

# **ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21**



**INSTITUTE FOR  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**



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## **2020-2021**



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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**



## **FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK**

The year 2020-21 was witness to unprecedented challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic and accompanying lockdown. Despite the trying times, the productivity was maintained at the Institute for Human Development (IHD) in terms of research, publications and academic events. Contemporary labour and employment situation, labour market inequality, poverty, food security, education, gender, and social protection, were some of the themes that were explored during this year, along with assessment of the impact of the pandemic in several of these areas. The Institute's researchers successfully engaged in research and published journal articles and monographs, organized webinars/web lectures and participated in virtual academic events as resource persons.

The Institute completed 19 projects while continuing to engage in 25 other ongoing projects. A major study of an assessment of Informal Economy Workers' and Economic Units' Behaviour regarding Health Care Insurance was completed during 2020-21, covering four states of India. The Scheduled Tribe Human Development Report and the Third Delhi Human Development Report comprise some prestigious ongoing initiatives which are being undertaken by the Institute. A large scale survey is also being undertaken in the state of Uttarakhand on poverty and social monitoring.

The Institute successfully completed the 'Delhi Vision 2030' for the Government of the NCT of Delhi, using a Sustainable Development framework. In 2020, the Institute also published a monograph titled 'Internal Migration in India and the Impact of Uneven Regional Development and Demographic Transition across States'.

During 2020-21, the Institute organised a number of web conferences and virtual panel discussions, along with several web lectures, following the protocol for social distancing during the pandemic. Many of these focused on the devastating impact of the pandemic on livelihoods. Among these, a lecture given by Professor Kaushik Basu focused on India's opportunity and risks in the context of the changing structure of the world economy and another lecture by Professor Deepak Nayyar analysed the implications and consequences

of the COVID-19 pandemic for lives, livelihoods and the economy in India. The lecture by Professor Ravi Srivastava dealt in detail on labour migration and policy imperatives in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. The lecture by Professor Jeemol Unni discussed the impact of COVID-19 lockdown on the Informal Economy. All these lectures were attended by large number of people (about 500 online and more than thousand on the YouTube).

A major two-day online international conference on implications of COVID-19 pandemic for labour markets and employment was organised in partnership with ILO during this year. The perspectives from the various speakers were brought out in a special issue of the Indian Journal of Labour Economics.

Towards the end of the year 2020-21, IHD and ILO jointly organized panel discussions around new Social Security Codes and strengthening of the social protection system in India. A number of web events were also organized under the aegis of the Centre for Gender Studies, including a panel discussion around COVID-19 and violence against women and girls.

The Institute for Human Development looks forward to years of significant growth in research

competence and excellence in all dimensions of human development and labour and employment issues. Research will have to take better cognizance of the fast-changing dynamics and impact of the climate change, technological evolution, health episodes such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and so on. The overall aim, for the Institute, continues to be contributing towards attainment of an inclusive society.

**Professor Alakh N. Sharma**  
Director

## ANNUAL REPORT (2020-2021)

### ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) is an Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Recognized category Institute which undertakes research in the themes relating to employment, livelihood and human development. The Institute engages in analytical and policy research, teaching and training, academic and policy debates, networking with other institutions and stakeholders, and publication and dissemination of the result of its activities. The major themes of the current work of IHD are: growth and employment; education and capabilities; health and nutrition; gender and development; security and vulnerability and governance and institutions.

#### Recognition and Empanelment

- Designated as an 'ICSSR Category Institute' by the Indian Council of Social Science Research
- A knowledge partner of NITI Aayog for collaborative activities of transformative policy research through SAMAVESH- a programme of networking and partnerships with knowledge and research institutions;
- Recognised as a "Centre of Excellence" for research on tribal development by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India
- Recognised by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India as a "Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation";
- National Level Monitor with Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water

#### Areas of Expertise:

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

The Institute also houses the Delhi Government Chair on Human Development Issues under which wide ranging research on Delhi are undertaken. The Institute has been actively involved in the evaluation of development policies and programmes of the Central and State Governments, multi-lateral/ international and private organisations. Preparation of several State Development Reports, Human Development Reports, State Vision Report 2030 (Based on Sustainable Development Goals) for the states of Uttarakhand and Delhi are some of its achievements. In the course of over two decades of its existence, the Institute has completed over 300 research projects on issues relating to human development, livelihoods, sustainability and urban development with particular focus on MDG and SDGs in recent years. The Institute has also organized more

than 200 high level conferences/seminars and workshops which have been attended by well-known public personalities and scholars from around the world.

The institute's integral cogs are its faculty members who together present a wider gamut of research expertise across the areas of human development. Apart from its full-time faculties, IHD is associated with visiting faculties who are also known academicians and experts from all over the world and India.

Research work and publications of IHD have been favourably reviewed, both within India and abroad. Several national and international organisations have been jointly working with or sponsoring projects/studies being executed by the Institute. Some of these national-level organisations include various ministries of the Government of India as also other bodies such as NITI Aayog and state governments. Some of the international organisations and bilateral agencies which have sponsored projects/programmes implemented by the institute include the International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UNDP, World Bank (WB), International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, GIZ, DFID etc.

IHD's key competencies include:

- Research in dimensions of human development;
- Primary survey-based research to analyse policy impacts and social and economic change;
- Capacity to mobilize State and non-State actors and engage them in policy debates;
- Ability to provide a critical, independent view on development issues;
- Conversion of research findings into educational and training material;
- Networking at national and international levels;
- Conduction of large scale surveys covering almost all states of the country;
- Evaluation of development policies and programmes of the Central and State Governments, multi-lateral/ international and private organizations;
- High-level publications, including two journals: the Indian Journal of Labour Economics (jointly published with Springer) and the Indian Journal of Human Development (jointly published with Sage).

For details, please visit: [www.ihdindia.org](http://www.ihdindia.org)





**COMPLETED  
PROJECTS  
2020-21**

# THEME 1: GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

- DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN URBAN INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT: INSIGHTS FROM PANEL DATA OF TWO INDIAN CITIES
- MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF INCREASING FEMALE EMPLOYMENT: ASSESSING IMPACTS IN URBAN CENTRES
- MAPPING COTTON SUPPLY CHAIN STUDY IN TELANGANA
- DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT LIVELIHOOD AND POVERTY IN RURAL JHARKHAND
- TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF WORK IMPLICATIONS IN INDIA
- INTERROGATING A FRAMEWORK FOR UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION IN INDIA
- STUDY ON THE DELHI NCR 'S ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
- A REVIEW OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR BEEDI WORKERS IN INDIA
- ASSESSMENT OF INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKERS' AND ECONOMIC UNITS' BEHAVIOUR REGARDING HEALTH CARE INSURANCE (PHASE 1&2)

## **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 and Dr. Balwant Mehta

This study was 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). 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.

This study was based on information collected from both secondary and primary sources. The secondary information was 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. The research study focused on primary survey data collected from urban households.

Some of the recommendations based on the findings of the study are given below:

- It is essential to improve the condition of workers and enterprises in informal segment.
- The proportion of those who did not receive any vocational/technical training in the organized and unorganized sector is very high. It is of utmost importance that training should not be designed in isolation from the other necessary inputs. Training complemented with accessibility to credit at low interest rates through a decentralized system of loan delivery and collection, will make a real difference to income in the informal sector.
- There should be linkage between training and skill development with jobs in the industry or other sector because most of the time gap between training and employment is so long that the skill training becomes obsolete.

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

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

**Project Director:** Late Dr. Preet Rustagi and Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta

**Research Team:** Dr. Balwant Mehta, Dr. Tanuka Endow, Ms. Deeksha Tayal and Professor Rajarshi Mazumdar

This study sought to examine through primary field survey in different urban town types the impact of a multiplier effect of increasing female employment predominantly among the socially marginalized groups as a consequence of women's participation as educated professionals and semi-professionals in regular salaried work. The overall social and economic consequences of such participation among the socially marginalized groups was examined in two regions – North and East India. West Bengal and the National Capital Region (NCR) were selected for purposes of this study. This study conducted sample surveys across four cities – Delhi and Kolkata (tier I) and Asansol and Noida (tier II).

A listing survey was done 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 424 households was selected for the survey.

Some of the findings of the study are given below:

- LFPR was close to 20 per cent in Asansol and Kolkata (two eastern cities) and more than 45 per cent in Delhi and Noida (two northern cities).
- In aggregate, 63.7 per cent surveyed households employ paid Female Domestic Worker (FDWs)
- Engagement of FDW is higher among General Caste compared to SCs and STs, in smaller families compared to larger families, and in relatively richer families
- Proportion of engagement of FDW is higher for households with working females compared to households without working females, after controlling for household characteristics
- Regression based estimation suggests that if the female of the household is working, number of FDWs hired increases by 0.1, indicating that for every 10 females brought into formal workforce, another female will be inducted as FDW.
- Magnitude of the multiplier varies across cities and depending on the methodology adopted, it ranges from 0.09 to 0.29, indicating that any policy inducement that directly increases female employment by 100 would bring in its wake another 10-30 females into the workforce.

### **MAPPING COTTON SUPPLY CHAIN STUDY IN TELANGANA**

**Sponsor/s: ILO**

**Project Principal Investigator/ s: Dr. Bhim Reddy**

**Co-Investigator: Dr. Somjita Laha**

Project titled 'Promoting Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) in the Cotton Supply Chain' in India, aimed to improve respect for fundamental rights at work for a sustainable cotton supply chain. One of the immediate objectives of the project was to enhance evidence-based knowledge on FPRW in the cotton supply chain (unorganized/informal sector) to enable the policy makers and implementers to address the gaps and support promotion of decent work and livelihood to all in need in cotton growing communities.

The study undertook an extensive mapping of the actors and their activities in the cotton supply chain in Telangana with a focus on the first link in the global supply chain. The study used a mixed methods approach covering 4 districts of Telangana state to identify the key stakeholders including market players and unpacked the myriad activities and linkages in the dynamic cotton network. It also analysed the opportunities, challenges and vulnerabilities especially of the cotton growing communities.

The assessment comprised the entire cotton production community through the participation of representatives from plantation owners, growers, harvesters, other workers, the public administration, associations, buyers and intermediaries. The primary field study was conducted

in multiple field sites including market towns, market yards, ginning mills, cotton procurement centres, godowns, villages and farms.

Study findings reflect that cotton production has drastically increased in Telangana during the last two decades, after the phase of severe distress suffered by cotton farmers evident in the late 1990s. Broadly, a host of factors seem to have contributed to the growth of cotton: i). the initial successes in pest control by the introduction of GM technology through Bt cotton seed; ii). better market prices due to rising demand (domestic and export) for cotton in comparison with other dryland crops; iii). improvements in state support in terms of credit especially since 2005-06, increases in support price, especially remarkable hikes on three occasions between 2008-09 and 2018- 19, and improvements in procurement by state agency; and iv). a lack of remunerative crop options under rainfed conditions in the larger context of aspirational-cultural change, which manifested in a shift away from non-remunerative traditional crops like jowar and castor which proved inadequate in meeting the demands of social consumption needs. Broad areas and specific challenges that continue to call for policy attention relate to credit, inputs, agro-technological information, and produce price.

### **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 tried to understand the specific causes of backwardness in rural Jharkhand. The project aimed to analyse the change in the levels of living and well-being which have occurred during the last one and half decade in rural Jharkhand as well as deliberate emerging challenges and strategies to meet them.

The research was based on primary survey of the economic characteristics of villages and households in rural Jharkhand. A field survey was conducted in August-September, 2018. A multi-stage, stratified sampling design was adopted to select the villages, and the survey households. A qualitative component was also canvassed – involving focus-group discussions – in most of the study villages. Altogether, around 1300 households were surveyed covering 24 villages spread across 8 blocks in 7 districts of Jharkhand.

Some of the findings of the study are given below:

- At Jharkhand level 20 percent of the households are structural chronic poor, 27 percent of the households are structural transient poor, 26 percent of the households are stochastic transient households and rest 28 percent of the households are stable non poor.
- Out of total workers, almost 18 percent of them were migrant workers.
- The share of income sent as remittance is 29 percent in the state. The share of income sent as remittance was highest among Muslims and OBCs and the lowest was among STs.
- Workforce participation rate among female aged 15 years and above was 26 percent and there was a gender gap of 30 percentage point in 2018.
- As migration by males increased in the state, women have played an increasingly important role in managing the household and any land that the family might possess, getting reflected in the higher WPR for main workers.
- Women, too, have a greater share for casual wage labour like men.

- Analysis depicted that PDS, ICDS and MDMS were considered most important government programme in rural Jharkhand
- Child dropout is also a serious issue in Jharkhand. Among 15-17 years children only 71 percent of the children have enrolled in school.

## **TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF WORK IMPLICATIONS IN INDIA**

**Sponsor/s: Wits University**

**Project Director/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Balwant Mehta**

The major objective of the study is to explore how digital technologies are shaping the world of work in India.

Based on analysis of secondary data and extensive literature survey, the study finds that although not widespread, the digital technologies are showing their presence in several of the sub-sectors of industrial and services sectors.

The study finds that there has been a rise in skilled jobs and hollowing out of unskilled occupations which confirms the idea that automation is replacing the unskilled or routine task jobs. The new emerging platform work is creating largely temporary and non-standard work system based on a short-term relationship between workers and companies. On the other hand, it is also creating new economic opportunities for informal workers who are entering the labour market. However, the platform workers lack access to formal social protection mechanisms which effectively reproduces informality and can further deteriorate the working conditions.

For the first time, platform workers and gig workers have become a part of the national labour codes, which is a good starting point towards safeguarding decent working conditions. Gig and platform work is going to increase in the future and thus proper implementation of new labour codes is crucial. In particular, as per the new codes, Gig workers as well as platform workers need compulsory on line registration on an online portal, and the registration is subject to fulfilment of certain condition in terms of age, number of days worked and possession of certain documents such as Adhar card to avail the benefits, which may be totally unfair. In addition, there is a serious need for a proper database to devise proper policy, and its implementation and monitor which is absent at present, making the entire process of providing welfare services rather difficult.

About 30 per cent of India's youth are neither employed nor in education or training - which is the highest proportion in the world. Lack of institutions and skills trainings with these new skills in their course curriculum at present is glaring. Therefore, the skilling and re-skilling of a large pool of workers and youth is a significant challenge that needs to be overcome. The future technological developments require constant changes in the skill composition. The education and skill development regime in the country need to address the issue through skills mapping and processes of reskilling.

## **INTERROGATING A FRAMEWORK FOR UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION IN INDIA**

**Sponsor/s: Wits University**

**Project Director/s: Professor Ravi Srivastava**

The study deals with conceptual issues around social security, social protection, and social protection floor and argues for a rights based social protection floor for India. It then describes the broad social security / social protection system in place in the country. Since social protection systems are contingent on the characteristics and nature of work and employment relations, the paper uses existing data sources to elaborate on the (gendered) nature of the workforce. It also points out how existing social security systems reinforce labour market inequalities.

The study further brought out the nature of expansion of social security and social protection since the turn of the century. It describes two distinct phases. The first from about 2002—3 to 2013-4 when these systems expanded due to grassroots movements, court judgments and government responses. The second, from 2014 onwards when the new government turned its back on rights based social security, but populist pressures still led to the introduction of new measures, although the financial priority given to social protection declined.

Finally, the study highlights the current issues and challenges in moving towards a rights based social protection floor in India. It argues that such a social protection floor should combine worker-centric and citizen-centric features and comprise minimum guarantees for all at the base, with a second level of contributory social security. It considers the possible options for social protection – contributory and non-contributory and a universal basic income. It also analyses the consequences of the government's thrust on digital financialisation for benefit payments and on biometric identification of workers and argues that while the introduction a social security registration system for workers is essential, approaches being currently put in place impose high costs on the poorest, and do not build on adequate data privacy safeguards.

## **STUDY ON THE DELHI NCR 'S ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**Sponsor/s: World Resources Institute**

**Project Director/s: Dr. Shipra Maitra, Dr. Balwant Mehta**

Given that the economy of big metropolitan cities like Delhi are veering towards being primarily service sector economies and the fact that the future is going to be more digitized with the gig economy playing a big role, there is likely to be wider economic inequalities with those at the bottom of the pyramid left out of the game. In 2030, this is likely to be more pronounced than it is now. This assignment will focus on the stressed sectors like the informal economy, women and urban lower income youth to analyse the improvements need to be made in skilling, access to formal jobs and education, in order to bring them into the mainstream growth process of the NCR.

This assignment addressed the following research questions-

1. Does NCR growth include all sections within its trajectory? If not, which groups are excluded?
2. What is the level of exclusion and how is it spread?
3. How to minimise the level of exclusion for different groups?

The study focused on some major sections comprising women, the informal sector workers and urban youth who are NEET. This indicator of inclusiveness has been developed by the UN while formulating Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). We have analysed the data from secondary sources such as the “Periodic Labour Force Survey” (2018-19), the Surveys of “Employment and Unemployment” (2004-2005), (2011-12) and (2017-18) of the NSS, “Un-Incorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises” of the NSS (2015-16) and Labour Bureau Reports to understand some emerging characteristics of inclusiveness. The major findings of the study include:

- Employment generation for large section of unskilled and semi-skilled persons and simultaneously their skill enhancement for access to decent jobs are the most formidable challenges to inclusiveness. The growth strategy should create enabling environment for women in the labour force and youth in NEET who are outside the labour force to participate in the production process.
- Majority of the work force in the NCR is in informal employment. Manufacturing employment is still quite significant, but sectoral productivity of unorganised manufacturing is low. There is urgent need for skill development training along with financial supports like credit facilities to improve productivity of self-employed and regular workers.
- In Delhi, the hospitality industry has emerged as one of the main contributors to its growth, needs encouragement through proper regulations and building middle level hotels.
- The low share of female participation in labour market can be substantially augmented by creating job opportunities in sectors of electronics hardware, tourism, hospitality and social sectors like education and health. Safe and secure transportation and flexible working hours needs to be promoted.
- Rajasthan and UP, with substantial labour force without higher level of education, need to focus on agro-based enterprises and small-scale manufacturing, while increasing the investment on economic and social infrastructure. Area-specific economic activities, skill requirement and availability need to be mapped. Some NCR districts are showing specialization on some economic activities. Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and Delhi are home to the highest number of artisanal works.



## **A REVIEW OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR BEEDI WORKERS IN INDIA**

**Sponsor/s: Foundation for a Smoke Free World**

**Project Director/s: Prof. Ravi Srivastava, Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Ms. Sudeshna Sengupta**

This paper analysed how the evolving legal and policy framework has impacted beedi workers on the ground. The intent was also to map and review how regulations related to work and livelihood have changed. The paper reviewed the implementation of the existing three sectoral laws and the physical and financial performances of the schemes mandated under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976. The paper examined the issues that may emerge once the newly passed labour codes are enforced. Specific objectives of the study included the following:

The paper was based on available secondary materials on various issues pertaining to beedi workers. The review and analysis was carried out not only on how laws function at the central level but also at the states level, so as to bring out the inter-state diversity in implementation.

- Beedi industry as a footloose industry experienced shifting of production bases from one state to another in last five decades. Currently, West Bengal, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha have more than 97 per cent of beedi workers.
- Women comprise a large number of beedi workers. Home-based production has led to invisibilisation of workers. The 'buying-selling' mode of production encourages the employers to keep women workers out of the ambit of legal entitlements. The employers also take advantage of the low bargaining power of women (most of them belong to socially vulnerable groups) by exploiting workers through hire and fire system and paying them low wages.
- Newly passed Social Security Code, Occupational Safety and Health and Working Conditions Code and Wage Code (passed last year) have subsumed the earlier laws protecting beedi workers. The earlier laws were evaded by manufacturers by practicing self-employment mode of production, as self-employment was not covered by the law. Secondly, systemic barriers for registration and issuing of identity cards, mandatory for accessing welfare, had kept many workers away of their entitlements. Thirdly, self-employed workers, who were earlier not eligible for social security entitlements, are still in the ambiguous territory.
- Over the period of time unionisation has weakened and unions have been replaced by SHGs. As a result, negotiations with employers have also weakened.
- Due to the health hazards associated with beedi production and tobacco consumption, government has taken many steps to initiate alternative livelihood projects for beedi workers. The trade unions have remained skeptical about the sustainability of such initiatives.
- With regards to health facilities, central government and some states have taken steps to extend RSBY and ESIC facilities for the unorganised sector workers. PMAY for housing and

Pradhan Mantri Matri Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) as maternity benefit are presently catering to the unorganised sector workers.

- Merging of the labour laws in the labour codes is taking away the existing welfare schemes, but the alternatives in regard to provisions offered by new codes are still not clear.

## **ASSESSMENT OF INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKERS' AND ECONOMIC UNITS' BEHAVIOUR REGARDING HEALTH CARE INSURANCE (PHASE 1&2)**

**Sponsor/s: ILO**

**Project Director/s: Prof. Ravi Srivastava**

**Research Team: Dr. Sunil Kr. Mishra, Mr. Subodh Kumar, Mr. Vikas Dubey**

The overall aim of the study is to analyse the potential of upscaling ESIS services for health insurance inclusion of economic units and workers in the informal sector for mitigating the health burden on households. For this, the objective of the study is to understand the needs and behaviour of informal workers and informal economic units with regard to health insurance. The focus is on those who are currently eligible for ESIS (but not covered) as well as those who are not eligible but has the capacity to contribute, while keeping in mind gender needs and differences in health vulnerabilities and outcomes.

The study covers four states viz. Rajasthan, Haryana, Kerala and West Bengal. The field study focuses on the following target groups (enterprise owners/managers and/or employees): Group 1: Enterprises eligible but not affiliated to ESIS and workers therein; Group 2: Enterprises not eligible but with capacity to contribute and workers therein; Group 3: Workers not covered under ESIS in affiliated enterprises.

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted with districts as the primary sampling units (PSU), villages/census enumeration blocks (CEBs) as the second stage units (SSU) and enterprises as the ultimate stage sampling units (USUs) for sampling of enterprises belonging to Groups 1 and 2. For sampling of workers, the design is three-stage as above with the USUs being the workers. A listing exercise has been carried out in the sample SSUs for listing of both enterprises and households for preparing a frame of eligible enterprises and workers. Development of training manuals for supervisors and enumerators is being done. Analysis of large data sets including those maintained by the ESIS, in order to triangulate the field level findings with findings from these data sets will be done. The focus of the analysis will be on the four study states.

During Phase 1, 75% of the enterprises across all the states were in the smaller size-class (5 to 9 workers) and 25% were in the larger size class (10 and more workers). There is a significant differences in the share of manufacturing-non-manufacturing sample enterprises across States. This share was 67.7% in Haryana, only 21% in Kerala, 51.6% in Rajasthan, and 46.1% in West Bengal. More than three-quarter of enterprises interviewed were located in urban areas. Kolkata being an urban district, no rural enterprises were sampled there or in Hugly. Of the workers surveyed, 59.9% were engaged by enterprises which employed 5 to 9 employees and 40.1% were employed in larger enterprises with 10 or more workers. Across states, 48.5% workers were engaged in manufacturing enterprises and 51.5% were engaged in non-manufacturing enterprises. As with enterprise share, the share workers in manufacturing enterprises was highest

in Haryana at 74.5%. Overall, 21.4% workers were in rural areas while 78.6% were in urban areas. Most of the workers who were sampled were employed in non-ESIS registered enterprises. Only 6.7% workers were engaged in ESIS registered enterprises.

In terms of ownership, an overwhelming majority of the total enterprises i.e. 98.5 % were run as proprietary or partnership entities. Altogether 79% of the enterprises were registered for GST. This included 76% of smaller enterprises and 85% of the larger enterprises. Fifty-eight percent of the enterprises were registered for income tax. Of the total, 23% of the enterprises were registered with the Factories Act (1948), 34 % with the Shops and Establishment Act (1953), 13 % with District Industries Centre (DIC) programme (started by the central government in 1978) and 11 % with Excise tax or VAT.

During Phase 2, among the enterprises resurveyed, 27.1% were located in rural areas and 23% had ten or more workers engaged in Phase 1. Among workers resurveyed, 22.9% were engaged in Phase 1 in rural enterprises and the rest were employed earlier in urban enterprises. The share of respondents in small enterprises employing 5-9 workers was 61.1% while the share of those in larger enterprises was 38.9 %.

## THEME 2: EDUCATION AND CAPABILITIES

- EDUCATION, SKILL AND JOBS IN URBAN INDIA: A STUDY OF YOUTH IN DELHI AND RANCHI

## **EDUCATION, SKILL AND JOBS IN URBAN INDIA: A STUDY OF YOUTH IN DELHI AND RANCHI**

**Sponsor/s: Action Aid**

**Project Director/s: Professor Ravi Srivastava and Dr. Balwant Mehta**

The broad objective of the study was to assess the interaction between the urban youth and the labour market in the context of present Indian employment-unemployment landscape. It aimed at bringing to light assessments regarding four categories of youth: a) those who are currently students, b) those who are presently looking for jobs, c) those who are already employed and d) not in employment, education and training (NEET).

A survey of households was carried out in two urban areas – Delhi and Ranchi in 2010 and a resurvey was being carried out in 2019-20. The initial survey covered 2000 households in Delhi and 1000 households in Ranchi. In the resurvey roughly similar magnitude of households, including all households previously surveyed was covered. A job search module was prepared and it was canvassed among the youth (between the ages of 15 to 29 years) in the sample households. In the study, 1245 youth from Delhi and 675 youths from Ranchi were interviewed. In addition, 6 case studies each in Delhi and Ranchi were documented to gather the qualitative information through in-depth interviews and case studies to supplement the quantitative analysis.

The following are findings of the study:

- Most of the youth belonging to marginalized social groups, such as those from low-income households and the SC/ST/ OBCs in urban areas are unable to pursue higher education due to the high annual fees for courses and in some cases rare bounded by the severe compulsion to work for being able to financially support their families. This is particularly common in the case of girls.
- Despite the existence of many government skill development schemes, a large number of youth were found to have self-financed their trainings, which they believed could ensure salaried jobs to them in the future.
- In addition, the placement of trainees or linking of the skill development programme with industries and provision of subsidized loans for self-employment activities is the need of the hour.
- The more educated youth (secondary and above) constitute a majority of job seekers as compared to others, indicating that either suitable jobs are not available for them or that they lack skills (56 per cent) for the jobs available in the market. Hence, on one hand, there is need to create more productive jobs, and on the other hand, more focus on the appropriate skill training as per the market demand.
- The availability of local jobs is one of the major constraints, as even after skill trainings the trainees get placements to far distant places at a low monthly salary. In such cases, those who got placed by the agencies did not join the job or leave job after some-time.
- Females comprise a major part (52.8 per cent) of the NEET category. The primary reasons guiding their relation with the labour market are their family and child care responsibilities and general disagreeableness amongst families/husbands in 'letting' women work. In addition, those who were interested were unable to find full time employment near to their place of residence.

## THEME 4: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

- URBAN TRANSPORT AND LABOUR SUPPLY DYNAMICS OF WOMEN: A TWO-GENERATIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN IN DELHI

## **URBAN TRANSPORT AND LABOUR SUPPLY DYNAMICS OF WOMEN: A TWO-GENERATIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN IN DELHI**

**Sponsor: ICSSR**

**Research Team: Aasha Kapur Mehta and Deeksha Tayal**

The study explored the impact of the availability of a gender sensitive means of mass transit on labour supply decisions of women in Delhi-NCR. It captured the commuting preferences of women to-and-from the workplace, changes in it and whether connectivity constraints still hold them back within the domestic sphere. The objectives of the study include:

1. To explore the labour supply dynamics and changes in the commuting patterns and preferences of educated middle class urban women in the context of improved urban connectivity due to the growth of the Delhi Metro Rail Network.
2. To identify connectivity related constraints that women still face and the ways in which these can be addressed in order to increase women's access to work.

In order to capture the changes over time, the study focused on households having two generations of women living in the same household, supplemented with case studies of women of different age groups who use the metro facility on a regular basis. A primary survey was conducted in which data was collected from two generations of women living in the same household. The household questionnaires were administered to 231 households or 462 women in the age cohort of 20 years to 65 years.

The survey focused on three categories of women based on their working status: a) those who never worked outside the home; b) those who were travelling to work earlier but have left their job due to some reason(s); c) those who were travelling to and from the workplace. For collecting qualitative information through personal interviews, a sub-sample of 30 working women was drawn purposively.

Some of the policy recommendations of the study include the following:

- There has been substantial debate on the issue of inaccuracy of official estimates of female LFPR. This problem cannot be resolved without collecting accurate and reliable data through a large sample survey that is representative of the diverse situations that exist in India. This requires skilled and trained investigators and close supervision and monitoring of their work.
- Factors that facilitate women's participation in the job market and their continuation in it need to be strengthened while challenges and constraints need to be addressed.
- Reduction in unemployment levels, increase in female LFPR and achievement of SDG 8 requires promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all requires that economic growth is "Livelihood-led" and places women and disadvantaged socio-economic groups at the centre of the growth process.
- Metro connectivity needs to be expanded within the Delhi NCR region as well as in other metropolitan areas and towns.
- Increase the frequency of metro rail and increase the number of coaches in each train especially during peak hours.
- CCTV footage must be monitored on a real time basis. Policing should be done through the presence of police in each train. Where safety issues are noticed, immediate remedial action must be taken, and information should be relayed and number of cases

and FIRs lodged should be displayed in all metro trains throughout the day to deter others.

- Metro travel has externalities that are massive. It is therefore important for metro travel to be affordable and for fares to be kept low.



## THEME 5: SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

- ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF TEN TRIBES OF JHARKHAND
- DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL MATRIX AND BRIEF NARRATIVE REPORTS FOR EXTENDING THE SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR IN SELECTED STATES

## **ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF TEN TRIBES OF JHARKHAND**

**Sponsor/s:** Dr. Ram Dayal Munda Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Jharkhand

**Project Director/s:** Dr. Tanushree Kundu

**Research Team:** Dr. Ashwani Kumar and Dr. B.K.N. Singh

Under the project, an ethnographic study of three numerically insignificant tribes of the Jharkhand state was conducted. It attempted to produce a detailed description of those tribes, which have been barely researched. It documented various aspects of tribal life pertaining to these groups including their geography, culture, economic activities and vulnerabilities. The specific objectives included:

- To study the socio-cultural, physical and religious-philosophical aspects of the three tribes of Jharkhand. This includes documentation of folklore, folk songs, communication styles and elaborate rituals and ceremonies concerning their rites de passage.
- To understand the geographical distribution pattern and demography of these groups
- To study main patterns of livelihoods and diversification and examine the nature of employment and form and extent of migration
- To understand the dimensions of vulnerability about assets, indebtedness, quality of the house, access to health and education, and levels of living and poverty etc.
- To focus on the gender aspects of tribal lives, to understand the specific needs and problems of women as different from men
- To explore pathways for an effective and participatory approach towards the development and wellbeing of more vulnerable tribal groups in Jharkhand
- To document the ethnographic study of the tribes in digitized form

Demographic data was collected through the help of the genealogical method to understand the composition of the population, such as age, sex, economy, religion, clan, migration, et cetera. An account of the life-cycle i.e., from conception to birth to early and late childhood, marriage, adulthood, old-age, death, and rituals after the death of each tribe vis-à-vis their interaction with nature and their spirit world, were collected through interviews, which manifested in-depth understanding of their 'world-views'. The empirical data collected through structured schedule were digitized for further analysis. Both, the qualitative and the quantitative data were collected as per the fieldwork traditions in Anthropology.

The deliverables of the study included: Ethnographic Study of Gond Tribe; Ethnographic Study of Kisan Tribe and Ethnographic Study of Kora Tribe.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL MATRIX AND BRIEF NARRATIVE REPORTS FOR EXTENDING THE SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR IN SELECTED STATES**

**Sponsor/s:** International Labour Organisation

**Research Team:** Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Dr. I.C. Awasthi and Dr. Balwant Mehta

The report attempts to make an assessment of the different social protection measures at the all-India and state-levels in nine states. The findings help in drawing up recommendations to further re-design and implement social protection provisions for reaching at least the social protection

floor (SPF) for the whole population. Especially, it would help in implementing the Social Security Codes of 2020. The report presents:

- (i) An assessment matrix which contains, for each of the four guarantees of the social protection floor (as in Box 1 above), inventory of the existing social protection schemes, and identify policy gaps and implementation issues in the existing social protection schemes at the all-India level and in select states.
- (ii) A brief/short narrative report based on assessment matrix with recommendations on the design and implementation of social protection provisions for its further improvement, with the aim of guaranteeing, at a minimum, the SPF to all the population.

There are four guarantees of social protection (SP) namely, 1. All residents have access to affordable essential health care, including maternity care; 2. All children receive basic income security, providing access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services, 3. All persons in active age-groups who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability, receive basic income security, 4. All residents in old age receive basic income security through pensions or transfers in kind.

It is based on secondary data analysis covering nine states (Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand). As part of the above study, a series of “virtual workshops” (Webinars) (Eastern India, Uttar Pradesh and Western India) were also organised to deliberate upon the emerging issues in widening and strengthening the Social Protection System at the State and Regional levels.

Findings reflect that while all states have had well-meaning programmes for SP; they are all under-funded, and many are temporary, subject to changes from one government to another every five years. Funding guarantees, and continuities in programmes, thus, are both essential. There are also issues of targeting, since there are many dimensions in targeting.

## THEME 6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

- DELHI VISION 2030
- FIELD VERIFICATION OF VARIOUS SCHEMES OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
- IMPACT OF PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA SCHEMES ON POOR HOUSEHOLDS

## **DELHI VISION 2030**

**Sponsor/s:** Department of Planning, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

**Research Team:** Dr. Shipra Maitra, Dr. Sarthi Acharya and Dr. Tanuka Endow

Delhi aspires to be an inclusive and equitable global city, providing equal economic and social opportunities to all its residents. It further seeks to provide access to healthy livelihoods, barrier-free mobility, human safety, clean environment, and empowerment of residents in a time-bound manner.

The Vision Document is dedicated to development with a human face and making Delhi a Global City. The 21st century is acknowledged as the third-millennium age of the human civilization. In the global context of propelling towards faster and bigger growth, the significance of inclusive development becomes all the more important. The strategic framework for the document is based on competitiveness, sustainability and inclusiveness with sharp focus on efficient delivery of key public goods and services like health, education, power, water supply and other infrastructure including connectivity. This will help in promoting entrepreneurship and private investment with optimum mix of public-private partnership. Vision for Delhi has its foundation on some major components of equitable development, i.e., sustainable livelihood, human capital, social development with inclusiveness, governance and environmental sustainability. It elaborates the major strategies to realise the vision of a global city in its endeavour to tread a common path followed globally while placing in the local context some common indicators of equitable development, as specified in the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to which India is committed to achieve.

## **FIELD VERIFICATION OF VARIOUS SCHEMES OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**

**Project Director/s:** Dr. Sunil Kr. Mishra

Institute for Human Development (IHD), has been 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 verifications, as deputed. It further also conducts verification of complaints/enquires related to any scheme/programme of serious nature. Some of the schemes/programmes monitored included (i) MNRREGS, (ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), (iii) PMGSY, (iv) Basic verification of Panchayat in the month of January 2018 to March 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 household level and village level through a structured questionnaire survey. This data was uploaded on the website by the institute itself.

NLM reports on monitoring of various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development in four districts in Rajasthan and two districts of Tripura covered under Phase I, 2020-21. Overall, districts covered included Gomati, South Tripura, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu and Sikar.

## **IMPACT OF PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA SCHEMES ON POOR HOUSEHOLDS**

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

**Project Director/s:**

**Research Team Member/s: Dr. Swati Dutta and Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta**

The broad aim of this study was to understand the impact of PMJDY schemes on the financial behaviour of the poor in the context of rural Bihar. Further, the study tried to understand the key perceived barriers that prevent financial inclusion for poor households. The study used both secondary and primary survey data to understand the implications of PMJDY towards financial inclusion in rural Bihar.

The primary study was conducted across 8 villages from Patna and Samastipur districts. A multi-stage sampling procedure had been adopted for the selection of the survey unit. Phulwari (Mahuli and Simravillage) and Dhanarua (Dhanarua and Sain village) block from Patna district and Dalsinghsarai (Dalsinghsarai and Madhaipur village) and Pusa(HarpurMohmada and Moresand village) block from Samastipur district were selected for the study.

Some of the challenges and recommendations of the study include the following:

- The IT development is very crucial to improve the financial inclusion of the poor. Although PMJDY has the provision of mobile banking most of the poor have simple mobile which is mostly used for receiving or making calls. Most of them had no idea that there is a provision of getting messages from the bank to update on their account details or transaction through mobile wallet. Hence it is important for the government along with the IT sector to collaborate with the bank branch to train the poor people in terms of basic understanding of mobile application on a financial transaction.
- Most of the respondents were not fully aware of the features of PMJDY scheme in terms of overdraft facility, accidental insurance, life insurances, so financial literacy program is important to improve the financial inclusion beyond opening the account. Raising awareness and imparting financial literacy are critical to the utilization of financial instruments and for better financial decision making. Study found that those who have completed primary education have the likelihood of being formally banked by 11.4 per cent compared to those with less than primary education or no education. The likelihood increases to 16.9 per cent for those who complete secondary education, and 52 per cent for those who complete tertiary education.
- Further PMJDY the account holder was also faced withdrawal limitations of Rs 10000 in a month. Hence there is a need to withdraw the withdrawal limit to improve the function of the scheme.
- Lack of access to suitable savings product has also discouraged the household to save with the formal banking system. Savings product in the banks is mostly designed for regular wage salaried person. For them, recurring deposit may be suitable savings product. However casual worker in rural areas may need different savings product. Hence there is a need to design the financial product based on the socio-economic profile of the rural people.

## THEME 7: DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

- THIRD PARTY EVALUATION OF CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR
- THIRD PARTY EVALUATION OF LABOUR WELFARE SCHEMES FOR BEEDI WORKERS, CINE WORKERS AND NON-COAL MINE WORKERS (2017-18 TO 2019-20)
- EVALUATION STUDY OF FUNCTIONING OF JAN SUVIDHA COMPLEXES OF DUSIB IN DELHI

### **THIRD PARTY EVALUATION OF CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR**

**Sponsor/s:** Ministry of Labour and Employment

**Project Director/s:** IC Awasthi, Balwant Singh Mehta

A detailed review of Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer – 2016 – 2020 to determine their efficacy and suggest any remedial measures if any such as immediate cash assistance to the rescued/released bonded labours, financial/rehabilitation assistance to the rescued/released bonded labours, assistance for conducting survey of bonded labourers and awareness generation and evaluator studies. Was assigned to IHD. The final report is a comprehensive evaluation report of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer – 2016 during the period 2016-2020.

The objective of the scheme was to provide cash and non-cash benefits to the released bonded labourers as rehabilitation assistance. The modified scheme also provides for financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for conducting survey of bonded labourers, awareness generation activities and impact evaluation. Primary investigation covered states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh which fall in eastern, central, western, southern and northern regions of the country.

The evaluation revealed that in all the states the released workers were benefitting from the scheme. The money provided helped them to start a bondage-free life by providing partial financial security. The enhanced amount of the revised scheme can really benefit them more since the amounts are substantial to start afresh. However, due to its linkage with convictions, in no state could we meet workers who could get the revised enhanced amount of Rs 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs. The pension of Rs 24000 provided by the Karnataka government was considered valuable. The report has been submitted to the Directorate of Labour Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.



### **THIRD PARTY EVALUATION OF LABOUR WELFARE SCHEMES FOR BEEDI WORKERS, CINE WORKERS AND NON-COAL MINE WORKERS (2017-18 TO 2019-20)**

**Sponsor/s:** Ministry of Labour and Employment

**Project Director/s:** Prof. I.C. Awasthi

**Research Team:** Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Arjun Dubey, Ranjeet Kumar

This study aims to evaluate 'Labour Welfare Scheme' meant for the welfare of more than 50 lakh Beedi, Non-Coal Mines and Cine workers in the field of housing, health and education during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. Further, the specific schemes to be evaluated are related to availing of housing subsidy, utilisation of health care facilities and scholarship to Beedi, Non-Coal Mines and Cine workers. The terms of reference of the evaluation, involved undertaking of a detailed review of the listed Labour Welfare Schemes for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 to determine their efficacy and suggest remedial measures.

The objective was to evaluate the functioning and impact of these schemes. For this study, data from five sample states i.e. Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal were gathered. The evaluation used a mixed methods approach and collected both qualitative and quantitative data from sample states. In addition to it, secondary information was collected from the regional labour office of the sample states.

The inputs in the forms of infrastructure, service providers, and financial allocations for these schemes have been transforming the life of a group of the marginalised population. The targeted schemes have the advantage of ensuring benefits for the targeted population. Whatever may be the target and achievement in a year, the probability of getting benefits by a targeted population is hundred percent. Therefore, CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS 48 all targeted schemes have the merit of picking only from the targeted group. There is every possibility that the need of the illiterate and voiceless population may not get its due share in the common platform. Therefore, all schemes running through 'Labour Welfare Fund' should continue, and serve the need of these poor and marginalised sections of the population. Measures should be initiated so that it will offer much better and exclusive service to the Beedi, Non-coal Mines and Cine workers in near future.

## **EVALUATION STUDY OF FUNCTIONING OF JAN SUVIDHA COMPLEXES OF DUSIB IN DELHI**

**Sponsor/s: Planning Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi**

**Project Director/s: Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta and Dr. Aditi Madan**

The overall objective of the study was to assess the role and utility of Jan Suvidha Complex to keep Delhi open defecation free particularly in slum areas having an insufficient number of toilets in the individual dwellings. It also evaluated the feedback received from users as well as the agencies involved in maintaining and operating JSCs for improving cleanliness in and around JSCs. The main objective of the survey was to assess Jan Suvidha Complexes' role in sustaining open defecation free Delhi, particularly in slum type settlements, where in general, the number of toilets is insufficient as per the individual dwellings. Other objectives of the survey included a collection of feedback from users as well as agencies in charge of maintaining and operating the JSCs for the purpose of endorsing general cleanliness to safeguard the health and hygiene in and around slum dwellings.

The research study collected primary data through field visits, personal interviews and discussion with the users, caretakers as well as the officials engaged in the management of operations and maintenance of toilet complexes in Delhi. In order to meet the stated objectives, three schedules were developed to receive the feedback from the following: 1) Beneficiaries/users (male, female, children, senior citizens, people with disability); 2) Agency's employee posted at the JSC; 3) Agency in charge operating and maintaining JSCs (Aakansha Enterprises, ACME Excellent Management Pvt. Ltd., Sainath Sales and Services, YLDA India Pvt. Ltd and few other maintenance agencies having a contract for running JSCs for 30 years), RWAs maintaining JSCs as well as DUSIB's Executive Engineers concerned with the internal online system for monitoring of operation and maintenance of JSCs. Besides this, an observation schedule was also designed for assessing the number of users availing the services of concerned JSCs on the day of the survey, at a different time of the day.

In the survey, 4900 users, 230 caretakers and 10 supervisors were interviewed to assess Jan Suvidha Complexes' role in sustaining open defecation free Delhi particularly in slum type settlements, where in general, the number of toilets is insufficient as per the individual dwellings. Concerns received by supervisors include: Cleanliness in toilet cabin; Cleanliness in Jan Suvidha complex; Safety concern; Behaviour of employee at JSC and Safety concerns; Unhygienic environment like pile of garbage in JSC, flies/mosquitoes in JSC/toilet cabin.

The study recommended that:

- For proper cleanliness in toilet cabin as well as Jan Suvidha Complex, safai karamcharis should visit JSCs daily and in shifts such that even during peak hours, the toilets remain clean. The attitude of users' needs to be changed to overcome challenges of unhygienic environment
- Sensitisation workshops for bringing out about a change in the way the users used the JSC – Use of toilet (flushing when urinating or defecating, washing hands after use) Waste disposal (throwing waste like sanitary pads, used bottles, sachets etc. inside the WC, toilet cabins as well as within the complex). There is a need for behaviour change among local resident users.
- In absence of availability of water and sewage system, portable cubical toilets should be provided.
- For women and kids, additional steps should be undertaken to ensure access of toilets even during night hours such as provision of proper lighting facility, additional female caretaker

posted during day and night. At night, regular patrolling by local police should be ensured in cooperation of the local authorities.

- Caretakers should be rotated to nearby centres to monitor changes in JSC under the caretaker. It should be ensured that all the caretakers employed at the JSC remain in proper uniform with IDs for easy identification of them by the users.
- It is suggested that the sanitary napkins must be provided for free to all the users along with training on its use and proper disposal. Installation of sanitary napkin vending machine and incinerator may be provided can be provided in the ladies' section of the JSCs.
- Users/caretaker should be able to share their grievances and point out repair needed through either sharing messages/photographs through WhatsApp number DUSIB. Likewise, a fully dedicated helpline number could also be used for the same.



## ONGOING PROJECTS

### 2020-21

## THEME 1: GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

- DECENT WORK IN INDIA
- MIGRATION AMONG THE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF RAJASTHAN: DYNAMICS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
- INEQUALITREES - A NOVEL LOOK AT SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES AND INTERGRATED DATA SOURCES
- STUDY ON EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND LABOUR STANDARDS IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR IN INDIA
- STUDY ON POPULATION ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR DELHI MDP 2041
- MIGRATION, WELLBEING AND IMPACT OF THE COVID-19: A STUDY OF UTTARAKHAND MIGRANTS IN DELHI
- CHANGING LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN THE WAKE OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC

## **DECENT WORK IN INDIA**

**Sponsor/s:** Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

**Research Team:** Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Prof. Ravi Srivastava, Dr. Balwant Mehta and Dr. Sandhya Iyer

The objective is to come up with four policy papers (one each on the four pillars of decent work) in the Indian context Post COVID-19. The papers should help in taking stock of the situation and provide insights on possible ways to attain decent work in India.

The paper will be prepared for the use of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, key stakeholders (workers' organisations, civil society, Government departments, State agencies) interested in advancing the agenda of decent work for all in India.

The four papers shall cover aspects of COVID-19 impact in India; key issues and challenges in realization of each of the four pillars; sharing of best practices from within and outside the country and to come up with policy recommendations / suggestions for attaining each of the four pillars of decent work which is also reflected in the UN Sustainable Development Goal Number 8 which calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work.

Paper Titles –

Post COVID-19:

Promoting Employment Creation (Prof. Sarthi Acharya and Dr. Balwant Mehta)

Attaining Rights at Work (Prof. Sarthi Acharya)

Social Protection for All (Prof. Ravi Srivastava)

Promoting Social Dialogue (Dr. Sandhya Iyer)".

## **MIGRATION AMONG THE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF RAJASTHAN: DYNAMICS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

**Sponsor/s:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs

**Project Director/s:** Dr. Bhim Reddy

The research aims to study the dynamics of tribal migration and its outcomes against the background of livelihood opportunities and constraints in the state of Rajasthan. It focusses on migration patterns and their changing dynamics, employment and livelihoods, changing aspirations of tribal population, especially the youth, and the challenges in accessing opportunities. The objective of this study is twofold: it seeks to identify the possible areas of intervention i). to facilitate safe migration and improve the outcomes of migration process; and ii). in addressing and reducing involuntary/forced migration as well as in expanding livelihood opportunities in the areas of origin. Broadly, it aims to study the role of migration in development and social change in tribal areas and contribute to policy towards improving the conditions of migrants.

The research is based on primary data collected using mixed methods. This includes a large primary household survey of about 1000 households for collecting quantifiable data at household and individual level. Beside this survey, qualitative data will be collected through interviews and focus group discussions. This study covers the Scheduled Tribe population living in the western state of Rajasthan which has large share of tribal population – 13.5% in the total population of the state and nearly 9% of the total ST population in India. About 1000 tribal households will be covered to gather household level information with respect to economic activity, migration, employment, education, assets among others will be collected through canvassing a structured

questionnaire. Qualitative primary data will also be collected for this study using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and 10 in depth case studies.

This research, thus, will map the interlinkages between the origins and destinations, remittance flows and household economy, skills and occupational mobility.

### **INEQUALITREES - A NOVEL LOOK AT SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES AND INTERGRATED DATA SOURCES**

**Sponsor/s:** Volkswagen Foundation, Novo Nordisk Fonden, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Compagnia San Paolo

**Project Director/s:** Dr. Bhim Reddy

**Research Team:** Dr. Sandip Sarkar, Dr. Balwant Mehta, Dr. Swati Dutta

This research investigates the levels and main drivers of two key manifestations of socio-economic inequality: poverty and inequality of opportunity (IOp). It focuses on inter- and intra-regional/country comparison in the countries of Indian, Bolivia, Germany and Italy. The project is centred on the application of cutting-edge ML (machine learning) techniques to integrate large-scale datasets from various sources and to provide improved estimates of IOp and poverty across and within countries. ML techniques will be used for three main tasks: 1) integrating data from different sources; 2) extracting information from non-standard data sources, in particular satellite images; 3) estimating IOp and poverty measures across and within countries.

### **STUDY ON EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND LABOUR STANDARDS IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR IN INDIA**

**Sponsor/s:** Azim Premji University

**Project Director/s:** Prof. Ravi Srivastava

**Research Team:** Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra

The study examines the impact of expansion of social security on labour relations in the Indian organised sector. Social security reforms in the organised sector include the extension of coverage of the EPFO and ESIC, issuance of a Universal Account Number and smart cards to workers ensuring easy portability, linking of UAN to the biometric based UID, and amnesty schemes to incentivise establishments to register with the EPFO. In this study, EPFO and the data on new enrolments is being used as an entry point to explore access to formal social security, followed by field studies, through which the impact of recent changes on access to social security and employment relations is being analysed.

This study set forth the following objectives:

1. To understand employer and workers' responses to the social security reforms.
2. To analyse the pattern of increased registration of firms and workers in the EPFO across regions, sectors, and industries and employment forms, including labour sub-contracting.
3. To understand the extent to which the EPFO reforms have managed to create a social security system in which the workers' entitlements are portable and correctly maintained, thereby also creating an authentic employment record.

4. To understand the links between financial inclusion, payments to workers, and extension of social security.
5. To analyse the short-term and long term impact of these reforms on workers' access to long-term social security entitlements, to legislated employment protection and industrial relations, and to collective bargaining / voice.

As a part of the methodology, in the first part, it was proposed to carry out an analysis of the macro data on EPFO registration using the NSSO and the EPFO payroll data in order to understand:

(a) Where (industries/regions) recent increases in EPFO enrolments taken place

(b) Features of regularity /temporary nature of employment of workers registered for EPFO

In the second part of the study, it was proposed to select certain regions and industries where EPFO registrations are shown to have increased to understand through detailed fieldwork how the registration under the EPFO is influencing labour relations and labour standards, and how employers and workers are responding to these changes.

Two industrial clusters in two states/ industrial agglomerations were proposed to be taken. One of the two clusters will have a significantly higher share of unregistered workers based on informant discussions but where increase in registrations have taken place. As mentioned earlier, the final choice of these clusters was to be decided after analysis of NSSO and EPFO data. On preliminary basis, Wazirabad and Noida in the Delhi NCR, and Morvi and Surat in Gujarat were proposed for consideration as study sites. In each cluster, it was proposed to carry out a questionnaire based survey of about 250 workers each (about 1000 workers in all). A semi-structured questionnaire would be administered to 30 to 40 employers in each cluster. The worker interviews will also be supplemented by a few FGDs and interviews with workers' unions.

Brief Results from the Empirical Analysis of the three sources of data all corroborate that the registration of workers under the EPFO has increased over the years. Some of the findings of the study are given below:

- The NSSO estimates suggest that workers eligible for provident fund benefits (EPF and non-EPF) increased from 29.6 million in 2004-05 to 34.4 million in 2011-12 and further to 44 million in 2017-18. Among the wage employed in the non-agricultural sector, the percentage of workers with eligibility to an provident fund benefit increased from 14.86 percent in 2004-05 to 15.31 percent in 2011-12 and to 19.80 percent in 2017-18.
- The NSS Enterprise surveys also show that the number of unincorporated enterprises registered with the EPFO increased from 72,974 in 2011-12 to 91,159 in 2017-18. The number of workers in these enterprises increased from 1.4 million to 1.85 million. These figures pertain only to a segment of enterprises and can be seen to portray a trend in EPF registrations.
- Spatially, the NSS Employment Surveys show that the highest contribution to increased provident fund registrations were in Tamil Nadu (18.37 %), Maharashtra (17.96%), AP and Telangana (10.94 %), Karnataka (7.52 %), and Uttar Pradesh (7.32%).
- Combining the NSSO data with the EPFO data, the picture that emerges is that the main increase in enrolments has come in real estate and construction, manufacturing, services and trade, principally through contracting entities.



The research team is currently working on a paper which analyses the trends and patterns in informal employment in India based on NSSO Employment-Unemployment Surveys and the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18.

### **STUDY ON POPULATION ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR DELHI MDP 2041**

**Sponsor/s: National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**

**Project Director/s: Prof. Shipra Maitra, Professor Sandip Sarkar, Dr. Balwant Mehta**

The study serves as one of the background papers for preparation of the Delhi Master Plan 2041. It covers demographic, economic and employment and employment profiles of NCT Delhi and major urban centres of the Central National Capital Region (CNCR) for last three decades. Based on the profile, it aims to make projections on these three components from 2021 to 2041 with five-year interval. It also intends to map the economically growing areas.

The objectives of the study include:

- Assessment of the MPDs
- To prepare demographic, economic and employment profile
- To make projections for the total plan duration 2021 – 41 with five-year interval
- Policy Perspective

An analytical methodology approach is being used for various projections on demography, economy and employment in the study: for the population projections of NCT Delhi through Cohort Components Method of projection are being used; for computing the City GDP, the estimation exercise is being done for 2011-12 to 2018-19 (at 2011-12 series for base year) and Labour Input Method using employment and unemployment surveys and duration labour survey of NSS are being used; for robust projection, a detailed production-based method is being used for estimating sectoral domestic product; Projections for the work force population in NCT Delhi and adjoining cities are being made based on projected population of NCT Delhi and adjoining cities from the first part of the analysis (population projection). Consultations and Focused Group Discussions (FDG) with stakeholders to get the idea of city growth, economic activities, and employment and future projections are being conducted.

### **MIGRATION, WELLBEING AND IMPACT OF THE COVID-19: A STUDY OF UTTARAKHAND MIGRANTS IN DELHI**

**Sponsor/s: NIRDPR, Hyderabad**

**Project Director/s: Dr. Balwant Mehta**

The objective of the study is to examine the migration process, wellbeing and disruption in lives of migrants by Covid-19 at their destination places in Delhi. It will attempt to (i) understand the profile of out-migrants, process of migration and their job search routes, (ii) examine characteristics of their employment at the place of destination including nature of employment, sectors of employment, wages and earnings, working and living conditions, (iii) comprehend the linkage with their place of origin like remittances, social connections and visits, (iv) examine the impact of out-migration on their wellbeing through improved life standard, inter-generational mobility, education and skill level of their children, health, housing and living conditions, (v) analyse the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on migrants livelihoods, incomes and coping strategies, (vi) examine the response of government (both at the place of destination and place of origin),

employers, other agencies including family, relatives and villagers at their place of origin in mitigating economic and health crisis amidst Covid-19, and (vii) suggest policies to improve the lives and wellbeing of migrants. The study involves collection and analysis of information from both the secondary sources and primary survey. Collection of state level relevant information meeting study objectives, and selected districts within the state is ongoing.

### **CHANGING LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN THE WAKE OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC**

**Sponsor/s: IGC and Monash University**

**Project Director/s: Gaurav Dutt, Monash University**

**Co-Directors: Dr. Sunil Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta**

The objective of the study is to generate rapid survey-based information to assess both the differentiated economic impact of the pandemic as well as support received by rural households in Bihar. While the Covid-19 case load is concentrated in urban areas, the suppression measures have potentially deep though under-investigated economic impacts on rural households through a range of channels. Similarly, while the announced relief measures cater to rural populations, little is known about actual delivery on the ground, especially in environments characterized limited and varied implantation capacity such as in Bihar. The project is a modest though systematic attempt to fill this gap, with an ultimate view to guiding and refining public policy response in the short-to-medium term focusing in particular on poor households. The information is also gathered with a view to anticipating implementation challenges and potential means of incentivizing households for future initiatives such as a prospective mass vaccination campaign once a vaccine for Covid-19 becomes available.

The project aims to generate rapid survey-based information to assess both the differentiated economic impact of the pandemic as well as support received by rural households in Bihar. The study is a joint collaboration between the Centre for Development Economics and Sustainability (CDES), Monash University, and the Institute for Human Development (IHD).

Primary data is being collected through phone interviews from a sample of about 1300 rural households in seven districts of Bihar focusing on two key areas: (i) impact of the pandemic on livelihoods since the lockdown, and (ii) support received by households from government and non-government sources. The chosen sample makes use of past surveys conducted by the Institute of Human Development (IHD) with these households, most recently in 2016-17. The sample follows a stratified random sample design with stratification based on cluster analysis of districts at different levels of development to ensure representativeness at the state level.

The gathered data will be analysed for differentiated impact across households through multiple channels while also documenting the actual reach of a variety of support and relief measures. The analysis will also make use of baseline data for these households from the 2016-17 survey.

## THEME 2: EDUCATION AND CAPABILITIES

- IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR
- POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRIVATISATION AND REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA
- STUDY ON STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION TO WORK TRANSITION LANDSCAPE IN INDIA
- BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, PRINCIPALS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS OF EDMC AND NDMC

## **IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR**

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

**Project Director/s:** Dr. Raghunanadan Sharma (Patna University)

**Research Team:** Dr. I.C. Awasthy

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 students' 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 are being based on primary study.

A workshop and few consultative meetings were organised in August 2017 to elicit views and perspectives of the various 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 are being conducted in various schools and colleges. The survey for the study is presently being undertaken.

## **POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRIVATISATION AND REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA**

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

**Project Director/s:** Prof. Ravi Srivastava

The study examines the nature of regulatory institutions, their composition, goals and rules and their linkage with the private sector in higher education to see what changes can be suggested in order to improve the higher education environment in the country.

The study takes a political economy approach to analyse privatization of higher education and its regulation in India. This involves examining how political institutions and economic systems influence each other. It deals with the role of the government(s) and /or power relationships in resource allocation /investment in higher education, and the consequent impact of such investment.

The study focuses on following research questions:

- What are the forms that privatization is taking in higher education why they dominate?
- Profile of entities that have set up private institutions.
- Aims and objectives of the state and national level regulatory institutions
- Impact of privatization on access, equity and quality

In its first phase, the study analyses existing data sources (NSSO, All India Higher Education Survey, UGC, MHRD, AICTE) to build profile of privatization of education in the country. In the next phase, the research will carry out an intensive study of three study states and the main national level regulatory institutions. States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have been taken up for the intensive study. The field study is based on extensive informant and stakeholder interviews, both semi structured and structured. The secondary data is being

analysed using statistical packages and the primary data by using descriptive statistics to uncover the patterns and impact of privatization across different types of institutions.

A detailed report is the expected outcome of the study.

## **STUDY ON STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION TO WORK TRANSITION LANDSCAPE IN INDIA**

**Sponsor/s: UNDP**

**Project Director/s: Dr. Balwant Mehta**

**Co-Project Director: Prof. Tanuka Endow**

**Senior Researcher: Prof. I C Awasthi**

The main objective of the study is to develop a robust and recurring framework for analysis and promotion of the pace and quality of education to work transition in India, especially to benefit the youth particularly women from the under-privileged sections and those from smaller towns and rural areas. The specific objectives are:-

- To scope out major attempts on education to work transition at the international level such as ILO-STWT initiative and to analyze their relevance to the Indian conditions.
- To make an inventory of the relevant data and instruments at the national/regional/state level that could be leveraged to produce a report series on the state of education to work transition in India.
- To develop a robust methodology for conducting diagnostic and analytical studies on “Education to work transition” rooted in the Indian reality, needs and opportunities which can be used for conducting a national level recurring study, annually or biannually.
- To prepare State wise case - studies on education to work transition for select 5 states namely, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha and Bihar This would also include recommendations/way forward for the states, so that there is a blue print that can be proposed and taken up by states.
- To make recommendations on institutional arrangements to make this instrument/robust methodology a recurring feature such as the National HDRs, thereby promoting deep and informed policy discourse on inter- temporal and inter-state/inter-district trends in promotion of gender equitable education to work transition.

This school to work transition (SWT) study is based mainly on secondary sources of information. In addition, this exercise draws on the views and suggestions of various concerned stakeholders including the private sector and the employers. The Institute will be closely involved with other national and regional institutions. So, the additional information provided by the stakeholders will supplement the analysis based on secondary information. School to Work Transition Index (SWTI) for major 22 states was analysed by three clusters based on scores of states in terms of SWTI value.

## **BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, PRINCIPALS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS OF EDMC AND NDMC**

**Sponsor/s: Tech Mahindra Foundation**

**Project Director/s: Prof. Tanuka Endow**

**Research Team: Dr. Aditi Madan and Mr. Danyal Owaisy**

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) is conducting a Baseline Assessment of the Primary School Teachers, Principals and other Stakeholders of East Delhi Municipal Corporation and North Delhi Municipal Corporation for Tech Mahindra Foundation (TMF). TMF has been working with primary schools in the 8 zones of EDMC and NDMC under its CSR activities. The primary work under their initiative is to work for the capacity building programs of the various stakeholders.

In-service Teacher Education Institute (ITEI), a flagship initiative of TMF under the aegis of its programme 'Shikshaantar' was established in 2013 in collaboration with the East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) and in 2018 in collaboration with the North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC). It is committed towards capacity enhancement, teacher empowerment, enrichment in learning opportunities for children, effective school governance and enhancing parental involvement in school education with the aim of ensuring the continuous professional development of teachers and school leaders to create happier classrooms.

The study seeks to evaluate the learning outcomes of the ITEI intervention in primary schools for equipping and empowering teachers on how to implement outcomes-based teaching-learning approach and improve students' performance in the primary schools. That is, the study assesses the primary school teachers, principals and other stakeholders of EDMC and NDMC to ascertain the preparedness of teachers and principals to implement comprehensive education to improve students' performance. The study explores the pathways to improve and align the ITEI project as per the needs of teachers and other stakeholders in MCD schools in Delhi. The overall objective of the study is to conduct baseline assessment of the primary school teachers, principals and other stakeholders of EDMC and NDMC to ascertain the preparedness of teachers and principals in implementing comprehensive education to improve students' performance.

Inception report and data collection tools have been translated and finalized and submitted to the sponsor. Expected output of the project includes a full report to be submitted to the sponsor on completion of the study. Due to the Covid-19 induced lockdown, schools were closed and the project had to be suspended however, it is expected to commence once the schools reopen.

## THEME 3: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN BIHAR: A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE OF RESOURCE UTILISATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY
- COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE MODELS OF FINANCING AND DELIVERY OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN URBAN AREAS: A FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

## **ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN BIHAR: A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE OF RESOURCE UTILISATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY**

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

**Principal Researcher/s:** Dr. Suparna Pal

This study has been an endeavour to examine the effectiveness of public health resources as well as the efficiency of the public health providers at different facility level. The study has been being conducted in Bihar which is an Empowered Action Group (EAG) state however; it is lagging behind in terms of 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.

The objectives of the study were:

- 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 It covered the health facilities at different level and examined their performance
- To come up with measuring scale for the health service providing units at different level

Both primary and secondary level information was being used for the study. The performance of health facilities for each level of care was being evaluated to study the efficiency in fund allocation as well as its utilization in order to help to understand the drawbacks in the existing system for fund allocation as well as its execution. A comparative assessment was conducted using all these parameters for the high performing and low performing district.

## **COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE MODELS OF FINANCING AND DELIVERY OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN 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 to identify 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 primary care models to improve access and affordability to population at minimum costs to the government.

This research focuses primarily on urban areas in Delhi. Secondary data analysis will be done from available literature, available 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 patterns including financing, partnerships and accountability.

Data analysis of 360 patients visiting 18 AAMCs, 30 patients visiting 4 public Municipal Corporation of Delhi Dispensaries (MCDD) and 57 patients visiting 13 General Practitioners (GP)/ private clinics across 8 primary care themes has been planned to assess demand and supply side variables for utilizing primary care. Providers at these facilities were also planned for interviews to understand the provider perspective for primary care delivery.

Secondary literature review from other states and countries is being undertaken to identify the models of primary care where there is public financing and private provision for primary care. Primary as well as secondary sources are being used to collect the required information in the study.

## THEME 4: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

- PROJECT SVRI – ALCOHOL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: AN ASSESSMENT OF LIQUOR BAN IN BIHAR

## **PROJECT SVRI – ALCOHOL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: AN ASSESSMENT OF LIQUOR BAN IN BIHAR**

**Sponsor/s: The World Bank**

**Project Director/s: Dr. Bhim Reddy**

**Co-Project Director: Dr. Tanuka Endow**

Bihar state implemented a ban on alcohol, including its manufacture, sale, storage and consumption in 2016. The demand was driven by the belief that alcohol is the primary reason for household deprivation, in addition to violence against women. The ban was introduced with a declared intent of improving the economic conditions of the impoverished families and to reduce violence against women. The broad objective of this study is to explore the nature and extent of violence against women in poor households in urban Bihar. It seeks to examine if and to what extent alcohol prohibition in Bihar has actually reduced intimate partner violence in the state, and has contributed to the household economy and the general wellbeing of the poor people.

The research objectives of the study are:

1. To study the frequency, nature and places of drinking practices before prohibition and examine the extent of the reduction in the consumption of and people's access to alcohol in present times and replacement by other substances;
2. To investigate the nature and level of intimate partner violence after prohibition and explore if and how drinking dynamics, gender norms, urban conditions and other socio-economic factors differentially influence intimate partner violence among poor people;
3. To explore if and in what ways alcohol prohibition has helped people's household economy in terms of purchasing power and productive spending, and whether it has also led to general well-being in the household;
4. To generate a series of concrete policy suggestions regarding alcohol related policies and domestic violence in Bihar, in particular, and across the globe, in general.

The study is largely based on mixed methods approach to answer the questions that the study aims to address. Primary data will be collected using a large quantitative household survey and qualitative-participatory methods employed in violence research (Moser, 2012). The study will have a target sample size of 500 households for covering the second part of the questionnaire. The initial listing questionnaire will therefore be canvassed over a larger sample of for a larger number, say, 2000 households. The sample of 2000 households will be distributed across the four sample cities/towns in proportion to the slum population in the same. It will also compile and analyse secondary data and reports from National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), news reports from print media (newspapers), official documents and other study reports. The study will have a target sample size of 500 households for covering the second part of the questionnaire. The initial listing questionnaire will therefore be canvassed over a larger sample of for a larger number, say, 2000 households. The sample of 2000 households will be distributed across the four sample cities/towns in proportion to the slum population in the same.

List of activities being undertaken currently include review of literature, analysis of secondary data; authoring a blog using secondary data; qualitative instruments and collection of qualitative primary field data; developing a questionnaire for household survey; preparation of annual report submitted to SVRI-WBG.

## THEME 5: SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

- CASTE IN URBAN INDIA: MANIFESTATION AND INEQUALITIES
- FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND – 2021
- ASSESSING IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING (CBM)
- 3RD DELHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (DHDR)
- FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS IN JHARKHAND
- SCHEDULED TRIBE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
- COMPREHENSIVE DIGITISED SURVEY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN BEGGING IN DELHI
- POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL BIHAR

## **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.

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

## **FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND – 2021**

**Sponsor/s:** Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research

**Project Director/s:** Prof. Alakh N. Sharma

**Research Team:** Dr. Ramesh Sharan, Dr. Sunil Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta, Dr. Tanushree Kundu, Dr. Prashant Arya

IGIDR and the System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN) India, have undertaken a project to support innovative research on the broad areas covered under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals-2 (SDG-2 Zero Hunger).

One part of this project involves supporting short studies. It is expected that these short studies will be completed by end of 2021 and they would be published in a book to be edited by a team

from IGIDR. Towards this endeavour an interim workshop would be held in the last week of September 2021, and a final workshop in the first week of December 2021.

The second part of this project is to invite selected eminent researchers in this area such as you to contribute a paper, which we plan to publish along with the short studies in the edited book mentioned above.

As part of this, IHD is preparing paper on “Food Security Atlas in Jharkhand”. Preliminary findings will be presented in the interim workshop to be held in the last week of September 2021. The draft final paper will be presented in the final workshop to be held in the first week of December 2021. The final paper will be submitted by end of December 2021.

### **ASSESSING IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING (CBM)**

**Sponsor/s: UNICEF**

**Project Director: Dr. Tanuka Endow**

**Research Team: Dr. Tanushree Kundu and Dr. Prashant Arya**

UNICEF and IHD collaborated to develop policy analysis using field-based evidence of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and produce policy briefs for informing the policy-makers regarding the ground-level situation with regard to vulnerable segments of population. The primacy objectives of the CBM were:

- Generate evidence and a quick analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the vulnerable population about a broad range of issues, including the impact on livelihoods, access to essential goods and basic services, awareness about critical health and hygiene issues, and receipt of and access to direct benefit transfers and services allied to social protection measures; and
- Provide evidence for policy making at the district and state levels to reduce the current and future risk of widened inequalities after the pandemic.

A community-based monitoring mechanism assisted to gather voices from the marginalised populations with the help of civil society organizations and its network of community volunteers. The ground level assessment, conducted over four phases during the period June-July till December 2020, uncovered the real situation that these families had faced during this period.

The CBM was carried out in 12 districts, including six rural and six urban ones, in seven states. The selection of states and districts was based on: (i) the high incidence of COVID-19 positive cases, as of April 2020, and (ii) the available CSO structure and network for facilitating data collection. The criterion for selecting rural districts was the presence of large numbers of home returnees and highly vulnerable population in the districts concerned. For urban districts, the selection criterion was the prevalence of large slum habitations with a high likelihood of transmission of infection and more out-migration. The CBM was conducted over four phases in 2020, starting with Phase 1 in June-July, followed by Phase 2 in August-September, Phase 3 in October-November, and Phase 4 in December. It covered approximately 5,000 households in the first phase and 6,000 households in each successive phase.

State policy briefs have been prepared. Expected output is a report which will be submitted at the end of the project.

### **3<sup>RD</sup> DELHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (DHDR)**

**Sponsor/s: Planning Department, Government of NCT of Delhi**

**Project Director/s: Prof. Sarthi Acharya**

**Research Team: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Shipra Maitra, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Prof. Tanuka Endow**

Preparation of third Delhi Human Development Report being undertaken by IHD under the 2nd phase of Chair on Human Development issues with use of existing data – from all possible sources: PLFS, NSS, Census, NFHS, Administrative data from the government, others. It will be prepared under the theme of ‘inclusive development’ covering the major themes of assessment of progress in human development since 2013, employment and livelihood, education and skill development, health and nutrition, crime, safety and security, quality of life and access to basic services and perspectives and aspirations of residents. The Perception Survey will be structured through questionnaire covering 10,000 households approximately in the NCT of Delhi. The survey will provide information on coverage, access, quality, regularity, inclusiveness and maintenance of services. It will also collect information related to rating of public services by the beneficiaries and elements such as healthcare and education, welfare programmes and schemes, water supply, sanitation and electricity, public safety and security, housing and transport, livelihood and employment, public space and recreation, remuneration assets and migration status.

### **FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS IN JHARKHAND**

**Sponsor/s: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India**

**Project Director/s: Dr. Shreeranjana,**

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

The study aims to cover various aspects of food and nutrition security among tribal households and the root process and cause, which has a direct implication for the quality of life. In this context the analysis of all these issues is based on available various secondary sources of data as well as primary survey in selected villages in the two states i.e. Jharkhand and Odisha. The study aims to examine the food consumption pattern, dietary diversity and the nutritional intake among tribal households. The other objectives of the study include:

- To assess awareness and adoption of appropriate dietary diversity practices by tribal population including women;
- To understand the causes of childhood under nutrition due to collective care failure in tribal region;
- To study the infant and young child feeding practices of children in terms of time of initiation of breastfeeding, complementary feeding, frequency, as well as assessment of dietary diversity
- To understand the access of local available food in the regular diet of the tribal people and the role of penetration of market in influencing the diet and habits of the tribals;
- To examine and analyze the coping mechanisms employed by food and nutrition insecure households facing food shortfalls or shocks
- To analyse the role of public safety net programme as well as entitlement of NFSA in compensating the nutritional shortfall among tribal households;
- To identify local innovations and community-level strategies that have proved to be successful in reducing food and nutrition insecurity risks and vulnerability;

Secondary data analysis and primary data collection and analysis in two selected states of eastern India is being carried out. The study uses both quantitative and qualitative information to understand the food and nutrition security in tribal areas in Jharkhand and Orissa which have large tribal population. The research involves analysis of available survey datasets, and proceeds for intensive primary data-collection through a specially-designed household survey. A detailed report is the expected output of the study.

### **SCHEDULED TRIBE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT**

**Sponsor/s:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

**Project Director/s:** Prof. Dev Nathan

**Research Team:** Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Dr. Bhim Reddy, Dr. Tanuka

**Duration:** January 2019 to June 2020

Concerned by the low levels of human development indicators and inequality between tribal peoples and the rest of the Indian population, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has entrusted Institute for Human Development (IHD) with the preparation of National Tribal Human Development Report. The purpose of the Report is not only to document the existing levels of human development and inequalities, but also, and more importantly, to formulate policies to bridge the vast development gaps that now exist. The report will draw on both national and international best practices and policies.

This Scheduled Tribes Human Development Report (ST-HDR) is the first such Report exclusively highlighting human development status and issues of the ST population in India. The report is prepared by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), a Centre of Excellence of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India with support from the Ministry. The Report examines and discusses livelihoods, education and health, as also gender dimensions among the STs. It also examines the relative position of STs vis-à-vis other social groups.

### **COMPREHENSIVE DIGITISED SURVEY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN BEGGING IN DELHI**

**Sponsor/s:** Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

**Project Director/s:** Prof. Alakh Sharma, Dr. Balwant Mehta, Ms. Priyanka Tyagi, Dr. Aditi Madan

The survey aims to provide a realistic estimate of beggars in various districts of NCT Delhi, which will facilitate in formulation of policies and implementation plan of schemes or programme for rehabilitation of beggars in the state. The main objectives of the study are: to estimate the number of beggars across different districts/geographic locations; to provide a profile of beggars across age groups and gender; to prepare a beggars profile in forms of various characteristics such as with or without family; disability, geographical locations, activity before begging etc. and to provide a broad framework of the magnitude and nature of implementation plan for the rehabilitation of beggar. The survey of beggars is being conducted in all the 11 districts and 33 sub-divisions of Delhi. A census of beggars across all the districts in Delhi is being conducted to identify and give the count of beggars' location wise within the District. The study adopts a well-structured design to achieve the objective of estimation of the prevalence of beggars in Delhi. The study is based on primary survey and the information will be collected through a structured



questionnaire prepared in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Considering this, the study covered four objectives:

- (1) To estimate the number of 'persons engaged in begging' across different districts/geographic locations.
- (2) To provide a profile of such people across age groups and gender.
- (3) To prepare a profile of 'persons engaged in begging' in forms of various characteristics such as with or without family; disability, geographical locations, activity before begging etc.
- (4) To provide a broad framework of the magnitude and nature of the implementation plan for the rehabilitation of 'persons engaged in begging'.

A semi-structured questionnaire, consisting of closed and open-ended questions was developed to collect field-level information across the 11 districts of Delhi including North, North- East, North-West, West, South, South- West, South-East, New-Delhi, Central, Shahdara and East. To supplement field-level data, key informant interviews with stakeholders and case studies were also undertaken to understand the situation in-depth.

### **POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL BIHAR**

**Sponsor/s: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research**

**Project Director/s: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma**

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

IGIDR and the System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN) India, have undertaken a project to support innovative research on the broad areas covered under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals-2 (SDG-2 Zero Hunger). As a part of the larger project, IHD has been invited to do a study on dynamics of changes in food security over a longer time in Bihar. The study will be based on longitudinal data from 12 villages collected during last two decades by IHD. The study will be completed by January 2022.

## THEME 6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

- POVERTY AND SOCIAL MONITORING SURVEY, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND PREPARATION OF REPORT IN UTTARAKHAND
- FOOD SECURITY DURING PANDEMIC TIMES: INSIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES FROM RURAL BIHAR

## **POVERTY AND SOCIAL MONITORING SURVEY, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND PREPARATION OF REPORT IN UTTARAKHAND**

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

**Project Director/s:** Dr. G.C. Manna

**Research Team:** Dr. I.C. Awasthi, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Dr. Swati Dutta

The objective of the survey is to prepare current State/District-wise Poverty Estimates and Social Monitoring Indicators, to attain the sustainable development goals. The district wise estimates on poverty cover estimates on some social issues like health, education, women and child welfare. The district wise analysis can give a bird's eye view to various indicators related to Poverty and Social Monitoring, which will be highly beneficial for the state in focusing on the mistreated aspects and get fresh estimates to attain the sustainable development goals. Study is based on Primary survey in all 13 districts in the state. Some of the activities being performed include preparation of inception report; development of study tools, pre-testing of study tools, finalization of study tools, organizing training programme for field investigators and investigators (through tab based) as well as supervision of field work etc.

## **FOOD SECURITY DURING PANDEMIC TIMES: INSIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES FROM RURAL BIHAR**

**Sponsor/s:** IGC

**Project Director/s:** Dr. Sunil Mishra and Dr. Swati Dutta

The COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent government-enforced lockdown has adversely impacted peoples' livelihoods, albeit to varying degrees among various groups. The impact of the lockdown has been very severe even in the rural areas due to closure or restricted farming and reductions in other economic activities. In a poor state like Bihar, where close to 90 percent of the population lives in rural areas, and where the incidence of out-migration is extremely high, the flow of remittances has almost completely stopped. A large percentage of rural households have experienced a considerable loss of income. In a state where food insecurity was already high, the incidence is likely to have been exacerbated due to the lockdown. In this context, the present study explores the impact of the lockdown on various aspects of food security i.e., availability, access, utilisation and stability. More specifically, the study explores impact on consumption patterns, dietary diversity and food-frequency in rural households in Bihar and the effectiveness of food-related public programmes during the crisis.

## THEME 7: DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

- MONITORING & EVALUATION; IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SOCIAL AUDIT UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL Responsibility of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)

## **MONITORING & EVALUATION; IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SOCIAL AUDIT UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL Responsibility of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)**

**Sponsor/s:** National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)--A Government of India Enterprise

**Principal Researcher/s:** Dr. Tanuka Endow and Dr. Sandip Sarkar

**Research Team:** Dr. I.C. Awasthi, Mr. Shantanu Dubey, Mr. Siddharth Dhote, Mr. Vikas Dubey, Mr. Subodh Kumar, Mr. BKN Singh and Mr. Arjun Dubey

The study includes three study components of the CSR programme namely, Monitoring & Evaluation; Impact Assessment and Social Audit. The objectives of the study include:

- Monthly monitoring and physical verification through geo-tagging of all the assets created by the NMDC
- Assessment of the impact of assets created under different sectors and
- Audit of these assets and assessment of the social and economic benefits derived by the community in the CSR locations.

### *Impact Assessment of NMDC CSR Initiatives*

The Impact Assessment exercise with regard to CSR initiatives of NMDC is being undertaken with the objectives of:

- capturing tangible and intangible impact of the CSR activities of NMDC among stakeholders,
- assessing stakeholders' expectations regarding benefits received in this regard,
- to examine whether the impact created matches with the planned objective and output of the initiative undertaken, and
- to suggest measures for improvement, if any, or course correction in case of on-going initiatives.

Coverage: Most of the CSR initiatives are undertaken by NMDC in six aspirational districts in Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kondagaon, Narayanpur and Sukma) and in Karnataka (Bellary) and Madhya Pradesh (Panna). These initiatives are categorised under the following 12 Focus Areas: health services; educational support; infrastructure; solar electrification; farmers' welfare; sports; drinking water; environment; skill development; culture and heritage; flood and natural calamities and miscellaneous.

The study uses mixed methods, and draws upon data collected through a combination of primary survey, in-depth interviews, case studies and focus group discussions.

### *Social Audit of NMDC CSR Initiatives*

The study covers the aspects mentioned below:

- To identify and measure the net social contribution of NMDC, with respect to attainment of social goals
- To assess the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the CSR programme of the company

- To gather relevant information with respect to public accountability and public decision-making regarding capital choices and allocation of resources Mapping stakeholders' perception with respect to CSR Programme of NMDC

Benefits from NMDC CSR initiatives have been spread thematically over Education, Health, Infrastructure, Drinking water, Skill development, Farmers' welfare, Solar and electrification, Environment, Culture and heritage, and Sports. A mixed-methods approach is being adopted using semi-structured questionnaires and qualitative tools as modes of primary data collection. The survey instruments include questions that address the specific objectives of the study. In addition to collecting demographic information, the questions focused on collecting the beneficiaries' experiences, perceptions and opinions and conducting Gram Sabhas. A total of 188 sample activities across various focus areas and districts were chosen for the Social Audit exercise.

## EVENTS



## WEB CONFERENCES AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS

- IHD-ILO-ISLE VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON “IMPLICATIONS OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA: IMPACT, STRATEGIES AND PERSPECTIVES”
- IHD-ILO VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODES AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO NORTH INDIA)
- IHD-ILO VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODES AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SOUTH INDIA)
- PANEL DISCUSSION ON "WOMEN, WITCH HUNTS AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION" BASED ON THE BOOK "WITCH HUNTS: CULTURE, PATRIARCHY AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION"
- IHD - ISLE WEB PANEL DISCUSSION ON "APPROACHES TO INCOME SUPPORT DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC"
- PANEL DISCUSSION ON “COVID-19 AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS



## **IHD-ILO VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODES AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO NORTH INDIA)**

**Date: 23 February 2021; Zoom Platform**

The Institute for Human Development, in partnership with the ILO, is engaged in analysing the existing social security schemes at the state- and central levels in India for each of the four basic guarantees under SPF, namely, (i) Social protection of children; (ii) Social protection through the working age; (iii) Social protection for old age; and (iv) Health protection. The analysis aims at identifying the policy and implementation gaps, using the Social Protection Floors (SPF) Framework. As a part of the analysis, the IHD-ILO are organising a series of virtual workshops (Webinars) to deliberate upon the emerging issues in widening and strengthening the social protection system, with special reference to the new Code on Social Security. The second regional Webinar in this series on “New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System, with Particular Reference to North India” was organised on February 23, 2021 between 10.30 am and 1.30 pm on the Zoom platform.

The focus of the Webinar was to deliberate upon emerging perspectives with particular reference to North Indian States (UP, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir). This initiative is expected to contribute to the Tripartite India Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022. Workshop panellists and participants included over 100 economists, social scientists, trade union leaders, representatives from, employer organisations, government officials and those in policy planning from across various northern states. They contributed to the deliberations of the workshop.

Key highlights of the deliberations are as below:

- Absence of comprehensive dynamic data, makes it difficult to appropriately target the social assistance schemes.
- Inadequate budgetary allocation limits the stretch of the scheme.
- Lack of effective monitoring and evaluations system affects efficiency and growth.
- Duplicity of schemes and multiple implementation agencies is a key impeding factor.
- The SS codes exclude the so-called “missing middle”, including agricultural workers and women working in the informal sector.
- The code should look into the ambiguities in various definitions (eg. Establishment and enterprise)
- Strengthening existing codes, increase in the coverage of schemes to family members, healthcare, childcare, maternity, and improvement in the quality of delivered services, is essential.
- Portability of social security schemes should be ensured for migrant workers.
- Expansion of the schemes in a participative manner requires awareness-raising campaigns, grievance-redress mechanisms and a bottom-up approach in implementation.

## **IHD-ILO VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODES AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SOUTH INDIA)**

**Date: 16 February 2021; Zoom Platform**

The Institute for Human Development in partnership with ILO is engaged in analysing the existing social security schemes in India at both state and central levels, for each of the four basic guarantees under Social Protection Floors (SPF), namely, (i) Social protection of children; (ii) Social protection through the working age; (iii) Social protection for old age; (iv) Health protection. The analysis aims to identify implementation and policy gaps, using ILO's SPF Framework. A series of "virtual workshops" (Webinars) are being organised to deliberate upon the emerging issues in widening and strengthening the Social Protection System at the State and Regional levels. The first Webinar in this series on "New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System in India with Particular Reference to South India" was organised on February 16, 2021, between 10.30 am and 1.30 pm on Zoom Platform.

In the overall context of the new Labour Codes on Social Security, the focus of the Webinar was to deliberate on the emerging perspectives on this initiative, with particular reference to South Indian States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry). These interactions are expected to contribute to the Tripartite India Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022. The workshop panellists and participants included about 80 economists, social scientists, trade-union leaders (and worker representatives), representatives from the employer's organisations and those in policy-planning, mostly from South Indian states. They all contributed to the deliberations of the workshop.

### **Key highlights of the deliberations are given below:**

- The new SS Code must take into account the problems in the existing social security framework of India. A detailed paper highlighting the problems could help here.
- Several extant social protection schemes not covered under the codes: they need to be brought in too.
- Similar codes are required for the Social Assistance Schemes, which presently are very scattered and varied across states.
- Generation of dynamic databases through coordination between the Centre and the States is a requirement of the day.
- Multiple implementation agencies and bureaucratic challenges hinder effective enforcement of social protection initiatives. This aspect requires attention.
- There is a need to expand government-spending on the social sectors with a focus on improving the quality of services, given the specific demographic structure.
- There is a need to examine the possibility of incremental expansion in both, the quantity and quality of social security coverage for the unorganised sector workers.
- Focus must be laid on modifying the scheme design, particularly the component of employers' liability-based schemes.
- Government spending on SP must increase.

**PANEL DISCUSSION ON "WOMEN, WITCH HUNTS AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION" BASED ON THE BOOK "WITCH HUNTS: CULTURE, PATRIARCHY AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION"**

**Date: 15 September 2020; Zoom Platform**

**Discussants:**

Alpa Shah, Associate Professor in Anthropology, London School of Economics

Sheila Oparaocha, Coordinator Energia International Amsterdam

Mumbi Machera, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Nairobi

Helen McDonald, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Cape Town

Virginius Xaxa, Visiting Professor IHD, Former Professor of Sociology, Delhi University

Kalpna Kannabiran, Director, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

**Moderator:** Aasha Kapur Mehta, Chairperson, Centre for Gender Studies, Institute for Human Development

**Book Abstract:** Witch hunts are the result of gendered, cultural and socioeconomic struggles over acute structural, economic and social transformations in both the formation of gendered class societies and that of patriarchal capitalism. The authors combine political economy with gender and cultural analysis to explain the articulation of cultural beliefs about women as causing harm, and struggles over patriarchy in periods of structural economic transformation. Starting with field data from India and South-east Asia, the analysis incorporates a large body of works on Africa, the Americas and early modern Europe. Witch Hunts is a scholarly analysis of the human rights violation of women and its correction through changes in beliefs, knowledge practices, masculinity and adaptation in structural transformation.

Book introduction and presentation by Qudsiya Ahmed, Head Academic Publishing, Cambridge University Press, Delhi and Dev Nathan, Visiting Professor, IHD and Research Director, GenDev Centre for Research and Innovation.

Welcome and Introductory Remarks by Tanuka Endow, Professor, IHD and Coordinator, Centre for Gender Studies, IHD

**Click to view:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPL1vPgoBoM&t=2s&ab\\_channel=IHDIndia](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPL1vPgoBoM&t=2s&ab_channel=IHDIndia)

## **IHD - ISLE WEB PANEL DISCUSSION ON "APPROACHES TO INCOME SUPPORT DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC"**

**Date: 17 July 2020; Zoom Platform**

### **Speakers:**

**Prof. Sudipto Mundle**, Distinguished Fellow, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi

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

**Dr. Vinod Thomas**, Visiting Professor, National University of Singapore & Former Director General, Independent Evaluation, Asian Development Bank

**Moderator:** Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development

**Web Panel Abstract:** There is a wide consensus among social scientists and economists belonging to different schools of thought, opinion leaders and others that the two immediate forms of relief the central and state governments needed to provide during the pandemic are food support and income support. The additional free food rations being provided by the government has indeed provided considerable relief to the affected citizens, though large numbers have not had access to this relief. The action taken in providing income support has been very meager by comparison. Opinions vary here about how best to deliver the income support? Should it be conditional cash transfers or should it be unconditional? Should it be delivered through the IT-enabled bank account system or through traditional means, should it be targeted or universal, what is affordable and what is not? The Web Panel Discussion will deliberate these issues in the context of India, drawing lessons from international experiences.

**Click to view:** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qRG\\_YIFtTiI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qRG_YIFtTiI)

**PANEL DISCUSSION ON “COVID-19 AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS ORGANISED BY: CENTRE FOR GENDER STUDIES, IHD”**

**Date: 26 June 2020; Zoom Platform**

**Speakers:**

Dr. Shruti Majumdar, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, UN Women

Ms. Rashmi Singh, Executive -Director (Programmes), International Foundation for Crime Prevention and Victim Care (PCVC)

Ms. Lorna Mesina-Husain, Program Specialist, United Nations Trust Fund for Ending Violence Against Women

**Moderator:** Professor Aasha Kapur Mehta, Chairperson, Centre for Gender Studies and Visiting Professor, IHD

**Web Panel Abstract:** The COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing social isolation measures have impacted every part of the world, with over 100 countries in lockdown. The protective measure to restrict people to their homes has given rise to unprecedented levels of violence against women. It has further reduced reporting of all forms of violence against women and girls and increased its invisibility. This panel reflected on the impact of the lockdown on violence against women and girls at multiple levels. Shruti Majumdar from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF EVAW), presented the global impact from the perspective of the UNTF's grantees i.e. grassroots organizations in the frontlines of this issue in 80 countries. Rashmi Singh from the International Foundation for Crime Prevention and Care presented the impact of the pandemic on survivors in India and the difficulties of data interpretation during this period. Lorna Mesina-Husain from the UNTF EVAW discussed the implications on the funding landscape from a donor perspective, and the urgent need for investment in civil society organizations who are acting as first responders in the frontlines during the pandemic.

Click to view: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tLeIBqotX50>

**IHD-ILO-ISLE VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON “IMPLICATIONS OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA: IMPACT, STRATEGIES AND PERSPECTIVES”**

**Date: 8-9 June 2020; Zoom Platform**

**Speakers:** Sudipto Mundle, Ajit Ghose, Mahesh Vyas, Kamala Sankaran, K.P. Kannan, Sudha Narayan, R. Nagaraj, Ashwini Deshpande, Ravi Srivastava, Jeemol Unni, Sangheon Lee, K.S. Jomo, Marty Chen, Kunal Sen, Ian Prates, Dev Nathan, Uma Rani, Reema Nanavaty, Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Ashwani Saith

**Moderators:** S. Mahendra Dev, Nomaan Majid, Gerry Rogers, Deepak Nayyar

**Dates:** 8-9 June 2020

**Conference Abstract:** The Institute for Human Development jointly with International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) organized a Virtual Conference on "Implications of the Covid-19 Crisis for Labour and Employment in India: Impact, Strategies and Perspectives" on 8-9 June 2020. A number of distinguished scholars and public personalities discussed the Implications of the Covid-19 crisis for work and employment around

three broad themes; Impact of Covid-19; Strategies to deal with the Impact and Perspectives for the future in four Web panel discussions.

**Conference Details available on:**

<http://www.ihdindia.org/IHD-ILO-ISLEVirtualConference/>

A Special Issue of the Indian Journal of Labour Economics has been brought out which contain the perspectives from all the Speakers.

## WEB LECTURES

- IHD-ISLE WEB LECTURE ON “THE ETHICAL AND ECONOMIC CASE FOR BASIC INCOME IN A TIME OF PANDEMICS”
- IHD-ISLE WEB LECTURE ON “THE PANDEMIC AND THE CHANGING STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY: INDIA'S BIG OPPORTUNITY AND BIG RISK”
- WEB LECTURE ON “IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY”
- WEB LECTURE ON “LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN PANDEMIC TIMES”
- WEB LECTURE ON “MIGRANT LABOUR IN THE SHADOW OF THE PANDEMIC”

## **IHD-ISLE WEB LECTURE ON “THE ETHICAL AND ECONOMIC CASE FOR BASIC INCOME IN A TIME OF PANDEMICS”**

**Date:** 7 August 2020; Zoom Platform

### **Speaker:**

Professor Guy Standing, Professorial Research Associate, SOAS, University of London; Co-founder and Co-President, Basic Income Earth Network and Former Director of ILOs Socio-Economic Security Programme

**Moderator:** Ms. Renana Jhabvala, Chairperson, SEWA Bharat

**Date:** 7 August 2020

**Web Panel Abstract:** A basic income system is one in which all individuals within a community receive a modest regular cash payment without conditions as a non-withdrawable economic right. It is a component of a distributive system, necessarily complemented by other public benefits and services. Drawing on recent books, this lecture will examine the ethical justifications for a quasi-universal basic income, considering the standard objections, and then argue that in an era of severe economic shocks and pandemics, in which the neo-liberal economics revolution has generated a global system of rentier capitalism, it is also a policy imperative. As such, it should be understood as a feasible, affordable base of a new income distribution system. Finally, it will consider how its economic and social effects differ from other possible policy interventions. This will draw in part from pilots done in India and Africa covering thousands of individuals in many communities. It will plead for an end of a dialogue of the deaf that has characterised much of the debate on basic income in India

**Click to view:** [https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=bXwk\\_MaDZq4](https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=bXwk_MaDZq4)

## **IHD-ISLE WEB LECTURE ON “THE PANDEMIC AND THE CHANGING STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY: INDIA'S BIG OPPORTUNITY AND BIG RISK”**

**Date:** 27 July 2020; Zoom Platform

**Speaker:** Prof. Kaushik Basu, C Marks Professor, Cornell University; Former Chief Economist and Senior Vice President, The World Bank

**Moderator:** Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

**Date:** 27 July 2020

**Web Panel Abstract:** It is evident that the COVID-19 pandemic is causing major, long-run, structural shifts in the global economy. These will result in new winners and losers, both among nations and businesses. This lecture will use data and evidence on how nations are currently handling the pandemic and the economy to speculate about what the future might hold, and which kinds of economies are likely to prosper and which one's flounder. India has excellent prospects, in terms of fundamentals. At the same time, in recent years, India's economy has done poorly, with India dropping sharply on most global rankings. This is a puzzle that we must try to understand. It will be argued that the post-pandemic world will be a risky one for India. It can continue to blunder and drop rank. At the same time, there is scope for India to draw on its natural strengths, and come out right on top. But that will need changes in our political and economic policies, and the lecture will dwell on what some of those changes might be.

**Click to view:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m4xlCAjWRfY>



### **WEB LECTURE ON “IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY”**

**Date:** 26 May 2020

**Speaker:** Professor Jeemol Unni, Professor of Economics, Amrut Mody School of Management, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad

**Moderator:** Professor Indira Hirway, Director & Professor of Economics, Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA) Ahmedabad

**Webinar Abstract:** Much has been said and written about the impact of the COVID19 lockdown on the Indian economy, the stimulus packages announced by the government of India and the sad plight of the migrant workers. This webinar shall focus on particular segments of the informal economy and informal workers. After a brief account of the size of different segments of the informal economy, the dimension of the problem that these selected segments face, the measures that have been announced for them and how it may or may not help them to refigure their livelihoods after the lockdown is lifted shall be discussed. The specific segments that will be in focus are the construction workers, street vendors, domestic workers and micro enterprises.

**Click to view:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WUAaFYaqO44>

### **WEB LECTURE ON “LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN PANDEMIC TIMES”**

**Date:** 11 May 2020

**Speaker:** Professor Deepak Nayyar, President, ISLE; Emeritus Professor, JNU & Former Vice Chancellor, Delhi University

**Moderator:** Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Director, IHD

**Webinar Abstract:** The objective of this lecture was to analyse the implications and consequences of the ongoing pandemic for lives, livelihoods and the economy in India. Its focus was on three propositions. First, it suggested that the morbidity and mortality associated with COVID-19 in India is much lower than elsewhere in the world, to explore possible underlying reasons. Second, it argued that saving lives and preserving livelihoods are imperatives, since both taken together shape the wellbeing of people and it is for the government to reconcile these objectives instead of letting it be posed as an either-or choice creating a false dilemma. Third, it discussed how the prolonged and draconian lockdown has dealt a crippling blow to the economy, making recovery a far more difficult task, while placing a disproportionate burden on the poor, for whom it is now a question of survival. In conclusion, the lecture reflected briefly on possible ways forward.

**Click to view:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MLTQryXu23E>

### **WEB LECTURE ON “MIGRANT LABOUR IN THE SHADOW OF THE PANDEMIC”**

**Date:** 2 May 2020

**Speaker:** Professor Ravi Srivastava, Director, Centre for Employment Studies, IHD

**Moderator:** Professor Deepak Nayyar, President, ISLE; Emeritus Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Former Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi

**Date:** 2 May 2020

**Webinar Abstract:** The lecture had three major objectives. It clears myths about the nature of labour migration in India and presents broad estimates of such migrants by type. It then discusses the impact of the pandemic containment strategy (lock-down) on different categories of labour

migrants and immediate policy imperatives. Finally, it discusses the medium and long-term policies in relation to labour migration and informal employment in India.

**About the Speaker:** Professor Ravi Srivastava is a former Professor of Economics, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He is currently Director, Centre of Employment Studies, Institute of Human Development, Delhi. He is a leading researcher on labour migration, employment, and the informal economy, and was a full-time member of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector, Government of India.

Click to view: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8y5MOaqN9SY>

## PUBLICATIONS



## **MONOGRAPH**

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### **Internal Migration in India and the Impact of Uneven Regional Development and Demographic Transition across States**

By Ravi Srivastava, Kunal Keshri, Kirti Gaur, Balakrushna Padhi and Ajit Kumar Jha

Published: 2020

Publisher: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

The monograph titled “Internal Migration in India and the Impact of Uneven Regional Development and Demographic Transition across States” sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was launched during the ILO-ISLE-IHD Virtual Conference held during 8-9 June, 2020. It provides evidence-based policy recommendations analyses the relationship between the pattern of migration and the pattern of development, looking at both demographic and economic variables.

## **IHD WORKING PAPERS**

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### **WP 02/2021**

IHD Working Paper titled "Knowledge and Inequality:An Exploration"

By Dev Nathan

### **WP 01/2021**

IHD Working Paper titled "India's Deepening Employment Crisis in the Time of Rapid Economic Growth "

By Ajit K. Ghose

### **WP 02/2020**

IHD Working Paper titled " The Agricultural Market Reforms: Is there a Trade-off between efficiency and equality?"

By Sarthi Acharya and Santosh Mehrotra

### **WP 01/2020**

IHD Working Paper titled " Structural Transformation of India's Economy"

By Ajit K. Ghose

## **IHD-CGS WORKING PAPERS**

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### **WP 02**

IHD-CGS WP 02 titled "Gender Based Violence in India"

By Tanuka Endow

### **WP 01**

IHD-CGS Working Paper titled "Union Budget 2020-21 and the Gender Budget Statement:A Critical Analysis from a Gender Perspective"

By Aasha Kapur Mehta

**WP 04/2020**

IHD-CES Working Paper titled “Understanding Circular Migration in India; Its Nature and Dimensions, the Crisis under Lockdown and the Response of the State”

By: Prof. Ravi Srivastava

**WP 03/2020**

IHD-CES Working Paper titled “Integrating Migration and Development Policy in India: A Case Study of Three Indian States”

By: Prof. Ravi Srivastava

**WP 02/2020**

IHD-CES Working Paper titled “Vulnerable Internal Migrants in India and Portability of Social Security and Entitlements”

By: Prof. Ravi Srivastava

**WP 01/2020**

Collapse in Wage/Salary Income Growth in India, 2011-12 to 2017-18

By: Ravi Srivastava and B. Padhi



*Publishers: Institute for Human Development and SAGE Publications*

The Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD) housed at the Institute has successfully completed 14 years of its publication with its 15th volume in 2021. The 15<sup>th</sup> volume is being published in the year 2021.

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. The Editorial Board was newly constituted in the year 2020. Visit <https://journals.sagepub.com/editorial-board/IJHD> for more details on the editorial board.

IJHD is listed in the UGC approved list of Journals in SCOPUS.

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.

A new editorial team including two female noted academicians between 2020 and 2021 successfully brought out following three issues with the support and cooperation of several expert reviewers and contributors:

Volume 14 Number 3 December (Table of Contents available on: <https://journals.sagepub.com/action/showTocPdf?volume=14&issue=3&journalCode=jhda> )

Volume 14 Issue 2, August 2020 (Table of Contents available on: <https://journals.sagepub.com/action/showTocPdf?volume=14&issue=2&journalCode=jhda> )

Volume 14 Issue 1, August 2020 (Table of Contents available on: <https://journals.sagepub.com/action/showTocPdf?volume=14&issue=1&journalCode=jhda> )

## PUBLICATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OFFACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

## BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

*Review of costing, budgeting and financing tools for strategic and operational planning with focus on immunization.*

By Charu C. Garg and Ulla Griffiths

Published: Draft report completed Nov. 2020- Awaiting final publication Publisher:

UNICEF

*Internal Migration in India and the Impact of Uneven Regional Development and Demographic Transition across States* Asha

By Ravi Srivastava, Kunal Keshri, Kirti Gaur, Balakrushna Padhi and Ajit Kumar Jha Published: 2020

Publisher: Institute for Human Development

## WORKING PAPERS

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Union Budget 2020-21 and the Gender Budget Statement: A Critical Analysis from a Gender Perspective. Institute for Human Development - Centre for Gender Studies (IHD-CGS) Working Paper 1.
- Ajit K Ghose, 2020, "Structural change and development in India", Institute for Human Development
- Ajit K. Ghose and Abhishek Kumar, 2021, "India's deepening employment crisis in the time of rapid economic growth", Institute for Human Development
- Sarthi Acharya and Santosh Mehrotra, 2020, "The Agricultural Market Reforms: Is there a Trade-off between efficiency and equality?", Institute for Human Development
- Sarthi Acharya, Vol 4, Dec. 2020, "Integrating SDGs in Development Planning", SCM Working Paper
- Ravi Srivastava, 2020, Understanding Circular Migration in India; Its Nature and Dimensions, the Crisis under Lockdown and the Response of the State, Institute for Human Development, IHD-CES Working Paper 4.
- Ravi Srivastava, 2020, Integrating Migration and Development Policy in India: A Case Study of Three Indian States" Institute for Human Development, IHD-CES Working Paper 3.
- Ravi Srivastava, 2020, Vulnerable Internal Migrants in India and Portability of Social Security and Entitlements, Institute for Human Development, IHD-CES Working Paper 2.
- Ravi Srivastava, 2020, Collapse in Wage/Salary Income Growth in India, 2011-12 to 2017-18, Institute for Human Development, IHD-CES Working Paper 1.



- Ravi Srivastava and Padhi, Balakrushna (2020). Collapse in Wage/Salary Income Growth in India, 2011-12 to 2017-18. Centre for Employment Studies Working Paper Series. WP01/2020, New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.
- Ravi Srivastava (2020). Vulnerable Internal Migrants in India and Portability of Social Security and Entitlements. Centre for Employment Studies Working Paper Series. WP02/2020, New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.
- Ravi Srivastava (2021) Interrogating a framework for universal social protection in India. Future of Work(ers) SCIS Working Paper Number 11. Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, Wits University (available online at <https://www.wits.ac.za/scis/publications/working-papers/>)
- Sunil Kumar Mishra and Vikas Dubey, 2021, "Experience of Domestic Violence in India: Prevalence and Variation among Different Socio-Economic Status Groups", Institute for Human Development
- Tanuka Endow, 2021 "Gender based Violence in India", Centre for Gender Studies Working Paper Series, Working paper 2.

## CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

- Aasha Kapur Mehta and Samik Chowdhury, Gender Inequalities in Health and Care, chapter in Social Development Report 2020, (under publication)
- Aasha Kapur Mehta and Sanjay Pratap, 2020, Struggling for Survival in Urban Spaces: Women's Paid and Unpaid Work in selected Slums in Upadhyay, Divya and Brassard, Caroline (eds.). Urban Spaces and Gender in Asia, Springer Nature, Switzerland
- Ajit K. Ghose, 2021, "Economic development in China and India: a tale of great divergence", in M. Arsel, A. Dasgupta and S. Storm (editors), Reclaiming Development Studies: Essays for Ashwani Saith, Anthem Press, London
- Balwant S Mehta, Dev Nathan, and Govind Kelkar, 2021, Techno-nationalism: The platform economy in India (Forthcoming) in 'Handbook of the Gig Economy (ed.), by Immanuel Ness, Routledge, UK
- Balwant S Mehta and IC Awasthi, 2021, Inequality of Outcome Theory and Concept' (Forthcoming) in 'A Practical Guide for Research Scholars' (ed.) by NMP Verma, Routledge, UK
- Gerry Rodgers, Alexandre de Freitas Barbosa and Maria Cristina Cacciamali, 2020, "Inegalitarian growth: India and Brazil compared", in David Francis, Imraan Valodia and Eddie Webster (eds.), *Inequality Studies from the Global South*,
- Nisha Srivastava (with Anjor Bhaskar), 2020, "Back to the Barracks: Changing Pattern of Women's Work Participation in India" in Praveen Jha, Kumar and Mishra (eds), Labouring Women: Issues and Challenges in Contemporary India, Orient BlackSwan
- Ravi Srivastava (2020). Internal Migration in India: Recent Trends and Patterns,

Vulnerability and Policy Imperatives. UNFPA, New Delhi

- Ravi Srivastava., Padhi, B., Ranjan R. (2020). Structural Change and Increasing Precarity of Employment in India in N. K. Mishra (ed.) Development Challenges in India: After Twenty-five Years of Economic Reform: Inequality, Labour, Employment and Migration. Pp. 133-156. Springer: India Studies in Business and Economics.
- Ritu Dewan (2020), "Labouring Livelihoods: Vulnerabilities and Visibilities in Women's Labour and Livelihoods", in Labouring Women: Issues and Challenges in Contemporary India, eds Praveen Jha, Avinash Kumar and Yamini Mishra, Orient Blackswan, Delhi.
- Sarthi Acharya and S. Mehrotra, 2021, Agricultural Market Reforms, in Readings in Development, Academic Foundation, New Delhi

#### **JOURNAL ARTICLES BY FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF**

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020. Shocks caused by COVID-19: Addressing chronic poverty, its inter- generational transfer, Down to Earth pages 93 and 94
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Union Budget 2020-21: A Critical Analysis from the Gender Perspective, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue 16
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Union Budget 2020-21: Contrasting States and the Centre's Approach to Gender Budgeting, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, Issue 16
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021, Estimates of Women's Labour Force Participation: Rectifying Persisting Inaccuracies. IHD Centre for Gender Studies Perspectives Series
- Ajit K. Ghose and Abhishek Kumar, 2021, "India's deepening employment crisis in the time of rapid economic growth", Indian Journal of Labour Economics, vol.64, no. 2, pp. 1-33
- Ajit K. Ghose, 2021, "India's exclusive growth", under consideration for publication in Economic and Political Weekly
- Ajit K. Ghose, 2021, "Structural change and development in India", Indian Journal of Human Development, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 1-24
- Amrita Datta, Tanuka Endow and Balwant Singh Mehta, 2020, 'Education, Caste and Women's Work in India', The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, DOI 10.1007/s41027-020-00219-4.

- Balwant S Mehta, Dev Nathan and Govind Kelkar, 2020, Work and Livelihood Losses in the Urban Informal Sector, Journal of Development Policy Review (JDPR), Vol. 1, Issues 1 & 2, <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=f-XsDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover>
- Balwant S Mehta and IC Awasthi, 2020, Forced Out-Migration from Hill Regions and Return Migration during the Pandemic: Evidence from Uttarakhand, Special issue on Labour Migration and Development: Past, Present and Future' Indian Journal of Labour Economics (Springer, Scopus Indexed) Vol. 63, No. 4
- Balwant S Mehta and IC Awasthi, 2021, Surviving the Pandemic: Time to Boost the MSME Sector. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science), Vol. 40. No. 3, pp. 589-99
- Balwant S Mehta and Swati Dutta, 2021, Banking the Unbanked: The Performance and Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) Schemes on Poor Households in Bihar. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 5-28
- Balwant S Mehta, 2020, Gendered Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, Journal of Development Policy Review (JDPR), Vol. 1, Issues 1 & 2, <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=f-XsDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover>
- Balwant S Mehta, 2021, Changing Nature of Work and the Gig Economy: Theory and Debate, FIIB Business Review, Vol.10, No.3, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2319714520968294>
- Balwant S Mehta, 2021, Covid-19 Impact: Lockdown and Livelihood in Lurch, Economic and Political Weekly, <https://www.epw.in/node/158022/pdf>
- Balwant S Mehta, Inter-industry Linkages of ICT Sector in India. Indian Journal of Human Development (Sage, Scopus Indexed), Vol.14, No. 1, pp. 42–61. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0973703020919835>
- Balwant S Mehta, 2020, Impact of Lockdown on Urban Livelihood, Economic and Political Weekly (Scopus Indexed), Vol. 55. No 26-27, <https://www.epw.in/journal/2020/26-27/letters/impact-lockdown-urban-livelihoods.html>
- Charu C Garg, A Tshetu, AL Longombe, J-SN Kila, F Esamai, Gisore P, et al., 2021 , 'Costs and cost-effectiveness of management of possible serious bacterial infections in young infants in outpatient settings when referral to a hospital was not possible: Results from randomized trials in Africa.' PLoS ONE 16(3): e0247977. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0247977>
- Deeksha Tayal and Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021, "The Struggle to Balance Work and Family life during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Insights based on the Situations of Working Women in Delhi", Journal of Family Issues (forthcoming in November 2021 Issue)

- Deeksha Tayal and Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021 “Working women, Delhi Metro and Covid-19: A case study in Delhi-NCR”, *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 64 (2), 389-413
- Deeksha Tayal and S. B Paul, 2021, “Discouraged Worker Effect and Labour Market Behaviour of Urban Married Women”, with, *Asian Development Review*, 38 (2), 93 - 122.
- Deeksha Tayal and S. B Paul, 2021, “Labour Force Participation Rate of Women in Urban India - An Age Cohort Wise Analysis”, *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 64 (3), 1-29.
- Gerry Rodgers and Dev Nathan, 2020, “Introduction: the Critical Connection Between COVID-19 and Employment”, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, volume 63, Issue 1, Supplement, Symposium on "Implications of the COVID-19 Crisis for Labour and Employment in India: Impact, Strategies and Perspectives"
- Gerry Rodgers, 2020, “Survey of Members of the Indian Society of Labour Economics on the Covid-19 Crisis and Employment”, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, volume 63, Issue 1, Supplement, Symposium on "Implications of the COVID-19 Crisis for Labour and Employment in India: Impact, Strategies and Perspectives"
- Hemant Kumar Varshney and I.C.Awasthi, 2020, Gender Disparity in Literacy in Karnataka: An Inter-District Analysis, *IASSI Quarterly*, Vol. 39 No. 4
- C. Awasthi and Balwant Mehta (2020), Forced Out-Migration from Hill Regions and Return Migration during the Pandemic: Evidence from Uttarakhand , *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, volume 63, issue 4, pp. 1107-1124
- Ravi Srivastava (2021) Labour Migration, Vulnerability, and Development Policy: The Pandemic as Inflexion Point? *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41027-020-00301-x>
- Ravi Srivastava (2021). (with Raya Das) “Income inequality among agricultural households in India: A regression-based decomposition analysis”. *Review of Development Economics* , 2021, vol. 25, issue 3, 1128-1149. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.12758>
- Ravi Srivastava (2020) Growing Precarity, Circular Migration, and the Lockdown in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41027-020-00260-3>
- Ravi Srivastava (2020), “Covid-19 and Circular Migration in India”. *Review of Agrarian Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan.-June, available at <http://ras.org.in/81409071530b8e3ccd7e0ab901dcc728>
- Satinder Singh, J. K. Parida and I. C. Awasthi, 2020, Employability and Earning Differentials among Technically and Vocationally Trained Youth in India, *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, vol. 63(2) pp. 363–386

- Swati Dutta, 2021, Structural and Stochastic Transitions of Poverty using Household Panel Data in India, Poverty & Public Policy, 13: 8-31 DOI: 10.1002/pop4.299
- Swati Dutta and Balwant Singh Mehta, 2021. Banking the Unbanked: The Performance and Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) Schemes on Poor Households in Bihar, IASSI Quarterly . Jan-Mar2021, Vol. 40 Issue 1, p5-28. 24p
- Swati Dutta and Sunil Misra, 2021, Food and Nutrition Security in Rural Bihar: Dimensions and Determinants, Social Change
- Swati Dutta, 2021, Multidimensional Deprivation among Children in India and Bangladesh, Child Indicators Research <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12187-020-09787-9> vol. 14(3), pp. 917-955
- Tanuka Endow, 2021, 'Learning and Language: English as Medium of Instruction in Low-cost Private Schools', Economic and Political Weekly, vol LVI no 13

## **ACTIVITIES OF FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF**

### **IHD FACULTY AS RESOURCE PERSONS AT ACADEMIC EVENTS**

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021, Resource Person, Knowing the Union Budget better: A Gender Perspective at a UN Women High-level virtual consultation with Hon'ble Parliamentarians
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021, Resource Person, Gender Budget Statement, Directorate of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Panelist, Panel Discussion on 'Changing Dynamics of Poverty and Agriculture', Sehgal Foundation, Gurugram
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Panelist, UN Women Webinar on Education and Skilling (amidst COVID -19)
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Moderator, IHD webinar on COVID-19 and Violence against Women and Girls
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Member, Advisory Group to review questionnaires for an NCAER study on Covid-19
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Moderator, IHD Web Book Discussion on "Women, Witch Hunts and Social Transformation
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Speaker, National and International Knowledge Webinar on Gender and Child Budgeting, UNICEF and BR Ambedkar Institute of Panchayats and Rural Development, Kalyani
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Resource Person, UN Women Programme with officers of the Government of Manipur on Gender Budgeting for Gender Budget Cells
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Panelist, Seminar Series on International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Government of Tamil Nadu, UN Women and UNICEF

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Resource Person, SDG Training Package on Child and Gender Related Goals as a member of an External Reference Group, University of Mumbai, UN Women and UNICEF
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Speaker, Consultation on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality in a COVID-19 Context, IWWAGE
- Balwant S Mehta, 2020, Special Lecture On Employment Concepts To University Faculty and Students at Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- Balwant S Mehta, Interview Telecast on Topic 'Urban Unemployment in India' in CHANNEL NEWS ASIA, SINGAPORE, Singapore's largest TV outlet, Channel News Asia.
- Balwant S Mehta, 2021, Discussant for Session on "Poverty, Inequality and Development Challenges" in webinar on "COVID-19 Recovery: Contexts and Priorities", South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), Bangladesh
- Gerry Rodgers, 2020, Organizer for Panel on "International Experiences in Employment, Social Protection and Economic Strategy" in the virtual conference on *Implications of the Covid-19 Crisis for Labour and Employment in India: Impact, Strategies and Perspectives*, Indian Society of Labour Economics, Institute for Human Development, and ILO
- IC Awasthi, 2021, Key-note address delivered on "Employment Opportunities, Informal Sector and In-Migration and Out-Migration from Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh", Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya
- Swati Dutta, 2020, HDCA Conference Organized on New Horizons: Sustainability and Justice, College of Humanities and Social Science, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand
- Swati Dutta, 2020, 5th SANEM Annual Economist Conference (SAEC), SANEM, Dhaka

#### LECTURES AND ADDRESSES BY IHD FACULTY

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021, Addressed the Members and staff of the Competition Commission of India, New Delhi on the occasion of International Women's Day
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2021, Addressed faculty and researchers on Gender Budgeting at the Academic Research Center, Advanced Women's Studies & Development Centre, Delhi University, Delhi
- Gerry Rodgers, 2020, Presentation on "Basic income or better jobs?" in webinar on Labour Regulations in India, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, Trivandrum
- Nisha Srivastava, addressed a Meeting on March 6, 2021 on the topic, Women and Employment: Why are Women so Dependent in Atmanirbhar Bharat? Virtual meeting organized by Stree Adhikar Manch.
- Nisha Srivastava, Panelist in Webinar on Migrant Labour: Role of Judiciary. My presentation was titled "Migrant Labour: Vulnerability in normal times and during the



lockdown”, organised by Association of Advocacy and Legal Initiatives (AALI) on June 21, 2021.

- Ritu Dewan, August 2020, ‘Draft Code on Wages: Gendered Analysis’, National Consultation on Code of Wage Bill-draft rules, Oxfam India.
- Sarthi Acharya, 2020, Lecture on State of Employment, VV Giri National Labour Institute
- Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, 2021, Webinar Talk 'Food and Nutrition Security in India and it's Relationship with Poverty: Is there a Locational Disadvantage?', Chetanya Kasyap Foundation, 56th Poverty Discourse, New Delhi

## TEACHING AND TRAINING

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Resource Person, Training programme on Gender Budgeting conducted by the Directorate of Women and Child Development for officers of the Government of Madhya Pradesh (24<sup>th</sup> Dec)
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, Resource Person, Training programme on Gender Budgeting conducted by the Directorate of Women and Child Development for officers of the Government of Madhya Pradesh (28 Oct)
- Charu C. Garg, 2021, Developed a module for an online evidence-based course on Resources and Financing on Reproductive Health and Family Planning. <https://www.gfmer.ch/SRH-Course-2021/family-planning/4-3-resources-financing-rh-fp-garg-2021.htm> for a course conducted by WHO, Department of Sexual and Reproductive health and Research and Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research
- Gerry Rodgers, 2020, Talk on “The Role and Relevance of Labour Market Policies in Emerging Economies” to the Economics Society, Sri Ram College of Commerce

## MEMBERSHIP OF INSTITUTE’S FACULTY IN COMMITTEES/COMMISSIONS/ POLICY MAKING BODIES

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development to oversee the preparation of a ‘Gender Responsive Report’.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Board of Governors of Giri Institute of Development Studies, for a period of three years, 2020 onwards
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Research Advisory Committee, National Institute for Rural Development, Hyderabad
- Charu C. Garg, Member, Technical steering group for “Development of an approach for estimating costs and budgeting needs for countries’ National Immunization Strategic (NIS) plans for Immunization”, 2020-21
- Dr. Gurucharan Manna, Chairman, Working Group of NSS 78th Round, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

- Dr. Gurucharan Manna, Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee on Wage Rate Index, M/o Labour and Employment, Govt. of India
- Dr. Gurucharan Manna, Member, National Statistical Commission
- Dr. Gurucharan Manna, Member, Expert Group on Surveys on Migrant Workers, Domestic Workers and Establishments, M/o Labour and Employment
- Dr. Gurucharan Manna, Co-opted Member, Expert Group on Fixation of Minimum Wages & National Floor Wages, M/o Labour and Employment
- Sarthi Acharya, Member, Expert Group on Surveys of Domestic Workers and Migrant Workers, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, 2020 (on-going)

## PAPER PRESENTATIONS

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, 2020, “Strengthening existing GRB systems and enhancing capacities of ministries and state governments in a Stakeholder Consultation on Moving from Commitments to Practice in a COVID-19 Context: Building Forward Better”, Feminist Policy Collective in collaboration with the UN Women Multi Country Office (MCO) for India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka
- Charu C. Garg and Ulla Griffith, 2020, “Review of Costing Tools for Strategic and Operational Planning of Health Interventions with Focus on Immunization”, NIS steering committee, UNICEF
- Charu C. Garg and Ulla Griffith, 2020, “Advantages and Disadvantages of Including Shared Costs in Estimating Resource Requirements Under Draft National Immunization Strategy”, NIS steering committee, UNICEF
- Charu C. Garg and Ulla Griffith, 2021, “Approach for Resource Requirement Tool for the National Immunization Strategy”; UNICEF and WHO
- Deeksha Tayal, 2021, Presentations on Women’s Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues at the virtual seminar organized by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) and Institute for Human Development (IHD)
- Deeksha Tayal, 2021, Session 2: Addressing Constraints to Women’s Work: Presented findings of the ILO-IHD Report “Persisting Servitude and Gradual Shift Towards Recognition and Dignity of Labour: A Study of Employers of Domestic Workers in Delhi and Mumbai”.
- Deeksha Tayal, 2021, Session 4: Women’s Work During Pandemic and Creating Opportunities: Presented findings of ICSSR-IHD Report and Paper “Delhi Metro and Covid-19 – A Case Study of Working Women in Delhi-NCR”.

## ARTICLES AND OP-Eds in MEDIA

- Balwant S Mehta, 9 March 2021, Gender Inequality in Labour Market, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2021/columnists/gender-inequality-in-indian-labour-market.html>



- Balwant S Mehta, 8 January 2021, COVID-19 Isn't Over Yet. How Long Will 'Work from Home' Continue? The Quint, <https://www.thequint.com/voices/opinion/work-from-home-covid-pandemic-productivity-businesses-work-culture-shift-gig-economy>
- Balwant S Mehta, 24 December 2020, The Future of Work, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/the-future-of-work.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 11 December 2020, Reduce Time Poverty, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/reduce---time-poverty---.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 1 October 2020, White Collar Blues, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/white-collar-blues.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 12 August 2020, International Youth Day 2020: The Rise of Unemployed and Idle Youth In India, Outlook, <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/opinion-international-youth-day-2020-the-rise-of-unemployed-and-idle-youth-in-india/358529>
- Balwant S Mehta, 12 August 2020, Not a NEET Situation, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/not-a-neet-situation.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 29 July 2020, Clarion call for a NEP, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/clarion-call-for-a-nep.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 12 June 2020, Let children be Children, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/let-children-be-children.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 16 July 2020, India's Youth Can Revive Economic Growth. But Will Govt Harness the Opportunity? Outlook, <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/opinion-indias-youth-can-revive-economic-growth-for-years-to-come-will-the-govt-harness-this-opportunity/356818>
- Balwant S Mehta, 11 July 2020, Stop Population Explosion, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/stop-population-explosion.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 27 May 2020, Govt's short-term measures will fail to reduce Precarity of migrant workers, Outlook, <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/opinion-govts-short-term-measures-will-fail-to-reduce-precarity-of-migrant-workers/353624>
- Balwant S Mehta, 23 April 2020, Livelihoods in the Lurch, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/livelihoods-in-the-lurch.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 10 April 2020, Locked Down with a Predator, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/locked-down-with-a-predator.html>
- Balwant S Mehta, 31 March 2020, Desperation and Deprivation, The Pioneer, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2020/columnists/desperation-and-deprivation.html>

- Balwant S Mehta, 30 March 2020, Life in the Times of Corona: Lockdown & Livelihood in The Lurch, Global Issue, <http://www.ipsnews.net/2020/03/life-times-corona-lockdown-livelihood-lurch/>
- Balwant S Mehta, 12 October 2021, thecitizen: Most Delhiites Engaged in Begging Cite Pandemic as Major Cause
- Balwant S Mehta, 18 July 2020, 'Creating an Atma Nirbhar Bharat amid the Covid-19 pandemic', India Water Portal
- Balwant S Mehta, 16 July 2020, NetIndian: 'Need for National Employment Policy',
- Balwant S Mehta, 12 August 2020, Counter View: Growing challenge of 'idle' youth: Just 1.8% received formal industry-relevant training,
- Balwant S Mehta, 30 July 2020, Counter View: Stylized pattern of structural change and economic development in India: 1950-2020,
- Balwant S Mehta, 7 July 2020, Counter View: Gig economy: Operating on frontline, e-commerce workers at risk amidst Covid-19
- Balwant S Mehta, 14 July 2020, Counter View: Clarion call for National Employment Policy: Creating Atmanirbhar Bharat amidst Covid-19
- Balwant S Mehta, 15 June 2020, Counter View: Restarting Economy? Data lag on migrant workers 'hindering' market stakeholders
- Balwant S Mehta, 20 May 2020, Counter View: Migrant workers amidst Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown: Myriad misery, desperate exodus
- Balwant S Mehta, 20 April 2020, Counter View: Venerable victims of coronavirus pandemic: Implications for the elderly and the disabled
- Balwant S Mehta, 10 April 2020, Counter View: Vacillating mother and child health services in India during #COVID-19
- Balwant S Mehta, 11 April 2020, IndraStra Global: Humanitarian Relief for the Citymakers: Expanding the Reach in Times of COVID-19
- Balwant S Mehta, 10 July 2020, thecitizen: Lives and Livelihoods of Informalised Workers in 4 Indian Cities
- Balwant S Mehta, 22 April 2020, thecitizen: COVID19: Implications for People with Disabilities and the Elderly
- Balwant S Mehta, 21 May 2020, thecitizen: After the Exodus: Employers of Migrant Labour Face Altered World
- Balwant S Mehta, 8 April 2020, Observer Research Foundation (ORF): Addressing domestic violence: A forgotten agenda while locking India down
- Balwant S Mehta, 17 April 2020, India Development Review: The link between lockdown, COVID-19, and domestic violence
- Balwant S Mehta, 21 April 2020, Swarajya: Covid-19 Lockdown Impact: Estimating the Job Losses in India's Informal
- Ravi Srivastava "No Relief for Nowhere people", The Hindu. 4 May, 2020
- Ravi Srivastava "Time for Collective Action to Overcome Migrant Crisis". The Hindu Businessline, 26 May 2020.
- Ravi Srivastava "Towards Greater Precarity". Indian Express. October 3, 2020

- Ravi Srivastava “Indian Migrant Workers Need Better Policies”. Indian Express. March 4, 2021
- Ravi Srivastava “The Silent Crisis”. Indian Express, July 21, 2021.
- Sarthi Acharya appeared twice in a TV Show “Mirror Now”, on Inflation, and Database, respectively (2021)
- Sarthi Acharya appeared thrice on TV Show “Janata TV” (2021)
- Sarthi Acharya and S. Mehrotra, June 2021, Shock Treatment Will Not Work in Agriculture, The Hindu

#### CONFERENCES/CONSULTATIONS ORGANISED/CO-ORGANISED

- Ritu Dewan, November 2020, Pre-Budget Consultation, Feminist Policy Collective

#### ANY OTHER RELEVANT ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Alakh N Sharma: Moderator, IHD - ISLE Web Panel Discussion on "APPROACHES TO INCOME SUPPORT DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC", 17 July 2020
- Alakh N Sharma: Moderator, Webinar on “LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN PANDEMIC TIMES”, 11 May 2020
- Alakh N Sharma: Editor of quarterly journal of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, published five issues of the Journal (including one on COVID- 19 and implications for labour markets).
- Alakh N Sharma: Co-editor of Indian Journal of Human Development contributed to publishing all the three issues of the Journal
- Balwant S Mehta: National Evaluator “Toycathon-2021” organized by ministry of education, commerce & industry and MSME, India
- Balwant S Mehta: Research Fellowship (2020-21), Just-Tech Covid-19 Rapid Response, Social Science Research Council, NY, USA (Declined due to personal reason)
- Charu C. Garg: 02/2020-30/09/21, financial and Economic analysis (Section 17 of the project document available at <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/ind-53121-001-rrp>) to “Support National Urban Health Mission for Comprehensive Primary Health Care”. Through Price Waterhouse Coopers, New Delhi for Asian Development Bank (ADB); and Ministry of Health,
- Charu C. Garg: 09/2020-05/2021, Advisor on Project on “Financing Assessment for Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) essential services in Nepal”. WHO Nepal: Draft report completed.
- Charu C. Garg: 2020-2021: “Cost Benefit Analysis of Alternative Models of Financing and Delivery of Primary Healthcare in Urban Areas: A

Framework for Public Private Partnership”. Report submitted to ICSSR Sept 2021. ICSSR and IHD.

- Charu C. Garg: Academic Editor for PlosOne
- Ravi Srivastava: Speaker in the Webinar on “Migrant Labour in the Shadow of the Pandemic”, 2 May 2020
- Ravi Srivastava: Issue Editor for ‘Special Issue of Indian Journal of Labour Economics’ Volume 63, issue 4, December 2020 (Special Issue on Labour Migration and Development)
- Ravi Srivastava: ‘Labour Migration, Vulnerability, and Development Policy: The Pandemic as Inflexion Point’ in Special Issue of Indian Journal of Labour Economics’ Volume 63, issue 4, December 2020
- Ritu Dewan: External Reviewer, Oxfam Report: Inequality in times of crisis, Davos 2021
- Sarthi Acharya: Managing Editor, Indian Journal of Labour Economics
- Tanuka Endow: Blog ‘Stay Home, Stay Safe’, on 23rd April, 2020 on IHD website
- Tanuka Endow: Blog ‘Deepening of the Digital Divide’ on 29th July 2020 on IHD website
- Tanuka Endow: Blog ‘Child Marriage in India: A persistent Challenge; jointly with Swati Dutta, on IHD website on 17th September, 2020
- Tanushree Kundu: Conference proceeding of IHD-ILO-ISLE Virtual Conference on: Implications of the Covid-19 Crisis for Labour and Employment in India: Impact, Strategies and Perspectives” being organised during 8-9 June 2020.
- Sunil Kumar Mishra: Preparation of MA Economics Course Materials
- Sunil Kumar Mishra: Prepared two course materials for MA Economics courses for IGNOU
- IC Awasthi: Managing the IASSI Quarterly (UGC Care listed) and bringing out the journal on time.

## ANNEXURES

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