João Pessoa, Brazil, 2 October.

Janine Rodgers. 2017, Panelist on “Violence against women at the workplace”, pre-event in memory of Preet Rustagi to the 59th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram, 15 December.

- **Teaching and Training**

-

Janine Rodgers, October 2017, lecture tour and interactive sessions with doctoral students and researchers at four campuses of the Federal University of Paraiba and the Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil, October.

Janine Rodgers, 2017, Interactive session on gender issues with graduate students at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, India, December.

## **Manoj Bandan Balsamanta**

### **Chapter in Book**

- Manoj Bandan Balsamanta and Bhim Reddy, 2018. “State, violence and everydayness: some insights from Delhi”, in Search for Safer Cities: Engaging Social Theories of Urban Violence from the Global South, edited by Jennifer Salahub, John de Boer and Markus Gottsbacher, Routledge and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)



## Mythri Prasad

### Chapter in Book

- Prasad-Aleyamma, Mythri 2017 "Territorial Legends: Politics of Indigeneity, Migration and Urban Citizenship in Pasighat" in Subaltern Urbanization in India. An introduction to ordinary towns' dynamics edited by Zerah, Marie-Helene and Denis, Eric. Exploring Urban Change in South Asia Series. Springer

### Journal Article

- Prasad-Aleyamma, Mythri 2017. 'The Cultural Politics of Wages: Ethnography of construction work in Kochi, India', Contributions to Indian Sociology.51(2)163-193

### Book Reviews

- Prasad-Aleyamma, Mythri 2017 "Lady Driver: Stories of women Behind the Wheel" by Jayawati Shrivastava. Indian Journal of Labour Economics. 60 (1)117-119
- Prasad-Aleyamma, Mythri 2017 "Entangled Urbanism: Slum, Gated Community and Shopping Mall in Delhi and Gurgaon" by Sanjay Srivastava. JMC Review. Volume 1

### Lectures and Addresses by IHD Faculty

- Mythri Prasad, Invited Lecture at **Jawaharlal Nehru University** "Cards and Carriers: Understanding Surveillance in India". Thursday Colloquium, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, 2017
- Mythri Prasad, Invited Lecture at **Indian Law Institute** "Surveillance, Migration and Identity Cards" in the Legal Unconscious Lecture Series, 2017

### Participation in Consultations and Policy Making

- Mythri Prasad, 2018, One Day Consultation in Chennai on drafting of National Policy for Recruitment and Placement agencies organized jointly by **International Labour Organisation and Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India**
- Mythri Prasad, 2018. External Resource Person, for **Centre for Equity Studies, Delhi** for a project on Labour Chowks and Migrant Workers

## Teaching and Training

- Mythri Prasad, **Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi**, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences  
Guest Class: Lecture titled “Urban economy and urban cultures in India” in the course “Economy and Society in India” in the M.A. in Sociology Programme (SS 456N). September, 2017
- Mythri Prasad **Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram**  
Lecture on “Combining Qualitative-Quantitative Research Methods” in the ICSSR Sponsored Capacity Building Programme ‘Pathways of Social Research: A Methodological Training’ in March, 2018

## Paper presentations

- Mythri Prasad, 2018. “Cards and Carriers: Politics of identification in Kerala, South India” XII International Labour History Conference on Future of Work in the Mirror of Past held at **V.V.Giri National Labour Institute, Noida**
- Mythri Prasad, 2018. “Political economy of Labour Migration in Kerala” at a conference on “Process of Migration from Northeast India” organized by **North Eastern Social Research Centre, Guwahati**
- Mythri Prasad, 2018. “Political economy of Labour Migration in Kerala” at a conference on “Interstate Migrant Workers in Kerala: Labour and Civic Life” organized by **Loyola College of Social Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram**
- Mythri Prasad, 2017. “Cards and Carriers: Politics of identification in Kerala, South India” at the 59<sup>th</sup> Indian Society of Labour Economics conference held at **Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation in Thiruvananthapuram**

## Articles and op-eds in media

- Prasad-Aleyamma, Mythri, ‘Resisting Aadhaar, Resisting Islamophobia: A critical look at debates and litigation around Aadhaar’;  
<https://www.genderit.org/feminist-talk/resisting-aadhaar-resisting-islamophobia-critical-look-debates-and-litigation-around-a>
- Published in genderit.org, an online platform spearheaded by APC- Association for Progressive Communications based at Johannesburg, South Africa.

## Nutan Tigga

### Journal Article

- Pinak Sarkar and Nutan Tigga, "Social inequality and Institutional Deliveries", *Social Change* Vol. 48, No. 1, March 2018, pp. 85-103.

## Rizwanul Islam

### Articles in journals and edited books

- "Structural Transformation and Absorption of Surplus Labour", *Bangladesh Development Studies*, Vol XXXXB, Nos. 3 & 4, Sept. – Dec. 2017
- "Structural Transformation and Alternative Pathways to the Lewis Turning Point". Chapter in Reddy, D. Narasimha and Kailash Sarap (eds.): *Rural Labour Mobility in Times of Structural Transformation*. Palgrave-Macmillan, Singapore, 2017.

### Papers presented at seminars

- "Macroeconomic Policies and Employment". Paper presented at the 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, held at Thiruvananthapuram, December 2017.
- "Has Manufacturing Employment Hit a Bump?". Paper presented at a seminar on **Bangladesh Employment and Labour Market Watch 2018**, jointly organized by BRAC University Department of Economics and the Centre for Development and Employment Research (CDER), Dhaka, held on 12 March 2018.

### OP-Ed articles and articles in special issues of newspapers

- "Has Bangladesh Entered a Period of Jobless Growth?", *Financial Express*, 1 June 2017
- "Structural transformation for better jobs: which pathway?" *Financial Express*, Anniversary Issue, 15 November 2017
- "The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Possibility of Automation", *Financial Express*, 12 December 2017.
- "Are Robots Going to Invade Workplaces in Bangladesh?" *Financial Express*, 14 December 2017.
- "Key hoteychaaybekarjubok"? (in Bengali – meaning "who wants to be an unemployed youth?"). *Prothom Alo* (largest circulated Bengali Daily in Bangladesh), 30 July 2017

## **Others**

- Public lecture at BRAC University Department of Economics and Social Sciences, 6 March 2018. Topic: “Economic Growth, Structural Transformation and Employment: Which Pathway?”

## **Sandip Sarkar**

### **Chapter in Book**

- Dev Nathan, Sandip Sarkar and Balwant Singh Mehta, ‘Indian IT Firms: The Push for Innovation’ in D.K. Elms, A Hasaani and P Low (Eds.), ‘The Intangible Economy’, Cambridge University Press, 2017

### **Journal Articles**

- DipakMazumdar, Sandip Sarkar, Balwant Singh Mehta, ‘Inequality in India – I’, Economic and Political Weekly, July 29, 2017, pp. 47-56
- DipakMazumdar, Sandip Sarkar, Balwant Singh Mehta, ‘Inequality in India –II – The Wage Sector’, Economic and Political Weekly, August 12, 2017, pp. 58-66

### **Journal**

- Associate Editor, “The Indian Journal of Labour Economics”, published jointly by The Indian Society of Labour Economics and Springer

## **Sarthi Acharya**

### **Publications**

- Sarthi Acharya and S Mehrotra 2018, ‘Industrial Planning in a Human Development Framework – Experiences in Asia’, Indian Journal of Indian Relations, Vol 54, NO. 1, July 2018
- Sarthi Acharya and S Mehrotra 2017, ‘Planning for Human Development – Lessons from Asian Experiences’, Theoretical Economics Letters, Vol 7, Sept.
- Sarthi Acharya 2016, ‘Trends in Wages of Manual Workers’, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol 60, No 3, July-Sept 2017

## **Journal**

- Guest Editor, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol 60, No 3, July-Sept 2017

## **Sheila Bhalla**

### **Publications**

- 2017, 'Relative Surplus Population' and Dual Labour Markets to 'Informal and Formal' Employment and Enterprises: Insights About Causation and Consequences.
- In: Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy. Issue 6(3) December 2017.
- Notes on Indian Economic Policy, Employment, Labour and Related Outcomes. In: Social Scientist, July-August 2018, Volume 46, Number 7-8, pages 2127.

### **Lecture**

- 2017, Notes on India Economic Policy, Employment, Labour and Related Outcomes, Kerala Book Fair, Kochi

### **Resource Person at Academic Event**

- 2017, Chairperson, Technical Session, 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Thiruvananthapuram

## **Shipra Maitra**

### **Chapter in Book**

- (Forthcoming) Financing Smart Cities: Self – Generating or Subsidized? in edited book to be brought out by Centre for Public Policy, Delhi

### **Monograph**

- (Forthcoming) Shipra Maitra and Sandip Sarkar, "Preparing Smart City Development Plan based on Demographic and Socio Economic Analysis to be brought out by UNFPA and Institute for Human Development, Delhi

## Paper Presentation

- ShipraMaitra and Arjun Kumar, "Preparing Smart City Development Plan based on Demographic and Socio-Economic Analysis", Smart Cities Workshop on Sustainable Urban Development, Organised by Heidelberg University, ORF and SPA, in Collaboration with Mizoram University, Göttingen University, GIZ and IGCC Supported by Friedrich Naumann Stiftung für die Freiheit, 27 April 2018, Aijal Club, Aizawl, Mizoram

## Membership in Professional Body

- 2018, Member, 4th Municipal Valuation Committee, Delhi

## Sunil Kumar Mishra

### Journal Article

- The paper 'भारतमेंजनगणनामकानों, परिवारसुविधाओंएवंपरिसंपत्तियोंकीउपलब्धतामेंसामाजिकविषमताएं' accepted for publication in hindi Journal 'SamajikVimarsh', Sage Publication (in press)

## Paper Presentation

- Mishra, S. K (2017). 'Deprivation of Tribal Children in India, A State Level Analysis', Paper presented in National Seminal on Livelihood Challenges of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India: Emerging Issues, March 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2017, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

## Swati Dutta

### Journal Article

- Dutta, S (2017). "Financing School Education in India, The Journal of Income and Wealth", 39(1):28:41

## Paper Presentations

- Dutta, S (2017). "Financing School Education in India", Paper presented in 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Association for Research in national income and wealth, Jaipur, 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017.
- Dutta, S (2017). "How Formal is the Employment in India: A Social Group based Analysis" in 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics organized by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram in collaboration with the Department of Economics,

Kerala University and the Centre for Development Studies,  
Thiruvananthapuram

## **TanushreeKundu**

### **Chapter in Book**

- Tanushree Kundu, 2018, "A century of urbanization process in the Mineral belt of India: Phases of continuity and change, (1901-2011)" in City, Space and Politics in Global South (Dr. Bikramaditya K. Choudhary, Prof. A.K. Singh and Dr. Diganta Das (Edited), Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, pp. 129-162. (Accepted for publication)

### **Articles and op-eds in media**

- Ajit Jha and Tanushree Kundu, "Sun rises over Odisha" India Today Magazine, November 20, 2017

## **V. P. Sharma**

### **Books and Monographs Published**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, "Dreams and Realities of Rural Development in India ", Gyan Publications, New Delhi
- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, "Rural Social Structure and Rural Development", Kalpaz publications, New Delhi,
- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, "An Introduction to Rural Development in India", Next Gen publications, New Delhi,

### **Chapter in Book**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, "Displacement, Environment and Tribal Life, in Development, Displacement and Tribal Life", K. K. Publications, New Delhi.

### **Resource Person at Academic Events**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, Resource Person, panelist with Vice Chancellors of Ranchi University and BinobaBhaveUniversity , "Popularization of IT for Rural areas", UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Ranchi

### **Address**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, Key note address on Research Methods in Social Sciences, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Ranchi

### **Teaching and Training**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2017, Guest Faculty for M.A. in Rural Development Course, University Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi
- Vijay Prakash Sharma, 2018, Guest Faculty for M.A. in Rural Development Course, University Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi

### **Membership in Committees**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma, Chairman, State level Selection committee for world Bank Project, Dept. of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of Jharkhand 2017-2018
- Vijay Prakash Sharma, Member, Academic committee for developing Choice Based Credit System in M.A. Rural Development, Ranchi University, Ranchi

### **Paper presentations**

- Vijay Prakash Sharma 2017. "Tribes in India and their Cultural Heritage, International Seminar on Bharat Rejuvenations', organised by Gurughasidas Central University, Bilaspur, CG
- Vijay Prakash Sharma 2017. "Good Governance: Issues and Challenges in Indian State" 45<sup>th</sup> National Seminar on "Good Governance: Issues and Challenges" organised by Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology, Bidisa, Paschimi Medinipur, West Bengal



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Mr. Subodh Kumar, Research Assistant  
Mr. Siddharth Dhote, Research Assistant  
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Mr. Vikas Dubey, Research Assistant

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