

DRAFT

Annual Report

2022 - 2023



Annual Report

2022-23

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FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

The Indian economy has made good recovery from the impact of COVID-19 with good growth, and in most sectors, it is now business as usual. The Institute for Human Development (IHD) in 2022-23 focused on its usual themes of growth and employment, education and skills, health, gender and development, vulnerability and social protection, as well as governance and institutions. All-round areas of development were addressed in important reports such as Delhi Vision 2030 document and the Third Delhi Human Development Report. The former used a framework of the SDGs for its analysis.

The experience during the pandemic underscored the importance of care work and a study sponsored by ILO addressed this crucial area. It assessed the current situation in terms of provision of care services in health and education in India and projected the future situation under different scenarios. In the area of education, a study supported by Niti Aayog examined the impact of COVID-19 on the education of children from the vulnerable communities such as SCs and STs.

The Institute completed 12 projects in 2022-23 while continuing to engage in 15 other ongoing projects. The India Employment Report 2023 around Jobs, Education and Skills for the Youth, and a project on Analyzing the Gender responsive and transformative elements of girl child cash transfer schemes in eight states, are some prestigious ongoing initiatives being undertaken by the Institute.

A number of projects undertaken by the Institute covered the area of food security, covering food and nutrition security among tribals in Jharkhand as well as poverty and food security in rural Bihar. The Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand 2022 was launched by Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Hon. Minister for Finance and Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand on 11 September 2022 at Ranchi.

In other important events, the 62nd and 63rd Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics were organized by the IHD as the Secretariat of the Indian Society of Labour Economics.

During 2022-23, the Institute organised a number of conferences and panel discussions. A Symposium on "Technology and the Future of Work (ers) in the Global

South” was organized by Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, WITS University, Johannesburg and Centre for Employment Studies, and IHD as a part of the rep-conference event for the 62nd ISLE conference. At the same conference a panel around “Women in Work and Leadership: Strengthening Policy Research and Building Networks” was organized by IDinsight, IWWAGE and Centre for Gender Studies, IHD. The Institute and IWWAGE also organized a roundtable at the 63rd ISLE conference around “Women’s Economic Empowerment: Integrating Care Work into India’s G20 Priorities”.

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. Publication covered the topics of inequality of opportunity in India using a data-driven machine learning approach, outpatient care in Delhi and implications for healthcare policy, knowledge and global inequality, female workforce participation and vulnerability in employment in rural Jharkhand, etc.

The Institute completed 25 years of its establishment in January 2023. On this occasion, year-long Silver Jubilee Celebrations are being organised with several lectures, seminars and conferences. The first Lecture under the IHD Silver Jubilee Lecture Series was delivered by Professor Ha-Joon Chang, Distinguished Research Professor, SOAS University of London, on 25 January 2023 in New Delhi.

The Institute has completed a journey of 25 years with ups and downs, but emerging strong to celebrate the silver jubilee with people who have been fellow travellers, past and present. It continues to look ahead in optimism to quality research and publications, interactive and engaging seminars and conferences, as well as achievement of superior research competence in human development and labour and employment issues. It will be an endeavour of the Institute to move in sync with the times, to address the increasingly important issues such as sustainability, climate change, artificial intelligence, digitalization, etc. along with the traditional areas of human development. The people, along with the planet, will continue to occupy the central focus for the Institute in the coming years.

Professor Alakh N. Sharma
Director

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 by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India as a “Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation”;
- Empanelled with the Niti Aayog for “Outsourcing of Monitoring and Evaluation Studies”; and
- National Level Monitor with Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water

The Institute engaged in research on various themes in the area of human development, with the aim of contributing to academic analysis as well as informing policy and practice.

Research Thrusts

- Growth and Employment
- Education and Skills
- Health and Nutrition
- Gender and Development
- Vulnerability and Social Protection
- Governance and Institutions
- Climate change and environmental sustainability

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).

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2022-23

Academic Activities of the Institute at a Glance!

Apart from other themes, Most of the projects undertaken on the theme of: Growth and Employment, Vulnerability and Social Security

**12 Completed Projects
15 Ongoing Projects**

New dimension to research at IHD: “Inequalitrees” project using machine and deep learning techniques

Major Publication brought out 'Food Security Atlas of Jharkhand' launched by Finance Minister, Govt. of Jharkhand

Action research titled 'Leveraging NTFP Market Linkages to Reduce Agrarian Distress among Forest Dwellers in Jharkhand sponsored by Ford Foundation being undertaken

UNICEF sponsored multi-state study being undertaken on gender responsive and transformative potential of girl child cash transfer schemes in 8 states of India

Kickstarted the Silver Jubilee Celebrations with Prof. HaJoon Chang's Lecture on 25 Jan 2023

3 major conferences organised; 62nd ISLE, 63rd ISLE and 21st Annual IASSI Conference



**RESEARCH PROJECTS
2022-23**

COMPLETED PROJECTS 2022-23

GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT



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

EDUCATION AND SKILLS



COVID 19 IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF VULNERABLE
COMMUNITIES ESPECIALLY SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED
CASTES OF JHARKHAND AND HARYANA

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



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

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT



TOWARDS CARE WORK AND CARE JOBS FOR THE FUTURE OF DECENT
WORK IN INDIA: ASSESSING THE COVERAGE GAP OF CARE SERVICE
PROVISIONS IN INDIA

VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



- FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS IN JHARKHAND
- POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL BIHAR
- FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND
- SCHEDULED TRIBE COMPONENT (STC) OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- PREPARATION OF REPORT ON SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INFORMAL WORKERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

(The first two projects cover all the themes listed above)



- DELHI VISION 2030
- 3RD DELHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
- EMPANELMENT WITH MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION



Growth And Employment

DELHI VISION 2030

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

Research Team: Dr. Shipra Maitra, Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Dr. Tanuka Endow and Mr. Arjun Dubey

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 strategic framework for the document was 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 helped in promoting entrepreneurship and private investment with optimum mix of public-private partnership.

The Vision 2030 for Delhi is based on a framework of SDGs where all 17 Goals are inter-dependent. Broadly, the framework envisages a people-centric approach with different SDGs covered under Sustainable Livelihoods, Human Capital, Social Development and Environmental Sustainability. For each SDG, as applicable for Delhi, the vision for 2030 was articulated in terms of targets and indicators. Targets were set for short and medium terms wherever applicable. This was followed by a situation analysis for each SDG along with identification of challenge areas in order to achieve the vision by 2030. Finally, a set of strategies were proposed for the Goals which laid out a roadmap towards Delhi's sustainable development and achievement of the targets set for Vision 2030.

The revised final report has been submitted to the government. It is pending final approval from the Chief Secretary.

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, Mr. Vikas Dubey

This study examined measures taken to expand the coverage of social security in the formal sector of India's economy, and the impact of these changes on labour relations and labour standards in this sector.

Since the last few years, the government has taken a number of measures to incentivise and facilitate enrolments in the two major social security schemes for the formal sector viz. the ESIS and the EPF. Since the ESIS does not have full geographical coverage, this study focuses on the EPFO. Among the many measures taken in recent years, is the introduction of payroll data which has been possible through digitisation and digital returns. Payroll data is now being used to establish the flow of net enrolment subscriber base and has been used by policy makers both to

make claims about increasing enrolment in the EPFO (“formalisation”) and expansion in formal sector employment.

This study first analyzed EPFO enrolments from 2004-05 to 2019-20, using Employment Survey data from the NSO and the PLFS. This analysis does indeed establish an absolute increase in enrolments although it does not establish increase in the share of the enrolled among all employees. It then turns to an analysis of the payroll data of the EPFO. It concludes, that although the data broadly establishes a pick up in the rate of enrolments, it cannot be presently used to analyse trends in net enrolments.

A major part of the study was based on a survey of over a thousand workers in EPF registered establishments, of whom about eight percent were enrolled with the EPF. The motivation was to correlate their job history with EPF enrolments, analyse issues of EPF portability, and worker awareness and responses to recent changes. The study also carried out qualitative interviews among employers, contractors and trade unions.

The study found that the recent changes have facilitated and incentivised enrolment in the EPFO by both employers and workers. But a number of systemic barriers remain. The main barrier established by the correlation between job status and enrolments, that employers have a propensity of using workers who they can hire and fire at will, and who because of the precarious nature of their jobs are neither in a position to claim their social security entitlements nor other entitlements. This affects the possibility of improving labour standards even in the formal sector of the economy.

The study concluded by making a few recommendations. These include a universal system of social security registration which is linked to worker registration; a more open data policy by the EPFO and the publication of the total number of subscribers each month.



EDUCATION AND SKILLS

COVID 19 IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES ESPECIALLY SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES OF JHARKHAND AND HARYANA

Sponsor/s: NITI Aayog

Project Director/s: Dr. Tanuka Endow

Co-Project Director: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta

Research Team: Mr. Subodh Kumar, Dr. B K N Singh

The study aimed to assess the impact on the education of students of vulnerable communities, especially Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, in the technology-driven post-Covid education scenario. It investigated whether the digital divide has contributed towards deepening educational inequality among students.

By conducting a primary survey in specific villages within Bihar and Jharkhand, the study aimed to uncover disparities in education access and outcomes among SC/ST children when compared to their peers, with a focus on gender disparities. Additionally, it evaluated the extent of digital access in the chosen locations to examine the consequences of school closures that occurred after the nationwide lockdown.

This study was based on primary as well as secondary data. The secondary data was collected and analysed from different sources such as national level surveys, NSSO, and ASER and UDISE+; and other literature such as relevant journal papers, reports and newspaper articles etc

States were chosen based on their development levels, specifically one developed state and one relatively less developed state, both of which have substantial populations of vulnerable communities such as SCs and/or STs. In this selection process, the two chosen states were Haryana and Jharkhand. However, it's important to note that only rural areas within the districts of Haryana and Jharkhand were included in this study's sampling.

In Jharkhand, the districts with a significant tribal population were chosen by considering the concentration of STs in rural areas, categorized as high, medium, and low. Additionally, efforts were made to ensure a reasonable presence of the SC population.

In Haryana, the selection of districts was based on the concentration of SC population in rural areas, also classified as high, medium, and low. Subsequently, three districts were randomly selected from each category.

Furthermore, two blocks were randomly chosen from each district based on SC/ST concentration, one with a high concentration of SC/STs and the other from the remaining blocks. For each block, a sample of three villages was selected, taking into account the SC/ST concentration. The selection of households with school-going children (aged 6-16) was carried out following a detailed listing exercise.

With a target of 36 households per village, the total sample of households in each state amounted to approximately 648, resulting in a combined sample of 1,296 households/children for the entire study across the two states.

- **Dropout Rates:** School closures during the pandemic led to increased dropout rates, especially among marginalized communities in Haryana and Jharkhand.
- **Learning Loss:** Students faced significant learning losses due to incomplete prerequisite courses and unassessed promotions, impacting reading and writing skills, especially for SC/ST students.
- **Online Attendance:** In Jharkhand, about 75% of children aged 6-16 didn't attend online classes during lockdown, compared to 14% in Haryana.
- **Forgotten Lessons:** Students in both states forgot past lessons and lost reading and writing skills.
- **Digital Device Access:** Limited access to digital devices, especially for SC children in Haryana, hindered online learning.
- **Digital Infrastructure:** Insufficient digital infrastructure, poor connectivity, and digital literacy exacerbated learning challenges.
- **Lack of Interaction:** Lack of face-to-face interaction with teachers and peers was a major challenge.
- **Language Barriers:** In Haryana, 'Other' social groups studying in English medium private schools faced language-related barriers.
- **Livelihood Impact:** Livelihood loss due to the pandemic led to hunger, debt, and increased education expenses, particularly for migrant families.
- **Teacher Preparedness:** Schools and teachers were unprepared for the sudden switch to online teaching, lacking digital skills and training.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

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 was 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 aimed to identify the drawbacks in the existing system which prevents proper and efficient utilization of the public money. The study examined the resource flow from the perspective of efficient allocation and its utilization and covered the health facilities at different level. It also examined their performance.

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.

This study involved the evaluation of performance of public health care services in Bihar, at different level of health facilities, viz. District hospital (DH), Sub-divisional hospital (SDH), community health centres (CHC), primary health centres (PHC), and sub-health centre (SC). The study compared high performing and low performing districts in Bihar in terms of health status.

It was observed that in terms of service provided, the services which were supposed to be provided by the health care facilities as per the IPHS standard are not followed. Again, it violated the standard for the manpower including the infrastructural set up, prescribed by the IPHS also. This affected the delivery of health care service which is captured through the quality index score at different level care for outdoor, indoor and emergency care patients which also had an impact on cost effectiveness. The study shows that due to the deficiency in infrastructural set up both in terms of manpower and other physical aspects including machineries and equipment health facilities are not able to provide services as per the desired level.

Policy Recommendations:

- Timely incentive and facilitating ASHA workers and providing transport to them to reach the people in hard-to-reach areas will help them functioning in a better way.
- Training provided to the employees need to be more effective.
- Increase awareness among the people regarding the health programs.
- There is a need of regular monitoring of the performance of the health facilities from higher authorities to examine the existing situation and take initiative to promote functioning in a better way.
- For efficient functioning, public health care facilities are needed to be upgraded following the IPHS guidelines.

The Draft Report of the study has been submitted to the sponsor and comments/approval are awaited from them.



GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

TOWARDS CARE WORK AND CARE JOBS FOR THE FUTURE OF DECENT WORK IN INDIA: ASSESSING THE COVERAGE GAP OF CARE SERVICE PROVISIONS

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organisation

Project Director/s: Dr. Aasha Kapur Mehta

Co-Project Director: Dr. Balwant Mehta and Dr. Deeksha Tayal

Care work is imperative for the smooth functioning of households, communities and societies. The COVID-19 pandemic drew attention to the criticality of care work and the shortfalls in the availability of, and access to, care services in fulfilling care needs. However, there have been growing calls to strengthen efforts to address issues relating to the care economy so as to enhance women's labour force participation and promote gender equality in the world of work in India.

This project aimed at assessing the current situation in terms of provision of care services in health and education in India and projecting the future situation under different scenarios. The assessment framework included a scenario where no improvement for care service provision is made (status quo scenario) as well as scenarios where improvements are made to meet national and global development targets including those in the SDGs (high road scenarios). The differences between the status quo scenario and the high road scenarios were the basis for understanding the job generation potential of the care sectors. The work also covered an understanding of the estimation of the public investments/expenditures needed for improving care service provisions to meet the global and national development targets.

The data from the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for 2019-20, collected by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India was used to examine the composition and structure of care workforce in India. The National Industrial Classification (NIC)-08 and the National Classification of Occupations (NCO)-04 were used to identify workers in the care and non-care workforce in the care sector in the education and health domains.

The Key finding of the analysis was that in order to meet the 2030 policy target for educational care, India will need to recruit around 9.99 million additional care workforce comprising 5.29 million women and 4.70 million men. Similarly, to meet the 2030 policy targets of universal health coverage, India will require an additional healthcare workforce of over 12.51 million (7.01 million women and 5.50 million men). Hence, an additional 22.50 million care jobs will be generated in education and health, if policy targets are met. Such expansion of care service provisioning in India will not only reduce the burden of unpaid care work disproportionately borne by women but it will also contribute to the achievement of SDG targets in the areas of education, healthcare, childcare, elder care and care for the disabled as well as gender equality and poverty alleviation.

Moreover, creation of gender equitable decent work opportunities in the care workforce within a rights-based framework that provides social protection and the opportunity for dialogue, combined with recognizing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care work are the key to transforming paid and unpaid care work and care jobs.



VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS IN JHARKHAND

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

Project Director/s: Dr. Shreeranjana

Co- Project Director/s: Dr. Sunil Kr. Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta

Research Team: Dr. Tanushree Kundu, Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Mr. Vikas Dubey, Mr. B. K. N. Singh

The focus of this study was to understand the nature of food security and underlying causes of malnutrition among the Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities, especially among mothers and children in Jharkhand. It examined the households' overall food consumption expenditure; the budgetary outlay of food expenditure and quantity consumed by the tribal households and also finds the gap between tribal and non-tribal households on the same. It further discussed different aspects of household food insecurity, as well as coping mechanisms adopted by the tribal households and evaluated the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) status in the tribal households and tried to highlight the reasons for the gap between tribal and non-tribal households in the context of IYCF practices. The study highlighted the effectiveness of the relevant government programmes and their role in securing household food security in tribal areas. Finally, the study proposed some policy measures with the intent to reduce the burden of food insecurity among tribal households in Jharkhand.

This study was based on analysis of both nationwide household survey datasets from available secondary sources, as well as primary data collected through a sample survey of 1562 households in rural Jharkhand during December 2020 - April 2021. The survey covered 48 villages spread across 24 blocks in 6 districts of Jharkhand. The sample was carefully and scientifically drawn by adopting a stratified multi-stage sampling design. A qualitative component was also canvassed – involving focus-group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews – in most of the study villages.

Findings from Field Survey:

- **Socio-Economic Condition of the Households:** Strong evidence of multidimensional deprivation across survey districts among tribal households in terms of average levels of multidimensional endowments – education, economic activity, availability of land and other productive assets, basic amenities and public utilities such as LPG, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Overall levels of living appear to be low.
- **Household Budgetary Allocation and Food Consumption Basket:** Tribal households allocate a higher proportion of their earnings on food, and that too mostly on staples, which puts them at a clear nutritional disadvantage.
- **Household Dietary Diversity and Food Frequency:** Almost one-third of the tribal households have low dietary diversity i.e., they managed to consume only 4 food groups out of 12 food groups. 32.5 per cent of the tribal households also have a low food frequency score i.e., most of the food items consumed one-two day a week.

- **Household Endowment and Food Security:** Households' food security status is better off when households have assets and land as well as belong to a higher MPCE-quintile class and have a higher standard of living.
- **Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices:** Feeding practices among 6 to 23 months children in terms of MDD, minimum meal frequency (MMF) and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) is also low among ST children and non-ST children.
- **Cultural Beliefs and Dietary Practices:** Dietary practices are also influenced by the culture of the tribal society. There are strict norms as to what and how much food a woman can eat during pregnancy.
- **Coping Mechanism and Role of Community:** The most common measures used to manage food shortages are relying on less expensive food, limiting the quantity of food consumed, purchasing food on credit, or reducing the number of meals eaten. This indicates the most useful strategy for households to cope with food shortages is changing the dietary practices.
- **Government Programmes and their effectiveness:** Public Distribution System (PDS) / National Food Security Act (NFSA) plays a major role in terms of maintaining household food security in times of natural calamity, as reported by respondents who said that compared to the normal period, PDS rations support the households in a much better way to mitigate the food shortage during a calamity/pandemic.

Policy Recommendations:

- **Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH):** For the long-term impact of the nutritional programme, safe drinking water facility, as well as sanitation facility for the people in the tribal areas needs to be ensured and to improve the accessibility of water, technology needs to be updated. There is a need for proper monitoring of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to accelerate the sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- **Employment opportunities:** Tribal people are much more exploited and vulnerable due to the lack of employment opportunities available within their village viz., also, there is a need to increase the number of days' availability of jobs under MGNREGA.
- **Multidimensional deprivation:** Poverty and multidimensional deprivation influenced the food and nutrition security outcome. Hence, there is a need for multi-sectoral convergent intervention to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition rather than any stand-alone programme.
- **Social protection programmes - PDS:** To improve nutrition security, provision of pulses and oil needs to be added in the PDS basket for poor households.
- **Sensitization of frontline workers:** Anganwadi workers (AWWs) and ASHA workers must be sensitized to raise awareness about the initiation of breastfeeding within an hour of birth, exclusive breastfeeding till the infant is six months old and complementary feeding with breast milk.
- **Kitchen Gardens:** At the household level, kitchen garden be encouraged as a considerable deficiency in food diversity is evident in these areas.
- **Crèches / AWC cum Creche:** Crèches must be available at workplaces as well as in habitation (AWC cum creche) so that mothers can bring their children with them and feed the infant.

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

Bihar continues to grapple with severe malnutrition, with 43% of children under five being stunted and 23% wasted (NFHS-5, 2019-21). The state ranks poorly in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Index and overall development indices. Food security is a vital facet of addressing malnutrition. The multifaceted nature of food security includes aspects like availability, access, utilization, and stability. Developing countries' food security policies often focus on caloric consumption. Diversified food consumption patterns are influenced by various factors like culture, socio-economic status, and geographic location. Dietary diversity is a proxy for food quality, measured through scores summarizing food group consumption over a reference period. These scores are key indicators of food and nutrition security, often correlating with household food access and availability. The paper examines food and nutritional security in rural Bihar since 1998, utilizing a longitudinal survey conducted by the Institute for Human Development (IHD). The study aims to evaluate changes in household food expenditure over 18 years and report on the impact of COVID-19 on food security in the surveyed villages.

. Bihar is overwhelmingly rural with about 89 percent of its population residing in rural areas. A total of 12 villages spread over 7 districts, which are representative of the state, were surveyed in 2016 for building the longitudinal database. These households are part of a previous survey conducted in 1981. The paper evaluates the changes in household expenditure on food items in rural Bihar during 18 years across various socio-economic groups. The main findings of a rapid telephonic survey in these villages conducted by IHD in 2021 to understand the impact of COVID-19 on households' food security have also been reported.

The enhancement of food security pivots on the diversification of food baskets towards more nutritious options. Despite progress, many rural households still rely heavily on staple foods, highlighting the necessity for a broader range of choices. Shifting Bihar's cropping pattern away from an excessive focus on cereals is imperative, with attention directed toward cultivating items like oilseeds and vegetables, including millets in both kharif and rabi seasons.

To maintain dietary diversity, promoting small kitchen gardens is a practical approach, though the limitation of land access for many rural households needs to be addressed. Government intervention to purchase land for subsidized distribution to land-poor households can facilitate this, along with encouraging community kitchen gardens.

Strengthening the Public Distribution System (PDS) holds significant potential for improved food security. Addressing exclusion errors and gradually incorporating items like pulses, millets, and edible oils into the PDS can widen access for impoverished households. While the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and ICDS have contributed, there's room for refining their efficacy.

Additionally, focusing on water, sanitation, and healthcare is essential for tackling malnutrition. Anganwadi and Asha workers, along with Primary Health Centres, play pivotal roles in delivering these services. Urgent attention is needed to revitalize Anganwadi centres, which have been overlooked despite their crucial role in enhancing nutrition and food security across Bihar. A comprehensive approach, encompassing agricultural diversification, social programs, and infrastructure improvement, is crucial for realizing a more food-secure and nourished Bihar. Paper will be published in Edited Volume by Springer.

FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND

Sponsor/s: SPANDAN Grants– Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research

Project Director/s: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma

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

This Atlas has been prepared by IHD as a part of the research initiative 'System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN)' implemented by IGIDR with support from a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The objective of SPANDAN initiative to undertake research understanding the linkages between agriculture, nutrition and health in India. The study examined the state of food and nutritional security at the district level for Jharkhand, it looked at the availability, access and utilization and also the nutritional outcomes. The Atlas brought out the variations across the districts on all these dimensions. The study also gave policy recommendations that the State may pursue to improve the food and nutritional security of Jharkhand. Among the various recommendations, policy convergence across Ministries and Departments was critical to ensure meaningful delivery.

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) had prepared a Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand with support from World Food Programme (WFP) in 2008-09. The study had highlighted eight districts as requiring urgent attention for food security interventions in Jharkhand. The present study revisits the issue of food security in rural Jharkhand with the primary focus of identifying the extremely food insecure districts with main objectives of: Exploring the dimensions, indicators, approach, and methods of measuring food security in terms of food availability, access, and utilisation; Analysing the nature and dynamics of the food security situation at the district level and identify the regions/districts which are most affected by food insecurity; Suggesting policy interventions appropriate to improving food security for the food insecure regions in rural Jharkhand.

The key highlights of the Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand and the way forward were:

- Out of 24 districts, 14 districts are priority districts. Entire belt of Santhal Pargana region has been marked as alarming in terms of food insecurity situation in terms of both input and output indicators. Special emphasize needs to be given
- In terms of overall food security: most food secured districts are Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh. These districts are mining-industrial, highly urbanized, and developed districts.
- Districts with high multidimensional poverty are also highly insecure districts in terms of overall food security also have very poor food security outcome.
- Expanding food availability: Agriculture is mainly rainfed. Rainfall is quite erratic and unevenly distributed leading to crop failure. The few pockets of the states have low irrigation facilities. The state has high instability in food grain production. Also crop diversification is very less in Jharkhand and is mainly a single cropped area.
- Better irrigation facility is a needed policy to stabilize agricultural production through cropping intensity as well as overall food security
- Reduce the impact of rainfall variability: Rain harvesting is important for the priority districts. Construction of dam, renovation of ponds can be initiated on a large scale under MGNREGA and Integrated Watershed Programmes.
- Diversification of crops: Cultivation of paddy along with vegetables and pulses , provision of kitchen garden at the individual level as well as at AWCs is being introduced as Poshan Vetikas to diversify the food basket and ensure the micro nutrient availability.
- Improve Access to food: expanding employment opportunities in non-farm sector, increasing casual wage rate, higher involvement of rural population in processing non timber forest product, expanding job under MGNREGA.

- Promotion of Millets: Distribution of millets through the Public Distribution System.
- Jharkhand Government has launched the Millets Mission on priority basis. For the most food insecure areas, there should be procurement of millets for distribution through the PDS.
- Role of ICDS in providing child nutritional supplements as well as nutrition provisions for mothers.
- Utilization: Access to basic health care facilities, improved toilet and drinking water facilities, increased female literacy rate led to better knowledge about various aspects.
- Promote access to water, sanitation and hygiene: For long term impact of the nutrition programme, water and sanitation facility for the rural population need to be ensured. Technology needs to be updated by introducing solar power, electric hand pump, to improve the water access.
- Need of continuous monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Multisectoral convergence is needed for addressing the policy variables in each of the priority districts.

The Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi: Ranchi and the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai organised the Launch of the Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand 2022 on 11 September 2022 at Ranchi. The Report was launched by Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Hon. Minister for Finance and Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand. The launch of the Atlas was followed by a Panel Discussion on “Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in Jharkhand”.

SCHEDULED TRIBE COMPONENT (STC) OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

Sponsor/s: NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (NCST)

Project Director/s: Dr. Prabhat Barnwal

Research Team: Dr. Tanushree Kundu, Mr. Anuj Goyal and Dr. Aditi Madan

The main aim of this study was to provide a comprehensive understanding of STC implementation in a central government scheme. Specifically, the scope of this study included investigating what is currently being achieved against the STC goals and providing forward-looking recommendations on enhancing the efficiency of how STC funds are used. In addition, the study aimed to understand the planning process at the central and the implementation process at the ground level.

The study covered four objectives: To estimate the number of ‘persons engaged in begging’ across different districts/geographic locations; to provide a profile of such people across age groups and gender; 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. and to provide a broad framework of the magnitude and nature of the implementation plan for the rehabilitation of ‘persons engaged in begging’.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies was used in this research. Qualitative work included analysis of publicly available reports and collecting information from officials. In quantitative work, primary data was collected from rural households to identify critical issues relevant to STC implementation. Semi-structured questionnaires were developed to interviews government officials from central ministries to block/Panchayat level. The study was carried out in the state of Jharkhand which has a large share of the tribal population (26.2 per cent); relatively low literacy and high poverty is observed among the tribal population which makes it extremely vulnerable. A household survey was conducted across two districts (Simdega and Latehar) of Jharkhand, based on the proportion of the tribal population and social group composition. It covered three major schemes – PMAY, PMUY, and IGNOAPS. Additionally,

data was also collected on ICDS as well. Survey questions aimed to understand the gap between ST and other communities in access to government schemes.

Some of the Key Findings:

- In terms of earmarking only, central government ministries are in general able to meet STC targets set under NITI guidelines. However, given the nature of beneficiary-oriented programs targeting low-income households, it would have happened on its own, irrespective of STC. In contrast, as the survey data suggests, there are large gaps in benefits access by ST households, when compared to General/OBC and even SC households. This calls for a thorough review and redesign of STC policies.
- There is no “additionality”, neither in the interpretation of NITI guidelines nor in practice. Earmarking and reconciliation of expenditures under STC has primarily remained an accounting exercise. Many schemes calculate expenditure against STC component “notionally”.
- Our surveys in Jharkhand show that ST households avail benefits from government programs at a significantly lesser extent, compared to other categories. ST households also seem more likely to be screened out during the application process for reasons such as incomplete documents or incorrect information in forms.
- Most importantly, statistical analysis of the survey data shows that among the poor households within the same village, ST households receive significantly fewer benefits compared to General/ OBC and often even SC households. At the same time, the scheme dashboards show that schemes have utilized more funds than targeted under STC. Awas Yojana and Old-age pension, both schemes show a much lower take up among low-income ST households, compared to low-income General/OBC and SC households within the same village.

Main Recommendations

1. There is no additionality – neither in practice nor in directions given by NITI. This calls for a thorough analysis of the origins of TSP/STC in the 1970s to understand how the original rules were set.
2. Ministries that run beneficiary-oriented programs need to use a part of STC funds for increasing inclusion. Progress in increasing the inclusion of ST households should be monitored independently and regularly.
3. Dedicated programs targeting the long-term upliftment of the ST community may be a good complement to ongoing large schemes. Good examples are ST education-related initiatives and the SC-ST hub program run by MSME.
4. It is recommended that NCST and MoTA appoint/ designate suitable organization for research and provide field support and engagement to actualise aims and objectives of STC. Such initiatives should be well funded and continuously evaluated.
5. Schemes are often designed without considering local tribal population needs and aspirations. This can be improved by more research in field and implementation of the findings by the respective ministries and MoTA.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INFORMAL WORKERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organisation

Project Directors: Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta and Prof. Alakh Sharma

The objectives of the study were to understand the status of social security for the non-farm informal workers in rural and urban areas, assess the level of awareness and access to government social security and welfare schemes for informal workers and identify the challenges and requirements of informal workers and enterprises towards strengthening social security in the state.

This study is based on a detailed sample survey of non-agricultural informal workers and enterprises in UP. A representative sample of informal workers in the non-agricultural sector and enterprises was selected across four zones and eight districts through a scientific random sampling procedure. For the selection of workers as well as the enterprises, a multi-stage stratified sampling procedure was adopted. A total of 4036 workers — 1308 from rural and 2728 from urban areas — were selected based on a detailed procedure. Additional workers were covered in some select villages/ Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) to compensate for the sample, where the workers in a particular stratum were not available in the previous surveyed villages/CEBs. In all, 4036 workers were covered in the survey, with 2728 workers in urban areas and 1308 in rural areas. A total of 444 enterprises from the sample villages/wards were surveyed with four enterprises from each sample village/CEB.

Some key Findings:

- Well-Being and Living Conditions: Majority of the informal workers belong to low-income households, and their main earnings sources were self-employment in non-agriculture, regular salary, and casual wage work in non-agriculture.
- Employment Characteristics: The employment characteristics show that an almost equal proportion of workers were engaged in regular salaried jobs, casual labour work, and self-employment. They worked mainly in four sectors, (i) trade, hotels and restaurants; (ii) construction; (iii) manufacturing, and (iv) public administration, health and education sector.
- Working Conditions and Social Security Provisions: The working conditions and access to social security benefits differ across the worker's status of work, and type of enterprises. The bulk of regular salaried workers was involved in regular work, but the majority of them did not have any written or verbal contract. Majority of the casual wage workers (85.8%) were daily wage workers.
- Social security and bargaining power among workers: Only 1.4 per cent of regular workers received social security benefits in the form of maternity/paternity benefits, and contributions in the provident funds.
- Workplace facilities: The workplace facilities among workers in the form of safe drinking water were good in term of toilet facilities, however, the crèche or baby care units (5.5%) was almost absent in most of their enterprises. One-fourth of the regular salaried workers reported occupational health-related risks mainly due to unsafe use of machinery, dust particles or pollution, excess travelling, and continuous sitting.
- Working conditions and social security in enterprises: Majority of the enterprises belong to the category of proprietorship and partnership (91.5%). About half of the workers in these enterprises were casual workers followed by around one-third of regular salaried and the rest were self-employed workers. These enterprises were dominated by male workers (87.2%) with only 12.7 per cent of females.
- Access to Government Welfare Schemes and Challenges: The awareness level among workers were relatively high. A higher proportion of enterprises benefitted from government schemes.

Some Policy Implications include:

1. Gradual formalisation of the informal sector enterprises
2. Need to focus on proper skill training and re-skilling of workers
3. Focus more on to provide local level employment opportunities
4. Provision of stipend during training is necessary to compensate participants wage/income loss. Post training relocation assistance is also imperative
5. Financial assistance and start-up kit to start a self-employment activity
6. Create 'Identity Document/Card' or Unique Digital Credit Card' for Unorganised sector workers to avail the benefits
7. Generate awareness and sensitisation among informal sector workers regarding potential employment, and proper follow-up at least for 1 year after placement

8. Ensure proper provisions and implementation of decent working conditions for the workers in the unorganised sector
9. There is no legal binding either on the part of the government or the employers to provide social security to unorganised sector workers.
10. This high degree of uncertainty in availability of employment needs to be interpreted in the context of COVID-19. However, the normal situations also demand for a policy attention for creating durable employment opportunities in a larger scale.
11. The new codes have no clarity regarding the implementation of schemes for informal sector workers such new emerging informal workers such as gig workers.
12. Ensuring sustainable livelihood. This is one of the major concerns that comes out of the survey. One measure is skill mapping exercises and linking them to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which has the capacity to provide sustained job-creation and also urban livelihood or employment schemes like MGNREGS in rural areas.



GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

(The first three projects cover all the themes listed above)

EMPANELMENT WITH 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 is empanelled as an institutional National Level Monitor (NLM)/ National Level Field Verification Agency (NLFVA) with three ministries, namely (i) Ministry of Rural Development, (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and (iii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The institute undertakes regular monitoring of various schemes and programmes implemented by the ministries along with field verifications, as deputed. It also conducts verification of complaints/enquires related to any scheme/programme of serious nature. Some of the schemes/programmes monitored are (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. This data is uploaded on the website by the institute itself. Additionally, a final report is submitted to the respective ministries with a copy to the district collectors with findings and policy recommendations.

In the period of reporting, the following projects were evaluated by the Institute as the National Level Monitor:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Sponsor
1.	Regular Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes 2021-22 Phase-I Haryana Districts: Faridabad, Mahendragarh, Palwal, Rewari Manipur Districts: Imphal East,	Ministry of Rural Development, GOI

	Imphal West	
2.	Special Monitoring (Phase- I) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA & Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G) Odisha: Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts	Ministry of Rural Development, GOI
3.	Inquiry into complaint of Irregularities in Implementation of MGNREGA, PMAY-G and PMGSY in Various districts of West Bengal West Bengal: Dakshin Dinajpur	Ministry of Rural Development, GOI
4.	Special Monitoring of MGNREGA & PMAY-G (Phase-III) Uttar Pradesh: Chandauli, Mirzapur	Ministry of Rural Development, GOI
5.	NLM monitoring of various programmes in Arunachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, Regular Monitoring Phase-I, 2022-23.	Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

3rd DELHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023: NO ONE LEFT BEHIND: FULFILLING THE PROMISE

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. Sarthi Acharya, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Prof. Tanuka Endow, Dr. Deeksha Tayal, Dr. Swati Dutta and Mr. Vikas Dubey

Human development is about expanding freedoms, widening people's choices, and enhancing human capabilities. This Human Development Report (HDR) – third in the series – prepared by the Institute for Human Development focuses on inclusion and provides an assessment of how well the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has fulfilled the promise of leaving no one behind. The Report examines progress through the lens of the disempowered and the marginalised in terms of reducing disparities and inequalities across different groups living in Delhi. Informing the analysis and holistic understanding of human development is a People's Perceptions Survey (IHD-PPS 2021-22) of over 10,000 households that captures people's perceptions about their lives in Delhi, work and educational opportunities, their health, their neighbourhoods, their localities, environmental concerns and other aspects of everyday life in Delhi.

Highlights of findings:

Livelihoods

- Delhi continues to be a preferred destination for significant numbers of people who are seeking a better livelihood.
- Close to two-thirds of Delhi's workers are engaged in unskilled or low-skilled jobs in the informal sector
- The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the lives and livelihoods of Delhi's workers
- The flow of migrant workers into Delhi continues to remain high.
- Delhi is no exception to the low rates of female labour participation in India.

Education

- Delhi has achieved universal access to primary education.

- The GNCTD attaches high priority to school education.
- The quality of infrastructure and teaching in government schools has visibly improved since 2014-15.
- The GNCTD has successfully extended school education beyond the focus on the three Rs – reading, writing and arithmetic
- The shutting down of schools during the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted learning and equal access to education.
- A majority of Delhi's parents are satisfied with the quality of schooling.
- Delhi continues to be among the cities offering the best quality of higher education in the country.

Health

- Delhi's health outcomes are relatively better than the national average and that of many other states.
- The National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi experienced one of the highest burdens of COVID-19 cases in the country.
- The GNCTD responded well to the crisis triggered off by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Major changes introduced by the GNCTD in the delivery of healthcare have benefitted a large number of communities especially those residing in many unserved and underserved areas.
- Delhi's Mohalla clinics have been successful in extending the reach of health services to the poor. Health remains a priority of the GNCTD.

Housing and Basic Services

- The GNCTD has steadily extended the reach of basic amenities to the State's population.
- Majority of the population is satisfied with the electricity situation.
- People are generally satisfied with the quantity of water, but lack of sanitation services are major area of concern.
- The ridership in metro-rail and DTC buses (including cluster buses) provide clean services (through electricity and CNG).
- Population growth, in-migration and land shortages pose challenges in providing universal access to basic amenities.

Environment

- Rapid urbanization and growing economic activities in a land-constrained region have exacerbated Delhi's environmental challenges
- Air and water pollution continue to seriously affect the health and well-being of Delhi's residents.
- The improvements in Delhi's air quality during the lockdowns on account of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed were short-lived.
- The loss of green cover in the city is a cause for concern.
- Plastic waste pollutes the environment extensively and requires efficient management of such waste.
- Measures taken by the GNCTD to check and mitigate pollution have not been adequate.

Public Safety

- A majority of residents would want to live in Delhi, but lack of public safety remains a serious problem.
- More than 50 per cent of the respondents do not feel confident about the safety and security of women and children in Delhi. This negative perception is relatively stronger among the low-income families and those residing in low-income localities.
- Several initiatives of the GNCTD such as the 'Safe City Project' address concerns of public safety.
- Safe public spaces must consider the differential vulnerabilities of women, follow a rights-based approach, and place women and girls at the centre of decision-making through gender-inclusive urbanisation.

ONGOING PROJECTS 2022-23

GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT



- 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
- IMPACT OF POVERTY AND PANDEMIC ON WASH PRACTICES IN URBAN INDIA AND ADDING AN EXTRA OBJECTIVE ABOUT HESITATION IN VACCINATION DURING PREGNANCY
- INDIA EMPLOYMENT REPORT 2023: JOBS, EDUCATION AND SKILLS FOR THE YOUTH

EDUCATION AND SKILLS



- IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR
- POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRIVATISATION AND REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- MAPPING THE CONTOURS AND INCREASE IN ICDS IN 21ST CENTURY INDIA & ASSESSING PERFORMANCE IN JHARKHAND
- EVIDENCE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC CHILDCARE PROVISION FOR CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS AGE IN INDIA

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT



- PROJECT SVRI – ALCOHOL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: AN ASSESSMENT OF LIQUOR BAN IN BIHAR
- ANALYSING GENDER RESPONSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF GIRL CHILD CASH TRANSFER SCHEMES IN 8 STATES OF INDIA AND RECOGNIZING THEIR COMPLEMENTARITY WITH BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO
- CARVING OUT A GENDER LANDSCAPE IN BIHAR: AGRARIAN CHANGE AND WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN FARM-SECTOR (2008-2021) (ICSSR MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT)

VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



- CASTE IN URBAN INDIA: MANIFESTATION AND INEQUALITIES
- ASSESSMENT OF STANDARD OF LIVING OF TANA BHAGAT COMMUNITY OF JHARKHAND WITH MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY APPROACH
- LEVERAGING NTFP MARKET LINKAGES TO REDUCE AGRARIAN DISTRESS AMONG FOREST DWELLERS IN JHARKHAND
- VULNERABILITY AND FOOD INSECURITY MAPPING STUDY IN JHARKHAND

GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS



MEGHALAYA DEVELOPMENT REPORT



GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Sponsor/s: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Project Director/s: Dr. Bhim Reddy

Research Team: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Tanya Chaudhary

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: Prof. Ravi Srivastava

Research Team: Dr. Balwant Mehta, Dr. Swati Dutta, Dr. Prashant Kumar Arya and Mr. Siddharth Dhote

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.

Working Papers have been completed as given below:

1. Inequality of Opportunity in India: Concept and Measurement by Balwant Singh Mehta and Siddharth Dhote- Published in IASSI Quarterly (Vol 41 Issue Number 1 and 2)
2. Decomposition of Inequality of Opportunity in India: An Application of Data-Driven Approach by Balwant Singh Mehta, Siddharth Dhote and Ravi Srivastava (Published in Indian Journal of Labour Economics (Volume 62 Issue No 2))
3. Integration of Conventional and Non-conventional Data to Estimate Poverty and Inequality of Opportunity in India by Balwant Singh Mehta, Prashant Arya, Swati Dutta, Siddharth Dhote and Ravi Srivastava (Working Paper Publication in Progress)
4. Predicting Spatial Inequality using multi-source Data and Machine Learning Approach: A Case Study of India by Prashant Arya, Koyel Sur, Ravi Srivastava, Siddharth Dhote, and Balwant Singh Mehta (Working Paper Publication in Progress)
5. Predicting Spatial Income Poverty Using Machine Learning Approach: Balwant Singh Mehta, Siddharth Dhote, and Swati Dutta (In Progress)

IMPACT OF POVERTY AND PANDEMIC ON WASH PRACTICES IN URBAN INDIA AND ADDING AN EXTRA OBJECTIVE ABOUT HESITATION IN VACCINATION DURING PREGNANCY

Sponsor/s: ICSSR (Post-Doctoral Fellowship)

Project Director/s: Dr. Aditi Madan

The overall objective of the study is to assess the status, trend in access and determinants of WASH practices at the regional level in India. Specific objective of study include: Assessment of the status and trend in access to WASH at regional level; Identification of the inequalities and determinants of WASH practices; Assessment of existing knowledge and practices of menstrual hygiene among women in reproductive age; Understanding the impact of Covid-19 on WASH practices; Exploring the vaccine hesitancy during pregnancy; Understanding the effectiveness of government programmes on WASH practices and To suggest appropriate policy options for effective WASH practices.

The study is a mix of quantitative and qualitative study with secondary data based on NFHS (3 and 4), IHDS (IHDS 2) and NSS dataset (76th round). Primary data was collected through qualitative interviews and FGDs with different stakeholders engaged in planning and implementation of WASH and slum development related initiatives in Delhi. Thus, this study will suggest policy options for reducing the water and sanitation related vulnerabilities among poor households.

The ongoing activities in the study: Analysis of primary data collected from the field including 11 Focus Group Discussions and 16 Key Informant Interviews across Delhi-NCT; Analysis of secondary data covering national databases i.e. NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 undertaken; Writing Chapter 5 on Status and Trend in Access to WASH; Presentation in the international conference on 'Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Development in Global South' by Institute for Human Development (IHD and University of Florida in partnership with Centre for the Regional Development (CSRD), JNU and National Institute of Urban Affairs.

INDIA EMPLOYMENT REPORT 2023: JOBS, EDUCATION AND SKILLS FOR THE YOUTH

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Project Director/s: Professor Ravi Srivastava and Professor Alakh N.Sharma

Research Team: Dr. Balwant Mehta, Professor Tanuka Endow, Dr. Deeksha Tayal, Mr. Siddharth Dhote, Dr. Shipra Nigam

The India Employment Report 2023: Youth, Education and Skills, is the third in the series jointly being done by the IHD and International Labour Organization (ILO). Based on analysis of the trends and pattern of Indian labour market during last two decades, including the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, it delineates the emerging characteristics of the employment challenge confronting the economy, as well as the impact of growth on employment. The report provides

an in-depth analysis of youth labour market and emerging youth employment challenge, and in this context, undertakes the analysis of education, skills and youth employment linkages and reviews the prevailing strategies. Finally, the report provides policies and strategies to address the emerging employment challenges, and the challenge of youth employment in particular.

The developments in the Indian labour market in the report are examined over a period of roughly two decades (1999-2000 to 2018-19) for analysing long run structural trends in this regard, given that the period succeeding March 2020 marked the crisis brought in the wake of the pandemic, and hence constitutes unusual years in the growth pattern. The analysis for the pre pandemic period is further sub divided using three time points: 1999-00, 2011-12 and 2018-19 to bring out the changes and continuities from a long run perspective, expanding on the more recent sub period wherever necessary to bring out a more detailed picture. The report further uses the available data for the period 2019-20 to 2021-2022 to discuss the impact of the pandemic. Till 2011-12, the quinquennial rounds of the employment-unemployment survey (EUS) of the NSSO provided the main basis for analysis of employment. Since 2017-18, the reports of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) of the NSSO are available till 2021-22, along with unit level data. The report accordingly uses the unit level data in these surveys as its chief database, using the data they generate to develop conceptual tools and statistical indicators appropriate for the analysis of labour market and employment in India.

The Report is structured in two parts. After the introduction, the first part (chapters 2 and 3) provides an overview of significant changes and continuities in the overall labour market and employment scenario of the country and the implications of the growth process for employment and labour market. Subsequently, in the second part of the report (chapters 4, 5 and 6) the focus moves to the challenge of youth employment, education and skills in the face of changing structure of the labour market and overall developments, along with a discussion of the active labour market policies. Finally, Chapter 7 provides the analysis and emerging policy pointers to face the overall employment challenge, and in particular of youth employment.



EDUCATION AND SKILLS

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. Swati Dutta, Mr. Arjun Dubey

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 tools for the survey have been prepared and 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

Research Team: Dr. Balwant Mehta, Dr. I.C. Awasthi, MR. Siddharth Dhote, Mr. Arjun Dubey

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. Presently, the tools for the survey have been prepared and being reviewed by the research team.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

EVIDENCE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC CHILDCARE PROVISION FOR CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS AGE IN INDIA

Sponsor/s: Mobile Creches

Project Director/s: Prof. Sumangala Damodaran

Research Team: Dr. Balwant Kumar Mehta, Dr. Sunil Kr. Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta

This study proposes to examine the demand, status and conditions of creche provision for U-3 children in two states in India, with a focus on public-funded creches. It aims to understand the unique needs and demands of childcare in the context of U-3s and examine models for such care and their impact in two states (Kerala and Odisha).

The study includes analysis of secondary data as well as a primary field survey. A mix of both, qualitative and quantitative techniques is being used for this study. Hence, the study methodology includes a literature survey, analysis of relevant secondary data, discussion of various models adopted nationally by different states especially for Odisha and Kerala (Government and non- government, International), a quantitative survey Discussions. The survey is being conducted in the sates of Odisha and Kerala.

MAPPING THE CONTOURS AND INCREASE IN ICDS IN 21ST CENTURY INDIA & ASSESSING PERFORMANCE IN JHARKHAND

Sponsor/s: ICSSR (Senior Fellowship)

Project Director/s: Dr. Shreeranjana

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a flagship programme of Government of India to address malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity, child mortality and maternal care. It adopts a holistic and multi-sectoral approach incorporating health, early education and nutrition interventions providing package of services relating to early childhood development. Implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme, it works through a network of Anganwadi centres (AWCs) at the community level. The programme has contributed significantly to the child development and maternal care. The southern states have performed better than the northern ones in the implementation of the programme. States like Bihar, U.P., Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have not performed well which is evident from high child malnutrition and maternal mortality rates. This study analyses the performance of the states across various indicators of ICDS and the causality of their respective performances. It specifically analyses the performance of ICDS in the poor and tribal state of Jharkhand. The study also analyses the recently released facts from NFHS 4 & NFHS 5 which sows some worrisome trends on child development including nutrition and maternal care.

ICSSR SENIOR FELLOWSHIP 'HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF ADOLESCENTS: A CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS'

Researcher/s: Lipi Mukhopadhyay

Sponsor/s: ICSSR

The present research study is an attempt to explore the relevant issues interplaying with health and wellbeing of young children. The available literature on this theme is discrete and vast mainly stating the cause and effect. In recent health related research studies conducted multivariate factors are used to understand influenced psychological/physiological factors and mental health. Health is not only restricted to disease, but total integrated health also consists of physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing of the individuals. This is a crucial issue as 30%

of the world's population is comprised of children & youth who are the future agents of growth and development. Bad health overall in adults stands from and has its roots in childhood. It is estimated that findings from the study would be a scientific step towards prosperity and community wellbeing of all society. The conditions such as malnourishment, wrong food habits, sedentary lifestyle which affects the present generation need to be replaced with meaningful and constructive activities so that an integrated holistic healthy society is attained. It is also envisaged that based on survey and data a measure of preventive and corrective plan of action at the political level would be taken for the interest of sustainable growth and peace.

The research is being conducted in India and Los Angeles, USA. In India two cities have been selected for the study – Delhi and Kolkata. A questionnaire has been prepared to measure food habits, physical health status, school attendance and assessment by school authorities, class teachers on academic and general conduct of students. A self-report assessment by senior students (14-18 years) on activities like, involvement in sports, inter-personal relation with teachers, parents and peers is being assessed. A continuous sample of students from classes X--XII has been selected on selected variables mentioned earlier. One hundred students from Delhi and Kolkata each was selected from rural and urban schools. In USA based on availability and suitability the sample size has determined.

Based on the preliminary survey and responses received, the research data has been collected for analysis. Variables like demographic, social and personal characteristics and environmental factors included for the study. Data from secondary and primary sources is being gathered. Analyses of data would be made based on scientific measures using ANOVA, Chai-square test, correlation. This would also indicate the degree of positive and negative correlation between different factors and to what extent the most significant factor influence the health and wellbeing among adolescents.

ICSSR SENIOR FELLOWSHIP 'EFFECT OF PARENTING STYLE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING OF ADOLESCENTS IN DELHI NCR'

Researcher/s: Priyanka Srivastava

Sponsor/s: ICSSR

This research aims to explore the impact of parenting styles on psychological wellbeing of adolescents (10-19 years of age) in urban Indian households. Moreover, in the study the factors affecting parenting styles would be explored and its impact on cognitive, affective, and behavioural implications of adolescents would be investigated. At the outset, parents and adolescents of different socio-economic status would be screened from National Capital Region of Delhi. Parents and adolescents (from 10-19 years of age) (Adolescence—defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the second decade of life (10–19 years of age)—is a time when significant physical, psychological, and social changes occur) participating in the study would be selected from identified schools. A sequential mixed method design would be used in the study. Stage I shall be qualitative in nature and would use focus group to ascertain the meaning drawn by parents and adolescents about parenting and psychological wellbeing. This may unravel a new understanding about the phenomenon through the categories generated. The categories emerging from Stage I of the study would lead to Stage II of the study, which would be quantitative in nature. Stage II stage shall explore the impact of parenting styles on psychological wellbeing of adolescents (10-19 years of age) in urban Indian household. A structured questionnaire would be developed to measure the said phenomenon from Indian urban organized settings.



GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Sponsor/s: The World Bank and SVRI

Project Director/s: Dr. Bhim Reddy

Senior Researcher: Dr. Tanuka Endow

This research seeks to study the impact of alcohol prohibition on intimate partner violence and household economy and wellbeing of poor people in urban Bihar. It will explore the complex linkages between alcohol and intimate violence and examine how drinking practices diversely interact with other mediating factors to cause violence against women in the private realm. This research focuses on drinking practices and situations, the contextual factors of drinking, male attitudes towards women and the other socio-economic dimensions while studying violence against women in Bihar.

This study is largely based on primary research. Information was gathered at multi-sites through mixed methods that include both qualitative-participatory and quantitative-survey methods. Besides, secondary research complements and broadens the canvas of the study. The project plan would consist of four phases spanning over 24 months: first phase (seven months) involves secondary research (analysis of secondary data from National Crime Research Bureau and review of relevant literature); second phase will be dedicated to primary research (eight months) which will involve the collection and analysis of data through a survey of 2000 respondents along with group and individual interviews; third phase (nine months) pertains to report writing and dissemination of results to initiate a debate on in academia and policy circles as well as chalk out directions for further research. Primary survey and data analysis are complete and the report writing is in progress.

ANALYSING GENDER RESPONSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF GIRL CHILD CASH TRANSFER SCHEMES IN 8 STATES OF INDIA AND RECOGNIZING THEIR COMPLEMENTARITY WITH BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

Projects Director/s: Professor Tanuka Endow, Dr. Shreeranjana

Research Team: Dr. Swati Dutta, Dr. Deeksha Tayal, Dr. Aditi Madan, Dr. Tanya Chaudhary

Sponsor/s: UNICEF

There are many cash transfer schemes at the subnational level supported by state governments that focus on the girl child and seek to improve the sex ratio at birth, education outcomes, and ending child marriages in the pursuit of an adolescent empowerment agenda. However, the impact on improving the sex ratio at birth and ending child marriage seems to be limited and uneven across states/districts, probably because these issues are driven by deep-rooted social and gender norms. Recognizing the lack of impact on such issues, UNICEF India (New Delhi office) has established a partnership with the Institute for Human Development (IHD), to undertake a multi-state review of state specific cash transfer schemes that have similar objectives to the BBBP programme, with a view to assess their gender responsive and transformative potential, and to explore their complementarity with BBBP. UNICEF India through the Social Protection Technical Assistance, Advice and Resources (STAAR) facility has provided technical assistance to IHD for this study.

The objectives of this study are: to analyse state specific girl child cash transfer schemes to identify gender responsive and transformative potential in their design, implementation and M&E framework and ; to understand the complementarity of the state schemes with the national flagship scheme 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'

The selected schemes are being analysed as follows:

1. Policy analysis: Provisions of the scheme for addressing the barriers experienced by girls
2. Institutional Analysis: Scheme's arrangements for gender related responsibility within team, for staff diversity, and requirements for gender responsive skills of staff
3. Programme and Budget Analysis: Activities of gender responsive and transformative elements of the scheme and their budget
4. Monitoring and Progress System/Report: Scheme's provisions for monitoring and reporting with disaggregation and on changes in girls' empowerment (livelihoods, voice) and shifts in discriminatory gender norms and practices

Selected schemes in eight States include: Bihar (Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojana); Jharkhand (Mukhyamantri Sukanya Yojana); UP (Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana); West Bengal (Kanyashree Prakalpa); Rajasthan (Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana); Madhya Pradesh (Ladli Lakshmi Yojana); Karnataka (Bhagyalakshmi Scheme); Maharashtra (Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme). The selected schemes are mostly structured to ensure survival of the girl child, her immunization, her continued education and delay of her marriage. Cash transfer is given to beneficiaries/families at fixed intervals according to achievement of related milestones. As a result, there are number of departments involved: Women and Child Development Department, Social Welfare department, Health and Education departments as well as institutions such as Anganwadi Centres and Schools. Field-based key informant interviews have been conducted in each state with officials from these department to explore selected cash transfer schemes and to understand its process, selection criteria, enrolment method, mode of cash transfer, implementation method, outreach, targeting of beneficiaries, and monitoring and evaluation of cash transfer schemes. Stakeholders have been interviewed at various levels: State, District, Block, Panchayat, depending on the structure of the scheme and how it is implemented. The Anganwadi Workers, Panchayat members, and teachers at the village level are important stakeholders to be interviewed

The deliverables of this multi-state study include: Eight state reports, one national report and one national level consultation for dissemination of key findings. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was formed and a meeting held for advice on study. Inception report was prepared and has been submitted to UNICEF. Primary field work has been conducted in 8 states. Data analysis and report writing is ongoing.

CARVING OUT A GENDER LANDSCAPE IN BIHAR: AGRARIAN CHANGE AND WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN FARM-SECTOR (2008-2021) (ICSSR MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT)

Projects Director/s: Dr. Indubala Sinha
Sponsor/s: ICSSR

The central idea of the study is to carve out a 'gender landscape' created by women as 'actors' in various roles of 'farm-labourers', 'farmers' and 'agro-entrepreneurs' against the setting of changing agricultural environment in the countryside of Bihar. The state is a powerful site of exploration for conceptual constructs of 'feminisation of labour', 'female-headedness' of households, and 'circumstantial empowerment' of women for generations – all driven by 'absent criteria' - the entry point for the exploration; and which is a function of phenomenal male-outmigration. Bihar has also emerged as a site with encouraging trend of ownership rights for women in about 19 percent landed households.

The study investigates 'gender-inequality' in land-ownership. The agrarian environment of the state of Bihar has undergone significant change over last one and a half- decade time. Under three consecutive "Krishi Road Maps", since 2008 through the present time, a pathway to begin with 'inclusive farming' to lead to 'sustainable agricultural development' has been created with an objective to ensure women's participation in farming and farm-associated activities. Bihar has about 97 percent holdings with 'marginal' and 'small-holders' taking together, who operate about 76 percent of total (operated) area. It is this huge segment of peasantry with significant strength of women that constitutes the 'backbone' of the peasant economy. It is this segment, which has emerged as the 'driving force' for bringing about diverse changes and expansion in the production-regime, leading to productivity-augmentation and higher income-generation. The study is set against this changing agricultural landscape. Absence of land-ownership inhibits women's access to inputs, seeds, fertilisers, credit and agricultural extension services, which constrict then realise the full potential of farming capabilities. The study addresses gender inequality issue in land rights as well. The literature review for the study is ongoing.



VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

CASTE IN URBAN INDIA: MANIFESTATION AND INEQUALITIES

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

Principal Investigator/s: Dr. Bhim Reddy

Research Team: Mr. Vikas Dubey, Mr. Arjun Dubey

This project studies 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 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 was 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 undertaken and documented caste and related indicators and similarly, for Delhi, the Times of India for the year 2015 has been analysed. This study adopts a mixed method approach for collecting data. Therefore, both surveys and interviews were conducted in two cities as tools of data collection. The data has been analysed and the report writing is in progress.

ASSESSMENT OF STANDARD OF LIVING OF TANA BHAGAT COMMUNITY OF JHARKHAND WITH MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY APPROACH

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

Project Director/s: Dr. Ramesh Sharan

Co-PI: Dr. Swati Dutta

Research Team: Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, Dr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. B.K.N. Singh

Jharkhand has a large share of the tribal population, with a high rural poverty rate and lower literacy among the tribal population. Also, the health facilities in the tribal areas are severely lacking. Besides, Jharkhand has diverse geographical locations, different socio-political backdrops, with natural calamities and shadow of extremism. It may be said that agro ecological and social factors are the main causes for rural poverty in Jharkhand. According to the 'Global Multidimensional Poverty Index Report for 2019', about 7.2 million people of Jharkhand moved out of (multidimensional) poverty in the 10 years between 2005-06 and 2015-16. However, there is huge gap between ST and non-ST population in terms of measurement of multidimensional poverty index. As estimated by Institute for Human Development, multidimensional head count ratio among ST's in Jharkhand was 73 percent where as it is only 38 percent among the non-ST population (STDR, 2021). Again the inequalities among different

tribal communities is very high. This study tries to analyse the poverty and livelihood of Tana Bhagat community in five districts of Jharkhand. The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To Assess the Status of Land Possession of Tana Bhagat Community
- To construct Multidimensional poverty index based on Alkire Foster OPHI methodology
- To construct sector specific and overall standard of living index for Tana Bhagat Community

Using secondary data particularly using NFHS 5 database to study, the multidimensional poverty index among ST and Non-ST population at district level for the state Jharkhand has been calculated. The MPI has been calculated based on OPHI methodology. The study uses both quantitative and qualitative information to understand the level of living and the vulnerability tribal households belonged to Tana Bhagat Community in the state Jharkhand. The questionnaires for the quantitative survey include demographic characteristics, income pattern, livelihood options, asset holdings, agricultural status, irrigation status, cropping pattern and consumption pattern, use of forest products etc. A detailed poverty assessment module is being developed which will include the three dimensions like education, health and economic dimensions. In each dimension the selected indicators will be captured in this module. Apart from the quantitative data, some in-depth investigations are being conducted to understand the lives and livelihood of Tana Bhagat Community that included the government programmes specifically initiated for the community, the intervention by the government and non-government body etc.

15% of the total number of households belonging to Tana Bhagat community is being surveyed. 3727 spreads over 8 districts of Jharkhand are being interviewed. The field work for the project is presently ongoing.

LEVERAGING NTFP MARKET LINKAGES TO REDUCE AGRARIAN DISTRESS AMONG FOREST DWELLERS IN JHARKHAND

Sponsor/s: Ford Foundation, India

Project Director/s: Dr. Dev Nathan

Research Team: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Shreeranjana, Professor Ramesh Sharan, Dr. Prashant Kumar Arya, Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Dr. Sunil Mishra, and Mr. B.K.N. Singh

The project addresses the lack of community-based institutions of forest dwellers that can intervene in markets for non-timber forest products (NTFP). Through the Forest Rights act (FRA) and the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) forest communities have been awarded substantial rights in managing and using forest resources, including extraction of non-timber forest products (NTFP). However, the income that forest dwellers secure through these economic activities are very meagre because of the strong cartels of traders-cum-moneylenders. Schemes of the Government of Jharkhand, such as the Van Dhan Yojana to provide grants to communities, are not well known and not well implemented. The following objectives will be achieved during four years of the project:

1. Community based organizations (CBOs) of NTFP producers-cum-collectors utilizing relevant government programmes.
2. Community based organizations Intervening in NTFP markets to increase prices realized by NTFP collectors; and
3. Women being empowered as collectors of NTFP through securing and controlling higher income from NTFP.

The overall objective is to increase the income of forest dwellers through better prices of NTFP from the market. The primary objective of this project is to support organizations representing forest dwellers in our intervention areas, specifically Ranchi and Simdega districts in Jharkhand.

This year, the project's reach has been expanded to two additional panchayats: Paika in the Angara Block and Sarle in the Burmu Block of Ranchi district. As a result, the number of targeted beneficiaries in our intervention area has doubled, and we have now reached approximately 3,600 women beneficiaries. Five interested Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with JHAMCOFED for the sale of NTFP at Minimum Support Price (MSP) have been registered successfully during 2022-23. In total, 14 SHGs are registered with JHAMCOFED. Furthermore, 120 beneficiaries have been enrolled in JHAMCOFED to provide them with toolkits. To foster skill development, capacity building, and awareness, regular meetings with the women SHG members and our field staff in the intervention area, facilitating various training programs are being conducted.

In the period of reporting, during project intervention in the area, it was found that certain NTFP were not being collected by the members of the SHGs due to a lack of understanding about their marketing potential. These products include Saal Seed, Leaf Plates, and Dona etc. The major output of the project is as below:

1. The newly added 1800 women SHG members in our intervention areas.
2. 120 beneficiaries have been enrolled in JHAMCOFED to receive toolkits.
3. 05 more SHGs have been registered with JHAMCOFED for the sale of NTFP produce at MSP.
4. A total of 132 tons of Saal Seed have been processed and sold from Simdega District project area, with 78 tons sold to big trader in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, and the remainder sold in the local market.
5. As a result of our consistent intervention, women SHGs have begun earning a substantial regular income through the marketing of handmade leaf plates and donas.
6. The bargaining capacity of women SHGs members have improved.

VULNERABILITY AND FOOD INSECURITY MAPPING STUDY IN JHARKHAND

Sponsor/s: Welthungerhilfe (WHH)

Project Director/s: Professor Ramesh Sharan, Dr. Sunil Kr, Mishra

Research Team: Dr. Swati Dutta, Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Dr. Prashant Arya

The aim of the study is to map the food and nutritional security indicators and identify malnutrition and hunger pockets in Jharkhand. It tries to assess the status of SDGs pertaining to food and nutrition security in Jharkhand. It documents the dietary habits, food and feeding practices especially for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and identify and analyse the coping mechanisms in terms of household and community-level strategies and local innovations employed to overcome food shortfalls and reduce nutrition insecurity risks among the most vulnerable communities or groups. It further analyses the extent of access, gaps and shortfalls of government programmes related to food and nutrition security, specifically in times of pandemic situation.

The activities being undertaken in the study are:

- a) Scoping review of documents (programmes and studies)
- b) Analysis of secondary data (NFHS 5)
- c) Analysis of primary data collected through field surveys including – household surveys, key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs) and case studies

The study report will include: Findings related to Malnutrition among the children in Jharkhand and the prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight; Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Jharkhand; Development of District level Hunger Index; Food insufficiency and coping mechanisms; Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Jharkhand; District level Hunger Index; Food insufficiency and coping mechanisms; Household Dietary Diversity and Food Frequency Score. The Report writing is in progress. A dissemination workshop will be conducted after the submission of the Report.



GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

PREPARATION OF REPORT ON MEGHALAYA DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE

Sponsor/s: Department of Planning, Government of Meghalaya

Research Team: Dr. Shreeranjana, Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Prof. Shipra Maitra, Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. I.C. Awasthi, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta and Mr. Arjun Dubey

This report aims to document the development gains of the state over the last fifty years since it gained statehood, i.e. from 1972 until now. It would also analyse the development deficits and challenges to be addressed for providing a sustained better life to its citizens, and to identify some key strategies to attain these objectives. The Report also endeavours to identify the goals for ushering sustained development process keeping in view the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The report is an updated sequel to the Meghalaya Human Development Report 2008. More specifically, it aims to: (1). Highlight upon the progress made in the state through the last few decades as seen from available data. Here, the progress will go beyond economic indicators to present human capital indicators (health and education are the main drivers of economic development), infrastructure, equality and equity in the society, environmental situation, management of natural resources, and the like; (2). Flag the challenges the state is expected to face in the times to come for achieving the 2030 Agenda endorsed by India and the state as well as its possible promises for Amrit Kaal (100yrs of Independence and 75 years of statehood). These challenges could range from unfinished tasks, putting in place efficient policy approaches, use of Information Technology to improve efficiency and accountability, human-capacity building and deployment, raising / resourcing more resources, and the like.

The period of study was last 50 years though in most cases the analysis is made as per data availability. It needs noting that data systems in Meghalaya began to take firm shape only since the 1990s.

The report is presented in 11 substantive chapters and a conclusion, under the headings:

Part 1: The Land, its People and Governance; Part 2: The Economy and Employment;

Part 3: Sectoral Development; Part 4: Social Sectors and Human Wellbeing;

Part 5: Forest and Environment; Part 6: Concluding Remarks



Events: 2022- 23



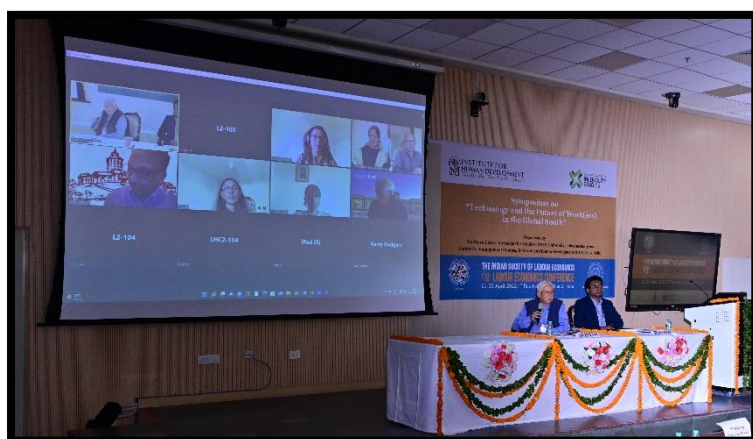
The Secretariat of the Indian Society of Labour Economics is hosted by Institute and hence the staff and faculty are involved in organising the Conference. During 2022-23 the Institute organised two ISLE Conferences.

The 62nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) was held during 11-13 April 2022 under the auspices of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand. Dr. Alakh N. Sharma, Professor and Director, Institute for Human Development (IHD), Delhi, presided over the Conference. Dr. S.P. Singh, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Roorkee, was the Organising Secretary of the Conference. The Conference delegates and participants included more than 300 distinguished academics, representatives of industry, trade union leaders, policymakers, researchers and scholars, and more than 300 papers were presented. The Conference focused on three themes: The Employment Challenge, Migration and Development and Social Protection for Workers. Seven plenary sessions were held during the Conference. Apart from the inaugural speech, keynote presentation sessions and the valedictory session, two book releases, one symposium and one memorial lecture, were organised as pre-Conference events. In addition, two plenary panels, five parallel panel discussions and a roundtable discussion and a symposium along with three memorial lectures were organised during the two and half days of the Conference.

The Institute organised the following events during the 62nd Annual ISLE Conference held during 11-13 April 2022 at IIT Roorkee

Symposium on “Technology and the Future of Work (ers) in the Global South”

**Organised by
Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, WITS University, Johannesburg and
Centre for Employment Studies, Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi**



Organiser/s: Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, WITS University, Johannesburg and Centre for Employment Studies, Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi

Date: 10 April 2022
(Pre-Conference Event)

The issues were the role of automation including the Fourth Industrial Revolution; emerging patterns in employment and the consequent inequalities; cloud computing and digital labour platforms and their implications on jobs; declining employment and disappearance of jobs in some countries (including in the USA); uneven spread of newer technologies and their differential impacts on the labour markets; risks of job losses with the introduction of the newer technologies; and gender and emergence of new labour market forms. Of particular concern was the introduction of digital/robotised technologies in the manufacturing sector.

The gist of the discussion is as follows:

1. Digitisation, cloud computing and robotisation are relevant for jobs, though in India the density of these modern technologies is yet low compared to China or Japan (despite a fivefold increase in the last few years). There are advanced signals, however, of the shape of things to come.
2. There is rising duality in the labour markets, and gender roles are more sharply divided.
3. There is increased inequality in most countries. Reasons: gaps in demand for workers and people's skills, low employment growth and change in the structure of capital ownership. The wage gaps in the new sectors are therefore widening.
4. The control of activities by “algorithms” were debilitating the workers.
5. People (in South Africa and elsewhere) live on social grants for want of jobs (exuberated by COVID). This, though, is not a solution; workers prefer jobs and earnings, not doles.
6. The newer technologies affect the economy, social aspects and political aspects. Managing the transition to newer technologies is thus paramount.

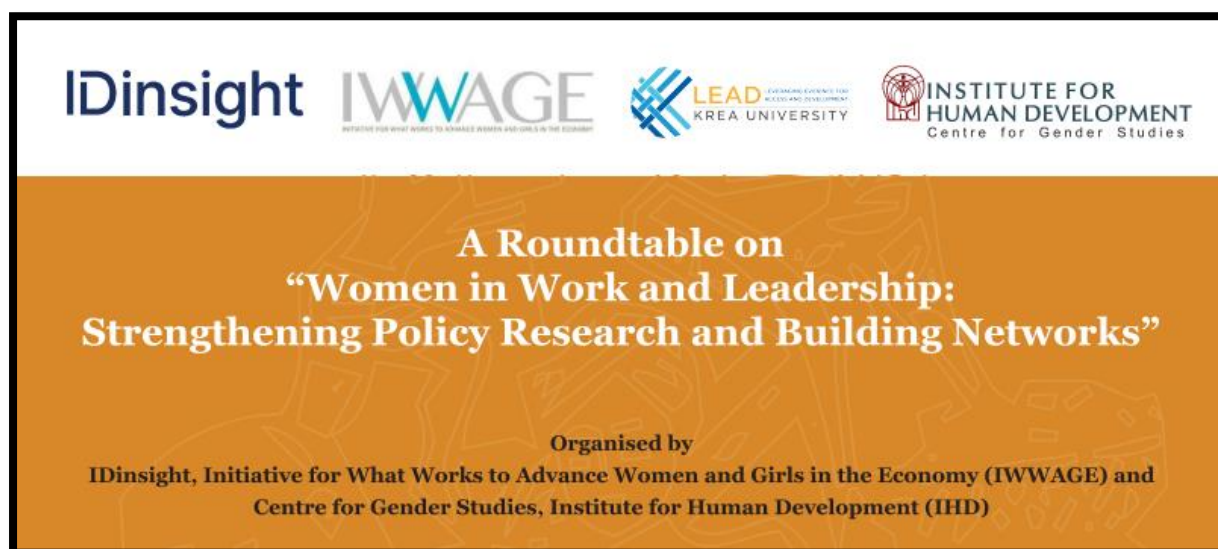
There is insufficient knowledge about emerging technologies in its different forms, and unpacking this is essential. The need for greater research, rapid skilling of people, control of techno-economic processes and moving beyond conventional economic tools in the management of economies is a must.

Moderator: Ravi Srivastava, Professor and Director, Centre for Employment Studies, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

Presentations: Sunil Mani, Director, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; Uma Rani, Senior Economist, International Labour Organization, Geneva; Selim Raihan, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka; Milene Tessarin, University of Utrecht; Ruth Castel-Branco and David Francis, Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Discussants: Imraan Valodia, Director, Southern Centre for Inequality Studies

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; Gayatri Nair, Assistant Professor, Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi



Organiser/s: IDinsight, Initiative for What Works to Advance Women and Girls in the Economy (IWWAGE) and Centre for Gender Studies, Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi

Date: 12 April 2022



The Panel concept note: India holds the 140th position for its gender gap in economic participation at 21.2%. There are wage gaps, opportunity gaps, and now COVID impacts. Women in policymaking often create more

opportunities for women's work; and women in leadership contribute to unlocking potential innovation that results in greater profitability. There is also a correlation between gender diversity in leadership and business returns. The future of work needs to include more women in the decision-making and in the policy implementation levels. Encouraging social networks of women in economics, labour, leadership and management may loosen the barriers women face and influence discourses on equity in labour markets.

The Key questions raised during the discussion included:

1. More women in higher education create employability; does this also lead women to command higher wages?
2. What policy gaps explain the declining female LFPR for India?
3. What are the areas where policy needs to focus to boost women's work participation, decent work, and gender equity, given the nature of changes that are occurring in the world of work?

Discussion highlights:

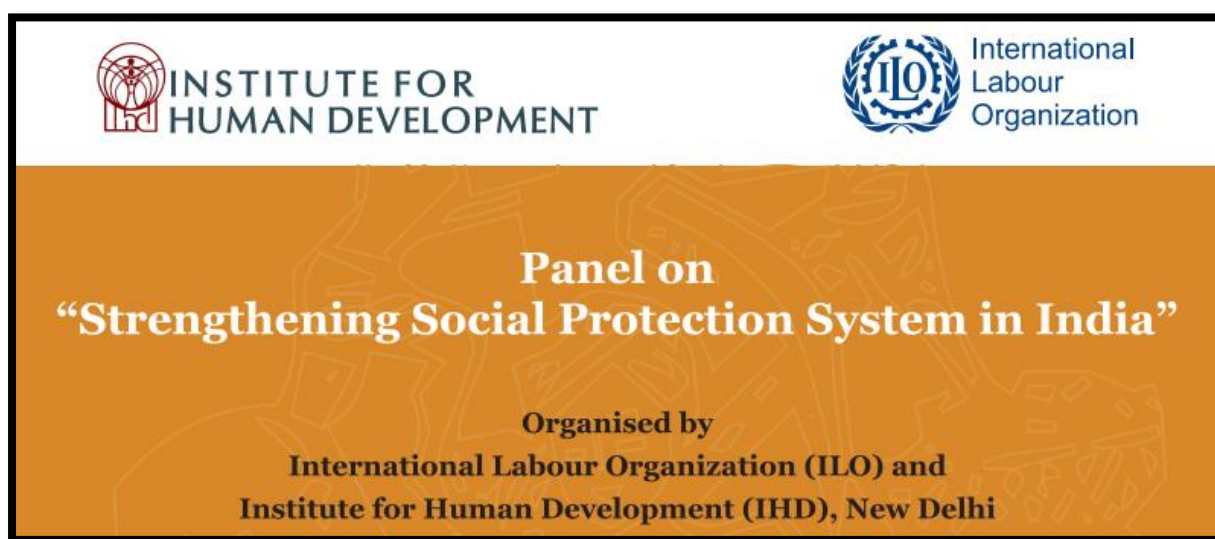
- Macroeconomic constraints affect women's work participation rates in both, paid and unpaid work. Gender-responsive budgeting and employment friendly policies are a must.
- Contract work requires close attention
- Employers and policymakers require to provide water, electricity, mobility, and safety of public transportation, sharing child care, etc. at workplaces.
- Expansion of work opportunities in policy areas requires immediate attention.
- Education, skills and opportunities need improvement and reduced unequal access.
- Generationally passed on inequality, patriarchy and aggregation are impediments requiring prolonged countering.
- The Panchayat Raj Institutions can help raise women's leadership.
- Statistics regarding women's work require a revisit and improvement. There are many concepts requiring redefinition. This could be extended to developing MIS at workplaces.
- Networks, mentorship, advocacy and training are important aspects for promoting women's work and leadership. In this context, asymmetries in the existing groups need evening out. These forums are not just to enable women but also to take the cause forward, through cooperatives, businesses, SHGs, self-employment opportunities and more.
- The one unit that requires major reforms is the household—asymmetries in work and status here must be targeted.
- Special mention: Child Marriage. Beyond households, the school curricula as well as teachers require to be more progressive and gender-symmetric.
- Gender training needs to integrate with other interventions: self-sufficiency, participatory decision-making, etc. Stories and role models can be useful tools here. In this context, it is also seen that research on women, work and agency has been little, and requires promotion. For example, we do not know the way how employers find ways not to employ or not promote women workers.
- Finally, it was voiced that one has to move beyond “closed groups” and take the debate to larger open forums. Networks could be useful here.

Summing up: Any conversation on women's work and leadership must be rooted in the political economy on the one hand and patriarchal mindset on the other.

Moderator/s: Divya Nair, Senior Director, IDinsight; Sona Mitra, Principal Economist, Initiative for What Works to Advance Women and Girls in the Economy (IWWAGE); Tanuka Endow, Professor and Coordinator, Centre for Gender Studies, Institute for Human Development

Speakers: Deeptha Chopra, Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies

University of Sussex, UK; Dimple Kukreja, Economist, IDinsight; Dipa Sinha, Assistant Professor, Ambedkar University; Ellina Samantroy, Fellow, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA; Hema Swaminathan, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore; Indira Hirway, Director and Professor, Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA), Ahmedabad; Indrani Mazumdar, Senior Fellow, Centre for Women's Development Studies; Ishita Mukhopadhyay, President, Indian Association of Women Studies (IAWS) and Professor, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta; Jeemol Unni, Professor, Ahmedabad University; Kalyani Raghunathan, Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Navsharan Singh, Independent Researcher; Neetha N. Professor, Centre for Women's Development Studies; Amit Basole, Head, Centre for Sustainable Employment, Azim Premji University, Bangalore; Ria Dutta, Director, Women in Economics and Policy; Ritu Dewan, Vice President, ISLE and Former Professor and Director, Department of Economics University of Mumbai; Sakshi Khurana, Consultant, NITI Aayog; Sushmita Mukherjee, Director, Gender and Adolescent Girls Project Concern International; Beni Chugh, Research Manager, Dvara Research



Organiser/s: International Labour Organization (ILO) and Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi

Date: 12 April 2022

The welcome and introductory remarks were given by Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Director, IHD and the President of the 62nd Annual Conference of ISLE and Ms. Mariko

Ouchi, Senior Technical Specialist on Social Protection Decent Work Technical Team, ILO, South Asia.

Panel background: Only about a tenth has access to any formal social security measure (SP). There is rise in informality in the formal sector of the economy, increase in labour migration and circulation, and newer forms of work arrangements, such as gig and platform workers. The pandemic has exposed migrant and informal workers, women, children, and other vulnerable sections of the population to acute deprivation.

India has a plethora of social protection measures, both at the national and state levels. The recent Code on social security provides a framework for extending and strengthening of the social protection system by formulating suitable schemes including occupational safety and health insurance for the unorganised sector, gig workers and platform workers. India's constitutional goals as well as ILO's Social Security Conventions provide the benchmarks for assessing the extension and strengthening of the social protection system. The Social Protection Floors (SPF) of the ILO are nationally defend sets of four social protection guarantees, which include the access to essential healthcare and basic income security over a life cycle.

The Discussion highlighted that India has a plethora of schemes, yet they cover only 9.1% of workers. The new Code has been more or less an amalgamation of various laws and does not provide for a mandatory social security cover for informal workers. Next, the need for portability, dependent on the workplace rather than domicile, and the process of registration, should be modified to include migration. A number of steps which could be adopted in reference to the SS Code of 2020, are to construct a social insurance system and all citizens; and all should have a right to access free primary, preventive and basic healthcare via general tax revenues, and not via insurance. Another way to strengthen SS is to enable easy access, digital access, and access to basic schooling. The issues of mobility and physical contact need to be considered, along with the nature of the commodities and the services offered by them as per the nature and intensity of the vulnerability faced by the target population.

Moderator: Shahra Razavi, Director, Social Protection Department, International Labour Organization, Geneva

Theme Presentation: Ravi Srivastava, Professor and Director, Centre for Employment Studies, Institute for Human Development (Topic: Moving towards a Social protection Floor in India)

Panelists: Jeemol Unni, Professor at Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad; T. Sundararaman, Adjunct Professor, JIPMER International School of Public Health, Pondicherry and Former Executive Director, National Health Systems Resource Centre, New Delhi; Santosh Mehrotra, Visiting Professor, Centre for Development, Bath University, Dipak Kumar Singh, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary (Environment, Forest and Climate Change) and Former Principal Secretary, Labour and Employment, Government of Bihar.



The Institute hosts the Secretariat of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) and the faculty and staff of IHD are involved in its activities.

During the period of reporting the 21st Annual Conference of IASSI was organised during 13-15 June 2022 at IGIDR, Mumbai. Dr. Kirit Parikh, the well-known economist and Chairman, IRADe and former Member, Planning Commission is the Conference President. Professor A. Ganesh Kumar, Dean, IGIDR and Mr. Jai Mohan Pandit, Registrar, IGIDR are the Organising Secretaries of the Conference. The Institute organised a Symposium jointly with IGIDR during the Conference.



Organiser/s: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai and Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi

Date: 13 June 2022

The objectives of the Symposium were to understand the goals of higher education as proposed in New Education Policy; to analyse the structural transformation in higher education; to understand the issues and challenges of integration of

teacher education, vocational and professional education and distance education; and to deliberate on the implications of policy proposals on autonomy, financing, internationalisation and technology in higher education. The Panelists presented their



views on : Structure, Agency and Process in National Education Policy, 2020; The NEP 2020: Constructing Market for Higher Education Reform; Issues and Challenges of Implementation in Higher Education; Implementation of National Educational Policy 2020: Opportunities and Challenges.

The *welcome and opening remarks* were given by Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Director, IHD and Professor S. Mahendra Dev, Vice Chancellor, IGIDR

Chairperson: N.V. Varghese, Vice Chancellor, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi

Theme Presentation: Sudhanshu Bhushan, Professor and Head, Department of Higher & Professional Education, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi

Speakers: Saumen Chattopadhyay, Professor and Chairperson, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; S. Mahendra Dev, Director and Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai; P. Duraisamy, Former Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Chennai.

The Vote of Thanks in the session was proposed by Jai Mohan Pandit, Registrar, IGIDR and Organising Secretary, 21st IASSI Conference

LAUNCH OF

FOOD SECURITY ATLAS OF RURAL JHARKHAND 2022

PANEL DISCUSSION ON

ENHANCING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN JHARKHAND



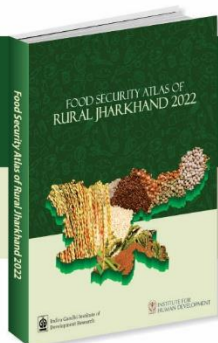
Sunday, 11 September 2022



10 am – 1.30 pm



Regency Hall, Chanakya BNR Hotel, Station Road, Ranchi



Organiser/s: Institute for
Human Development
(IHD), New Delhi/Ranchi
and Indira Gandhi
Institute of Development
Research (IGIDR), Mumbai

Date: 11 September 2022,
Ranchi

The Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi & Ranchi and the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai organised the Launch of the Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand 2022 and a Panel Discussion on Food and Nutrition Security in Jharkhand on 11 September 2022 at Ranchi. The launch of the Atlas was followed by the Panel Discussion on "Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in Jharkhand".

The Atlas was launched by **Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Hon. Minister for Finance and Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand**. In his address the Hon'ble Minister commended IHD and IGIDR for preparing this very important document which will play an important role in informing policy. In his address he emphasized on the importance of agriculture given the *"poor monsoon this year due to which there is a drought like situation in many districts of the State this year. Hence, the availability of food is an issue due to low extent of irrigation and ensuring food security is even a bigger issue wherein 75% of the people need attention whose hunger needs to be eradicated"*. He informed that the government had issued green cards to 20 lakhs households to reduce hunger. *"But still a lot of households do not have ration cards, an issue which needs to be resolved to make Jharkhand a hunger-free State"*. Dr. Oraon

assured that the government would make efforts towards giving quota and green cards to the Food Insecure districts of Jharkhand.

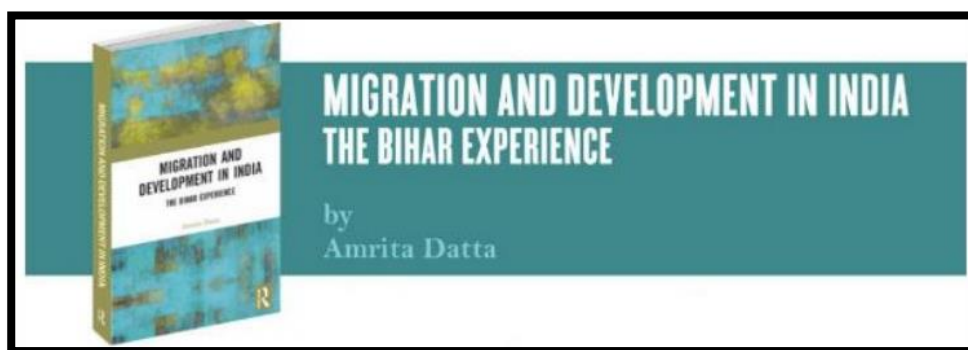
The Launch event was followed by a Panel discussion on 'Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in Rural Jharkhand' in which renowned policy makers, academicians and experts deliberated and explored the various dimensions of food security situation in rural Jharkhand and appropriate policy interventions required to deal with the situation.

The Chairperson of the Panel discussion, Ms. Himani Pandey, IAS, Secretary, Department of Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand said, "The Atlas will be useful in analysing the impact of government schemes on food and nutrition security in the State. The Panel discussion brought about various views related to the issue and will be useful in policy formulations."

In his theme address delivered by Dr. Jean Dreze, Visiting Professor, Ranchi University averred that Education is a very important factor in enhancing nutrition. During COVID school education has been adversely affected and a one-year crash programme should be adopted in Jharkhand to compensate for the loss of education suffered during COVID. He strongly pleaded that "Egg" should be made part of the mid-day meals and in anganwadis and it is most nutritious commodity and its introduction will go a long way in enhancing nutrition in the State and also increasing the school attendance". Over all the experts on the Panel discussed the multidimensionality related to the issue of food and nutritional security in the State.

The other panelists in the session included, Mr. Pradeep Kumar Hazari, Special Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandary and Cooperative, Government of Jharkhand, Professor Ramesh Sharan, Director, IHD- Eastern Regional Centre, Ranchi, Dr. Kaninika Mitra, Chief, UNICEF Jharkhand, Dr. Akay Minz, State Programme Manager, National Health Mission, Jharkhand.

Online Book Discussion on MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: THE BIHAR EXPERIENCE



Organiser/s:
Institute for
Human
Development
(IHD), New
Delhi/Ranchi

Date: 04
January
2023. Delhi



Online Book Discussion on MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: THE BIHAR EXPERIENCE

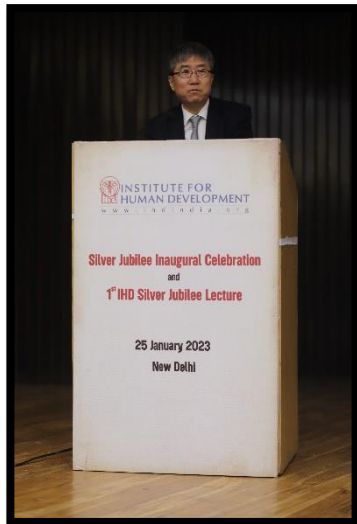
The Discussion revolved around the Book titled “Migration and Development in India: The Bihar Experience” published by Routledge, Taylor and Francis and authored by Dr. Amrita Datta a visiting faculty at IHD. The book is based on a study carried out Dr. Datta at IHD. Dr. Datta presented the main highlights of the book which deals with a wide range of issues related to rural-urban migration in the context of neoliberal economic development in India.

Highlights of the discussions: Focusing on three core areas, first the panelists traced state discourses on rural-urban migration in India since the 1930s critically analysing its industrial, labour, rural and urban programmes, and policies. Second, through data on longitudinal surveys undertaken in rural Bihar in 1999, 2011 and 2016, they examined changes in patterns of migration and sources of income; estimates determinants and impacts of migration. Third, based on fieldwork in the village and the city, they discussed in-depth account of a rural-urban migration stream in contemporary India. It shows how, contrary to the results of conventional data sources such as the Census and NSSO, that mobility is high in rural Bihar, and has significantly increased over time as a result of rising labour demand in distant urban markets elsewhere in India. Further, it also provides evidence of decoupling of agriculture from the ‘rural’ in India. Dr. Amrita explained that combining quantitative and qualitative methods in development research, the book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of development studies, migration studies, development economics, sociology, demography, public policy, and South Asian studies.

Moderator: Gerry Rodgers, Visiting Professor, IHD and Former Director, International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva

Panelists: Ravi Srivastava, Professor and Director, Centre for Employment Studies, IHD and Former Professor, IHD; P.P. Ghosh, Director and Member Secretary, ADRI, Patna, Divya Varma, Director, Centre for Migration and Labour Studies, Aajeevi Bureau

First IHD Silver Jubilee Lecture by Professor Ha-Joon Chang, Distinguished Research Professor, SOAS University of London



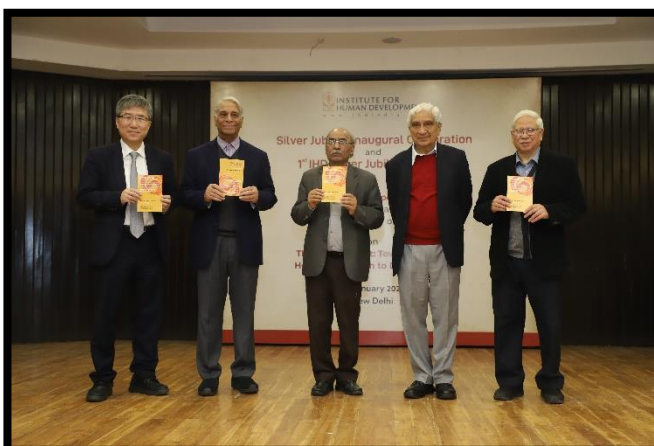
The Institute for Human Development (IHD) has completed 25 years of its establishment in January 2023. On this occasion, year-long Silver Jubilee Celebrations are being organised with several lectures, seminars and conferences. The first Lecture under the IHD Silver Jubilee Lecture Series was delivered by Professor Ha-Joon Chang, Distinguished Research Professor, SOAS University of London on 25 January 2023 in New Delhi.

LECTURE ABSTRACT : The Whole Beast: Towards a More Holistic Approach to Development
PROFESSOR HA-JOON CHANG SOAS University of London
Today's development thinking is dominated by the neo-liberal view – an individualist worldview that gives priority to private property rights over other rights, strongly believes in the efficacy of the market, mistrusts the state (and other collectivist organisations, like trade unions), and believes international economic interactions to be almost definitionally positive for all parties involved. This view of development, however, leaves too many important things out of the discussion (which I call 'selectivity bias') and judges' things on a narrow philosophical basis ('individualistic bias'). In this lecture, I will discuss how we need to bring in things that are not discussed or are 'beautified' in the mainstream development discourse while overcoming the individualistic bias of the discourse. The first aspect of the selectivity bias is in the presentation of history. First, the history of domination and exploitation through colonialism, unequal treaties, and unfree labour (slavery, indentured labour, etc.) is almost completely written out of the history of development. Second, the virtues of Western – especially Anglo-American (political and economic) institutions and (scientific and business) culture are exaggerated, thereby implicitly justifying the West's 'triumph' over the economically weaker nations. Third, the interventionist and protectionist history of development policies used by the West is

re-written so that the mainstream argument for free market and free trade are presented as the only way through which development has been achieved. Fourth, the history of development in today's developing countries is also re-written in such a way that the periods state-led development are presented as unmitigated disasters while the poor economic performance during the neo-liberal period is not mentioned. The second aspect of the selectivity bias is in leaving out 'gritty' things that reveal the complicated and/or conflictual nature of the development process. First, the production process itself is rarely discussed, thereby giving the wrong impression that exchange through the market is what is driving the development process. Second, work – especially the power relationship and control that exist in the 'labour process' – is written out of economics, which means that things like working conditions, dignity at workplaces, etc. are not even serious topics of discussion. Third, power is talked about in a partial and skewed way, creating the false impression that development is a largely harmonious process. Little is said of the structural power that comes from the imbalances in income and wealth and even less is said of the 'ideational power' – the ability to make people think what you want them to think. The individualistic bias in the philosophical framework behind today's mainstream discourse on development is most importantly manifested in the idea of Pareto improvement that is at the foundation of Neoclassical economics. Most importantly, by proposing that no social change can be called an improvement unless it hurts no one (while making some better off), this philosophical position lends an extremely strong bias towards the status quo – or the existing distribution of income, wealth, and power. While we don't want to swing to the other extreme and adopt an outright collectivist view, we need to accept that we cannot make judgements in a complex world with differing views on the basis of a single philosophical position. I will conclude my talk by arguing that we need to talk about development in a more holistic way and with a broader range of philosophical positions. In the same way in which using all parts of a plant or an animal – and not just tenderest of the leaves or 'choice' cuts of meat – is better for our health and the environment, it is better to think about development in a way that does not leave out 'gritty' bits and does not beautify 'unpleasant' things. In the same way in which having a broader range of palate lets us enjoy a more varied and exciting diet, it is better to think about development with a more varied range of philosophical positions.

Speaker's Profile: Professor Ha-Joon Chang is a distinguished research professor at SOAS University of London. Previously he was at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Cambridge. In addition to numerous journal articles and book chapters, he has published 17 authored books (five co-authored) and 11 edited books (seven co-edited). His main books include *The Political Economy of Industrial Policy*, *Kicking Away the Ladder*, *Bad Samaritans*, *23 Things They Don't Tell You About Capitalism*, and

Economics: The User's Guide. His latest book is *Edible Economics – A Hungry Economist Explains the World*. His writings have been translated and published in 45 languages and 46 countries. Worldwide, his books have sold over 2 million copies. Chang has advised numerous international



organisations, national governments, civil society organisations, and corporations (both private-sector and public). He is currently a member of CDP (Committee for Development Policy), the highest advisory body of the United Nations on development issues. Chang is the winner of the 2003 Gunnar Myrdal Prize and the 2005 Wassily Leontief Prize.

The lecture was chaired by IHD Chairman, Professor Deepak Nayyar and the Vote of Thanks was proposed by Professor Ravi Srivastava, Director of the Centre for Employment studies at IHD. On this occasion the IHD Plan of Action 2023-2030 was launched by the dignitaries. The IHD vision was presented by IHD Board Member. Professor S R Hashim, former Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India.



The 63rd Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) was held in Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh during 1-3 March 2023. The Conference was organised by the Centre for Development Studies and Department of Economics of Rajiv Gandhi University. PROFESSOR JEEMOL UNNI, Professor of Economics at Amrut Mody School of Management, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad was the Conference President. DR. VANDANA UPADHYAY, Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University was the Local Organising Secretary of the Conference.

The Conference themes were

- The Challenge of Youth Employment
- Changing Rural Labour Markets and Rural Diversification
- Long Term Impact of COVID19 Pandemic on the Economy and the Labour Market

The conference received 300 + papers across the three themes. Keynote papers on these three themes were presented by three distinguished speakers

- Sher Verick presented on the challenges of youth employment and stressed upon the importance of countries developing integrated youth employment strategy that address job creations, quality of jobs, and inclusion.
- Vinoj Abraham presented on the slow emergence of rural non-farm sector and employment in India, focusing on the trends and patterns in employment in the rural economy, and he discussed the shifts and diversification within rural employment.
- Ashwani Deshpande discussed the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian labor market and stressed that the employment challenge for India is bigger than just achieving pre pandemic levels, and there is an urgent need to boost job creation and rectify pre-pandemic deep rooted inequalities.

Memorial Lectures

- Abhijit Sen Memorial Lecture: presented by Ramesh Chand, Member on Changes in Female Labour-force and Employment: Evidence from PLFS Data
- T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture: presented by Rajat Kathuria on Technology and Future of Work
- V.V. Giri Memorial Lecture: presented by Martha (Marty) Chen on The Informal Economy in Comparative Perspective: Theory, Reality and Policy
- Y.K. Alagh Memorial Lecture: presented by Indira Hirway on Work and Workers in India: Moving towards Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Panels

Six panel discussion and two round tables were held which covered a broad range of topics such as the impact of COVID 19 on the labor market in the global south, migration, and the various aspects related to gender focused on Livelihoods and Employment across themes such as Women Entrepreneurship in MSME's, Women's movement, and Care work.

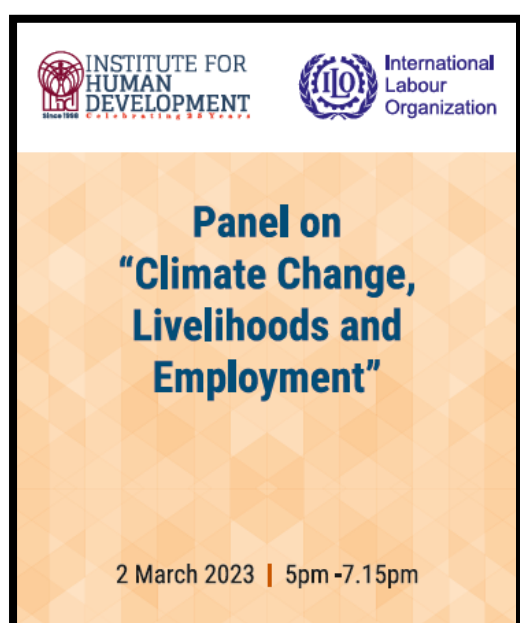
Plenary Panel

A Plenary panel focusing on Climate change, Livelihood, and Employment stressed the consequences of our social and economic systems, and the options available to reduce the adverse impacts and increase capacity to respond

Symposium

Every year a special panel is dedicated to the region in which the conference is organized, this year the panel was on “Creating Decent Livelihoods and Employment Opportunities in the Hill Economies of North-East India”. Several experts exclusive to the region discussed this issue. It is hoped that these celebrations connect the various tracks of dialogue and serve as policy inputs for the governments of the region.

The Institute organised the following events during the 63rd Annual ISLE Conference held during 1-3 March 2023 at Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar



Organiser/s: Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi and International Labour Organization (ILO)

Date: 2 March 2023

A plenary panel discussion to examine issues -the direct impact of climate change on production, and hence on employment and incomes, the effects on working conditions and the implications of changes in behaviour in response to climate change, with respect to both state policies and individuals was organised at the 63rd Annual Conference of the Indian Society for Labour Economics, held at the Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, March 1-3, 2023 on 2 March 2023. The panel explored what we know on these patterns and relationships, identify critical areas for future research and assess the effectiveness of alternative policy frameworks. Presentations were made by Speakers of the Panel on: Environmental sustainability and the world of work; Jobs in the transition to a food system with mitigated greenhouse gas emissions. The case of rice in India; Climate change, natural disasters and well-being; A gendered perspective on climate change, air pollution exposure and livelihoods in Asia; Climate risk, migration & resilience in Myanmar. The Discussant in his comments the broader context, as well as the need for better information and innovative research. The Chair while concluding the discussion said an awareness of disparate elements, but also an understanding that they provide building blocks for a more structured, integrated approach, which can underpin

the wider research agenda on employment and livelihoods. Participants included researchers and policy analysts who have been working on the intersection between climate change, employment and poverty, and on the policy issues that need to be addressed, both within India and elsewhere.

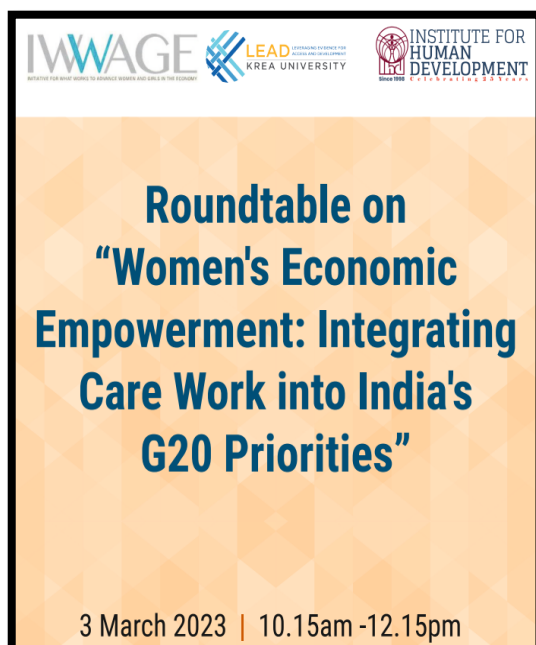
The panel at the 2023 ISLE conference could address several questions:

- What do we know about the impact of climate change on the sectoral pattern of investment, production and growth, and the implications for employment and income?
- Which types of production are most vulnerable, either to rising temperatures or to increased climate variability, distinguishing agricultural systems, large and small firms in industry and services and the informal economy?
- What are the consequences for rural and urban labour markets, for unskilled and informal workers, for different social groups among workers, including gender and caste disparities? Are there consequences for migration?
- Are working conditions deteriorating as a result of growing heat stress or other climatic factors? How is this affecting workers' health and productivity?
- Are there lessons to be learned for the management of climate change from past research on response to disasters such as flood and drought?
- How do individuals adjust to changing climatic conditions, in different types of work and production, and what are the consequences for employment and incomes? Which individuals are most vulnerable?
- What is the space for green jobs, and can they compensate for the adverse employment effects of climate change?
- Are existing social protection systems well adapted to dealing with the vulnerabilities due to climate change, and if not, in what ways should they be modified?

Chairperson: Gerry Rodgers, Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and Former Director, International Institute of Labour Studies, ILO, Geneva

Panelists: Barbara Harriss-White, Emeritus Professor, University of Oxford; Pranab Mukhopadhyay, Professor of Economics, Goa University; Diane Archer, Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Discussant: S. Madheswaran, Professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore



Organisers:

Initiative for What Works to Advance Women and Girls in the Economy (IWWAGE) and Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi

Date: 3 March 2023

The Roundtable discussed how by reducing women's unpaid care work - including childcare - through policy and investment around robust care infrastructure can be a strong driver for women's economic participation and social transformation. This roundtable looked at possible strategies and roles different state/non-state actors can play in addressing the challenges caused by the expansion of care work and its



subsequent impact on women. The ISLE platform was leveraged to bring together academicians, policy makers and civil society organizations to push for India's G20 agenda to include investment and policies targeting care work.

Views expressed during the discussion:

The Chairperson set out the premise for discussions in the Roundtable by suggesting issues including: What role can state and non-state actors play in addressing care work? Can investment in care economy create more jobs for women? What long-term and short-term strategies can be adopted by nations? Global examples of policy measures/infrastructure targeting care work and how can the G20 process help bring the focus to care work?

Issues raised by speakers included:

- the macroeconomic perspective on how care work needs to be conceptualized in the current context of women's labour force participation.
- the importance of measuring women's unpaid and care work and how valuable are time use tools as measuring women's unpaid and care work is essential for understanding the full extent of women's economic contributions and their time poverty.
- the current coverage deficit of care services, and the additional care workers required to fill this gap and the employment generation potential of the care sector to universalise quality care services and realise India-specific national or SDG policy targets.
- the experiences of working with domestic workers who perform a large part of the outsourced care work.
- the impact of mobile creches' work on women's participation in the labour market shared the experience of study conducted by Mobile Creches across 4 states (Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha) in India.
- insights based on the SEWA experience of women workers and their need for support in care work in informal sector workers.
- the rights of women working in the care economy as workers, particularly those care workers, who seldom get recognised or accounted for their work especially in the economic framework yet form a core component of the process of social reproduction from a legal lens.
- the importance of G20 as a forum of the world's largest economies, which includes both developed and developing countries, and the key role G20 can play

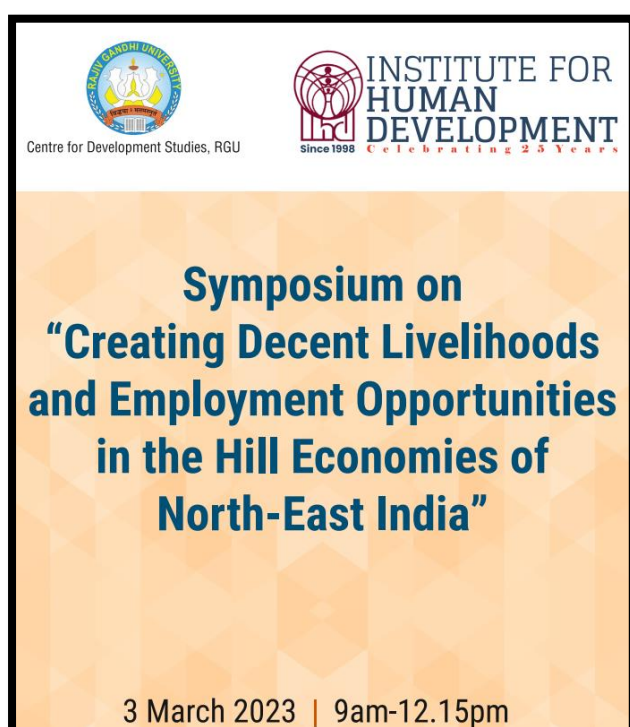
in recognizing the importance of care economy and advocating for policies and investments that support the care sector. By taking action on this issue, the G20 can help ensure that care work is recognized and valued, and that care workers are able to access the support and resources they need to provide essential care services.

The participants concluded that all of these factors point to an urgent need to relook the way we approach care work and formulate gender sensitive policies and sufficient budgeting. Thus, there are two key reasons to push for sufficient investment and policy attention towards the care sector. One, to reduce the disproportionate amount of unpaid work borne by women so that they can participate more meaningfully in income generating activities. Second, to tap into the immense potential the care sector can provide to drive female labour force participation.

Chairperson: Sher Verick, Head, Employment Strategies Unit in the Employment Labour Market and Youth Branch in the ILO, Geneva

Panelists: Ritu Dewan, Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Former Professor and Director, Department of Economics, University of Mumbai; Martha (Marty) Chen, Lecturer, Urban Planning and Design Harvard Graduate School of Design; Co-Founder, International Coordinator Emeritus and

Board Member, WIEGO Network and Chairperson, UNU-WIDER, Helsinki, Finland; Indira Hirway, Director and Professor of Economics, Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA), Ahmedabad; Susan Thomas, National Health Coordinator Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Sumitra Mishra, Executive Director, Mobile Creches; Kiran Moghe, President, Pune Zilla Gharkamgar Sangathana, Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), Pune and National Secretary, All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA); Balwant Singh Mehta, Senior Fellow Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi; Prabha Kotiswaran, Professor of Law & Social Justice Kings College London; Sona Mitra, Principal Economist IWWAGE, LEAD Krea University; Sruthi Kutty, Program Manager- Research IWWAGE, LEAD Krea University



Organisers: Centre for Development Studies, Rajiv Gandhi University and Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi

Date: 3 March 2023

The Panelists discussed that the questions of labour, employment and livelihoods in the hill economies need special attention. Changes in the farming systems, horticultural development and the expansion of plantations have opened up new dynamism in agriculture, but the shift to non-agricultural jobs, particularly in

the service sector appears to be the dominant form of livelihood diversification. Issues surrounding labour and employment (such as regular & contractual workforce; adequacy & shortages of workforce) with sectoral focus such as those in health & nutrition, and education has gained attention. With rising levels of educational attainments, the demand for government and public sector jobs has increased, although some sectors such as construction, transport, trade and tourism have also opened up new opportunities in the non-farm sector. The speakers averred that there is a need to understand the issues of youth unemployment, forest-based livelihoods, the quality of employment in the urban informal sector, migration pattern, gender and exclusions in the labour market, keeping an eye on local specificities. Migration for taking up jobs in mainly services sector outside the region, including by women, has also emerged as an important phenomenon. Policies need to give space for recognition and development of indigenous technical knowledge, pay due attention to positive aspects of cultural identity, promote community-based management of resources as well as explore suitable areas and ways for better connections with outside the region through trade, labour market, etc. This Symposium will deliberate these issues drawing the expertise from local as well as outside the region.

The issues covered by speakers on the Panel included: An Overview of Income, Employment and Means of Livelihood in the Hill Economies of North-Eastern Region of India, Meghalaya: Key Development Issues and the Way Forward, Development with Identity (cultural aspects); Livelihoods and Employment in Arunachal Pradesh: A Political Economy Perspective; Labour Market Indicators of India's North East; Work, Movement and Development: Societies, Market and State – Putting Arunachal Pradesh Centre-Stage; Changes and Challenges in Hill Economies of the Northeast India: Implications for Decent and Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities; The Changing Rural Economy and Structural Transformation: An Empirical Analysis of Nagaland

Co- Chairpersons: Atul Sarma, Former Vice-Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi University and Former Member, Finance Commission; Edgard Rodriguez, Senior Program Specialist, Democratic and Inclusive Governance, IDRC

Discussant: M.P. Bezbaruah, Professor of Economics, Guwahati University

Presentations: Veronica Pala, Associate Professor Department of Economics, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong; Sarthi Acharya, Professor, IHD; Dev Nathan, Visiting Professor, IHD; Deepak K. Mishra, Professor of Economics, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Rajshree Bedamatta, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Guwahati; Barbara Harriss White, Emeritus Professor, University of Oxford; E. Bijoykumar Singh, Professor, Department of Economics, Manipur University; Joydeep Baruah, Professor, KKH State Open University, Renbeni Kikon, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics Nagaland University, Meriema, Nagaland

The Symposium was coordinated by: Alakh N. Sharma, Coordinators Director, Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Editor, Indian Journal of Labour Economics and Vandana Upadhyay, Coordinator, Centre for Development Studies and Professor, Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU)



PUBLICATIONS

MONOGRAPH

Food Security Atlas

As part of the 'System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN)' initiative by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development and Research (IGIDR), Mumbai and supported by a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Institute prepared and published Food Security Atlas of Rural Bihar 2018 and Food Security Atlas of Rural Odisha 2018.

FOOD SECURITY ATLAS OF RURAL JHARKHAND 2022



Prepared by: The Institute for Human Development (IHD) as a part of the research initiative 'System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN)' of the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, supported by a grant of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) had prepared a Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand with support from World Food Programme (WFP) in 2008-09. The present Atlas revisits the issue of food security in rural Jharkhand with the primary focus of identifying the extremely food insecure districts. Based on the analysis of latest data, the 'Atlas' maps the status of food security situation in rural Jharkhand at the district level. It also makes policy as well as programme recommendations for enhancing food and nutrition security in the state. The study has used disaggregate-level data to examine the extent and dimensions of food security at the district level in rural Jharkhand using various indicators from latest secondary data sources. The Atlas was launched by Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Hon. Minister for Finance and Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand on 11 September 2022 at Ranchi. The Atlas was launched by Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, Hon. Minister for Finance and Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand on 11 September 2022 at Ranchi

IHD WORKING PAPER SERIES/PERSPECTIVES

WP 01/2023

Pioneers in Indian Labour Studies, 1900-1930

By J. Krishnamurty

WP 07/2022

Decomposition of Inequality of Opportunity in India: An Application of Data-Driven ML Approach

By Balwant Singh Mehta, Siddharth Dhote, and Ravi Srivastava

[http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/BS Balwant Dhote R Srivastava WP 07 2022.pdf](http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/BS_Balwant_Dhote_R_Srivastava_WP_07_2022.pdf)

WP 06/2022

Inequality of Opportunity in India: Concept and Measurement

By Balwant Singh Mehta and Siddharth Dhote

[http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Charu-Garg WP-05 210223.pdf](http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Charu-Garg_WP-05_210223.pdf)

WP 05/2022

Economic Costs for Outpatient Care in Public and Private Facilities in Delhi, India: Implications for Healthcare Policy

By Charu C Garg and Roopali Goyanka

[http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Charu-Garg WP-05 210223.pdf](http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Charu-Garg_WP-05_210223.pdf)

WP 04/2022

IHD Working Paper titled "Agroecology and Sustainable Smallholder Agriculture: An Exploratory Analysis with Some Tentative Indications from the Recent Experience of 'Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh'"

By D Narasimha Reddy

http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/D-Narasimha_WP_04_210223.pdf

WP 03/2022

IHD Working Paper titled "Knowledge and Global Inequality: Monopoly, and Monopsony Capitalism"

By Dev Nathan

[http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Dev-Nathan WP-03 210223.pdf](http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Dev-Nathan_WP-03_210223.pdf)

WP 02/2022

IHD Working Paper titled "Female Workforce Participation and Vulnerability in Employment: Evidence from Rural Jharkhand"

By Tanuka Endow

[http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Tanuka-Endow WP 02 210223.pdf](http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Tanuka-Endow_WP_02_210223.pdf)

WP 01/2022

IHD Working Paper titled "New Technologies, Employment and Inequality in the Indian Economy"

By Ajit K. Ghose and Balwant S. Mehta

<http://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/IHD-Working-Paper-08102022.pdf>

IHD-CGS WP 03/2022

IHD-CGS Working Paper titled "Patriarchal Discrimination and Capitalist Relations: The Gender Question in the Gig Economy"

By Govind Kelkar

<https://www.ihdindia.org/working-papers/2022/IHD-CGS-Working-Paper-300822.pdf>

IHD PERSPECTIVES

National Education Policy: A Situation Analysis for Teachers

By Tanuka Endow

<https://www.ihdindia.org/pdf/Perspective-on-Education-200422.pdf>

INDIAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD) is a multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed journal that focuses on both theoretical and empirical research and provides an open platform for critical engagement with human development discourses. The Journal includes scholarly essays, research notes, commentaries, perspectives and book reviews, besides information on events and statistics relating to human development. It welcomes expressions of all shades and opinions. It is jointly published by IHD and Sage.

Three issues have been brought out in the period of Reporting in the months of April 2022, August 2022 and December 2022



[Volume 16, Issue 3, December 2022](#)

(<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jhda/16/3>)



[Volume 16, Issue 2, August 2022](#)

(<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jhda/16/2>)



[Volume 16, Issue 1, April 2022](#)

(<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/JHD/current>)

INDIAN JOURNAL OF LABOUR ECONOMICS

The Secretariat of the Indian Society of Labour Economics is instituted in IHD. The IHD staff and faculty are involved in the IJLE activities and work.

IJLE publishes research in the field of labour economics both on the microeconomic and on the macroeconomic level, in a balanced mix of theory, empirical testing and policy applications. It publishes original research studies and documentation on various aspects of labour economics and related subjects

The journal provides a high-quality platform for both theoretical and applied papers on all aspects of behaviour affecting labour market outcomes and addresses special topics such as "Informal Employment in India and China", "The Informal Sector in South Asia", "Labour Migration and Development Dynamics in India", "Wages and Earnings in India", "Women and Work", among others

During the period of reporting the following issues were brought out:



Volume 65, issue 3
September 2022



Volume 65, issue 4
December 2022



Volume 66, issue 1
March 2023



**PUBLICATIONS AND
ACTIVITIES OF FACULTY
AND RESEARCH STAFF**

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

- Amrita Datta (2022). Migration and Development in India: The Bihar Experience. Routledge.
- Satendra Kumar, Popular Democracy and the Politics of Caste: Rise of the Other Backward Classes in India, Routledge, 2022
- Sumangala Damodaran, Maps of Sorrow – Migration and Music in Pre-colonial Afroasia, co-authored with Ari Sitas, Tulika Books, 2023
- Sumangala Damodaran, Scripts of Defiance, with Wiebke Keim, Amrita Pande, Ari Sitas and Nicos Trimikliniotic, Tulika Books, 2022

WORKING PAPERS

- Balwant S Mehta and Siddharth Dhote, (2022). "Inequality of Opportunity in India: Concept and Measurement". Inequalitrees Working Paper Series
- Balwant S Mehta, Siddharth Dhote, and Ravi Srivastava, (2022), "Decomposition of Inequality of Opportunity in India: An Application of Data-Driven Approach", IHD- Inequalitrees Working Paper
- Balwant Mehta, Deeksha Tayal and Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023). Estimating the Employment Generation Potential in the Care Economy in India. International Labour Organization (ILO) (soon to be published).
- Balwant Mehta, Deeksha Tayal and Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023). Analyzing Socio-Economic Profile, Working Conditions and Social Security of Care Workforce in India. International Labour Organization (ILO) (soon to be published).
- Balwant Mehta, Deeksha Tayal and Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023). Methodological Note: Understanding methodologies for estimating the employment generation in care sectors in India. International Labour Organization (ILO) (soon to be published).
- Bishwanath Goldar and Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2023), "Impact of COVID-19 on Growth in Employment and Gross Value Added in India's Unorganized Manufacturing" SSRN, id.4371620
- Charu C Garg and Roopali Goyanka, 'Economic Costs for Outpatient Care in Public and Private Facilities in Delhi, India: Implications for Healthcare Policy'
- Dev Nathan, Monopoly-cum-monopsony Capitalism and Global Inequality, Working Paper of The New School for Social Research, New York
- Mehta, B.S., Laha, S., & Sharma, A.N., (2022). Indian Labour Market: Post-Liberalisation Trajectory and the Arrival of Digital Technology. Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, WITS University, South Africa.
- Sarthi Acharya and Balwant S Mehta (2022), Growth and Employment in India, Working Paper FES
- Sarthi Acharya and Balwant S Mehta (2022), Labour Standards in India, Working Paper FES

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

- Aditi Madan, Lifestyle for Environment: Life Mission and Synergies with Eco-restoration' in Ecosystem Restoration: Towards Sustainability and Resilient Development published by Springer, March 2023
- Amrita Datta (2023). Urban-rural Inequality in 'Global Handbook of Inequality' edited by Surinder S. Jodhka and Boike Rehbein, Springer International.
- Balwant Mehta (Co-authors: Dev Nathan, Govind Kelkar, Balwant Mehta), Platform economy, techno-nationalism, and gig workers in India, in Techno-nationalism: The platform economy in India in 'Handbook of the Gig Economy (ed.)', by Immanuel Ness, Routledge, UK, 2023
- Dev Nathan, Chapter in Handbook of the Digital Economy, Routledge
- Dutta, S., Mishra, S.K., & Sharma, A.N. (2022) Food Security in Rural Bihar: Some Findings from a Longitudinal Survey (Forthcoming publication)
- Ritu Dewan, September 2022. Gendered Peripheralisation of Work, Workers and Workplace. In Mumbai/Bombay: Majoritarian Neoliberalism, Informality, Resistance, and Wellbeing, Eds Sujata Patel, D. Parthasarthy, and George Jose, Routledge. Pp. 49-66.
- Sarthi Acharya and Santosh Mehrotra (2023), Agricultural Market Reforms, in Oma Kapila (ed), Indian Economy Since Independence)
- Sengupta, Reshmi., & Rooj, Debasis (2023). Does Crop Insurance Promote Nutrition and Good Health among Women and Children in the Agrarian Households of India? IGIDR-SPANDAN - Book Chapter, Springer:(Forthcoming)
- Sengupta, R., Prabhughate, A., & Chandak, Prachi (2023). Financial Security and Life Satisfaction in Later Life: The Role of Long-Term Savings and Retirement Benefits in India, In the Handbook of Aging, Health, and Public Policy (Edited by Dr. S. Irudaya Rajan) (Forthcoming)

JOURNAL ARTICLES BY FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

- Alakh N. Sharma, 2022, 'Youth Employment and Unemployment in India: Issues and Challenges, June, Vol 2, Indian Journal of Labour Economics
- Balwant S Mehta (Co-Authors: Siddharth Dhote, and Ravi Srivastava, Decomposition of Inequality of Opportunity in India: An Application of Data-Driven ML Approach, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 67, No. 2. 2023
- Balwant S Mehta (Co-Authors: Ruby Alambusha, Archa Misra, Nidhi Mehta, and Aditi Madan) Assessment of Utilisation of Government Programmes and Services by Pregnant Women in India, PLOS ONE, 2023
- Balwant S Mehta Migration and COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study of Uttarakhand Migrants in Delhi, Indian Journal of Human Development, 2023
- Balwant Singh Mehta and Ishwar Chandra Awasthi (2022), "Dynamics of Urban Labour Market and Informality", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 65, pages19–37, February.
- Charu C Garg as lead author of WHO KMC Scale Up Study Group (2022): "Incremental costs of scaling up kangaroo mother care: Results from implementation research in Ethiopia and India". Acta Paediatrica. 2022;00:1–9. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/apa.16490>

- Datt, G, Dutta, S and Mishra, SK (2023). The COVID-19 Pandemic and Migrant Workers from Rural Bihar, *Economic and Political weekly*, 58(6)
- Dev Nathan, *The Knowledge Economy and Gender Inequality*, Gender, Technology and Development, December 2022
- Dev Nathan, *Knowledge and Global Inequality; Monopoly-cum-monopsony Capitalism*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, February 2023
- Devi, Tanmay, Sengupta, Reshmi, Gopathi, Manvika, & Rooj, Debasis (2023). Investing in Education: The impact of Scholarships on School Attendance in India- *International Journal of Educational Development*- Reshmi Sengupta & Debasis Rooj - Under Review
- Dutta, S (2022). Fulfilling the Sustainable Development Nutrition Targets: The case of Bihar, *Economic and Political weekly*, 57(46)
- Dutta, S (2022). Risk factors for child survival among tribal dominated states in India: a pooled cross-sectional analysis, *Journal of Population Research*, 39, 391-416
- Dutta, S, Mishra, SK and Mehta, A K (2022). Gender Discrimination in Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in India: Evidence from NFHS 4, *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 16(2)
- Eunny, Padmapriya, Rooj, Debasis, & Sengupta, Reshmi (2022). Caste-based Crime and Agriculture: Panel Data Evidence from the Indian States. *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 16(2), 338–351. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09737030221120473>
- G C Manna, 2022, A commentary titled “On the Adequacy of the Quarterly Periodic Labour Force Survey: What Do the Latest Estimates Reveal?” published in *EPW*, April 23, 2022 Vol. LVII, No. 17
- K.L. Krishna, Bishwanath Goldar, Abdul A Erumban, Suresh Chand Aggarwal, and Pilu Chandra Das, (2022), “Sources of India’s Post Reform Economic Growth: An Analysis Based on India KLEMS Database,” *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.57(31), July 30, 2022, pp.36-43.
- Lakhwinder Singh and Zemed Degu Mengesha (2023) Human Capital Accumulation and Economic Growth of Ethiopian Economy, *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*, 15(2):211-226, 2023.
- Lakhwinder Singh and Zemed Degu Mengesha (2023) Income Inequality, Innovation and Human Capital Nexus: A Comparative Analysis of Asia-Pacific Countries, *Seoul Journal of Economics*, 36(1):1-, February 2023.
- Mehta, B.S. & Dhote, S. Inequality of opportunity in India: Concept and measurement. *IASSI Quarterly*. 42, 165–183 (2022)
- Mishra, S K and Dutta, S (2022). Single versus Multiple Deprivations Among Children in India, *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 16 (1), 97-118
- Ravi Srivastava, (2022). ' Migration, Informality and the Growing Precarity of Work ', *Social Change*. December 2022, Vol. 52, No. 4.
- R Goyanka, Charu C Garg, “Patient perception of attributes of primary care: a study of Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics in Delhi, India”, *Family Practice*, 19 January 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1093/fampra/cmac154>

- Ritu Dewan, 2023. Patriarchy and Property: Goa's Uniform Civil Code: The Indian Economic Journal: Issue in Honour of Prabhat and Utsa Patnaik: Volume 71, Issue 1. SAGE Journal
- Ritu Dewan, November 2022. 'Resilient' Women, 'Resilient' Agriculture'. IJAE
- Rooj, Debasis, & Sengupta, Reshmi (2023). Economic Policy Uncertainty and Household Consumer Confidence - Evidence from Indian Household Data. (Forthcoming)
- Rooj, Debasis, Banerjee, Anurag., Sengupta, Reshmi, & Pathak, Prasad (2023). Shedding Light on Consumer Sentiments: Evidence from India- Spatial Economic Analysis- Revise and Resubmit
- Rooj, Debasis, Banerjee, Anurag, Sengupta, Reshmi (2023). COVID-19 and Consumer Confidence: Evidence from India- Arthaniti- Journal of Economic Theory and Practice-Revise and Resubmit
- Rooj, Debasis, Sachdeva, Abhishek, & Sengupta, Reshmi (2023). Prices at the Pump: Impact of Fuel Prices on Inflation Expectations in India- Energy- Under Review
- Saha, Asish, Rooj, Debasis & Sengupta, Reshmi (2023). Macroprudential Policy and home buying decisions - Indian evidence -Economic Policy & Analysis - Revise and Resubmit
- Saha, Asish, Rooj, Debasis & Sengupta, Reshmi (2023) Default Drivers in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises- International Journal of Business and Economic - Under Review
- Satendra Kumar, "New farm bills: farmers' resistance to neoliberalism, introduction to the special issue", Sociological Bulletin (2022), 71, No. 4
- Satendra Kumar, "Rise and fall of the Bharatiya Kisan Union: the farmers' protests of 2020–2021 in the making of new rural politics", Sociological Bulletin (2022), 71, No. 4.
- Satendra Kumar, "Between hope and despair", Seminar (2023), 763 March.
- Sengupta, Reshmi, & Rooj, Debasis (2022). The Impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Samman Nidhi Yojna on Food Security and the Healthcare-Seeking Practices of Agricultural Households in Bihar: A Note from the Field. Ecology, Economy and Society–the INSEE Journal, 5(2).
- Sengupta, Reshmi & Rooj, Debasis (2023) Retirement Savings and Elderly Living Arrangements- Indian Journal of Human Development - Under Review
- Shiba Shankar Pattayat , Jajati Keshari Parida and I. C. Awasthi (2022) Reducing Rural Poverty through Non-farm Job Creation in India, The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 65, pages137–160
- Sumangala Damodaran, Industrial Organisation, Employment and Labour Regulations: Understanding Recent Changes in India, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66, 2023
- Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2022), "Inequality and Inclusive development: Evidence from Selected Indian States," Indian Journal of Human Development, 16(1), pp. 55-76.
- Tanuka Endow & Swati Dutta, 2022, Female Workforce Participation and Vulnerability in Employment: Evidence from Rural Jharkhand, The Indian Journal of Labour Economics , Springer;The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), vol. 65(2), pages 483-502, June.

- Tayal, D. Urban Married Women in Domestic Duties and their Bargaining Power to Enter the Labour Force & quot;, with Paul, S.B, Review of Development Economics (soon to be published).
- Tayal, D. "Gender Disparities in the prevalence and risk factors of anaemia among children aged 6–23 months and 24–59 months: Son Preference in Rural India", Gender Issues (soon to be published)
- Tayal, D. and Mehta, A.K., 2023. 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, 44(6), 1423-1465.

ONLINE ARTICLES BY FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

- Madan, Aditi. (2022). 'Water Crisis in Indian Cities: A Systemic Failure or Wrath of Changing Climate' published by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
- Madan, Aditi. (2022). 'Chennai Water Crisis of 2019- A Systemic Risk' published in Scoping Study on Compound, Cascading and Systemic Risks in the Asia Pacific by UNDRR

IHD FACULTY AS RESOURCE PERSONS AT ACADEMIC EVENTS

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023) chaired a presentation by Professor Deepita Chakravarty, on Widowhood revisited: Nature of landholding and women's work in colonial agrarian Bengal on 11th February 2023 at the ILO conference room, India Habitat Centre.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022) was invited to a Consultation organised by World Bank with experts – donor partners, academics and civil society representatives – to brainstorm on interventions needed to enhance women's economic outcomes and suggest areas that the World Bank should prioritize for interventions going forward. The Consultation was held at the World Bank Hindustan Times Office, New Delhi
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Resource person for an online session on Understanding Gender Budgeting and its Transformative Potential in the Gender Budgeting Workshop organized by Aligarh Muslim University on 21 December 2023.
- Amrita Datta (2022). Village and Longitudinal Studies in Social Science Research. Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars. Council for Social Development, Hyderabad. September 15 2022.
- Amrita Datta (2023). Presenter, Towards a zero-hunger, zero carbon food system for Bihar. A scenario-building workshop organized by the Tata Cornell Institution for Agriculture and Nutrition. 13-16 January 2023.
- Amrita Datta (2023). Discussant, A Haunting Tragedy: Gender, Caste and Class in 1866 Famine of Odisha" Council for Social Development, Hyderabad. 24 February 2023.
- Amrita Datta (2023). Discussant, Panel on "Labour and Migration in Times of Crisis: Insights from Field Enquiries" Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics at Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar. 3 March 2023.

- Ashwani Kumar, Invited as Area Expert from Research Organisation in the Area Advisory Board constituted for the AY 2022-23 even semester (BBA and MBA Course) of Amity Business School and Amity School of Business, Ranchi on 12th December 2022.
- Charu C Garg: (2022), Key resource person for a workshop on National Immunization Strategy for 15 African countries in South Africa. Led the session on A new approach for estimating the costs and budgeting requirements of a National Immunization Strategy; October 2022
- Charu C Garg: (2022), Resource person for discussions on Integrated health costing tool, WHO and UNICEF, Geneva., 14-16 March 2023
- Charu C Garg: (2023), Lead resource person for Capacity building workshop for NIS.COST in Nepal March 2023;
- Dev Nathan, Presentation on Knowledge and Global Inequality at Conference of the Knowledge Forum, ISID, December 2022
- Dutta, S (2022): Delivered invited plenary talk on “Burden of Multidimensional Deprivation in India: Challenges for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals” in the International Conference (Online) on Public Finance, Public Policy and Economic Development organized by the Department of Economics, School of Management, Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India on 11th and 12th November, 2022.
- Dutta, S, Discussant of a technical session, 62nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)
- Dutta, S, Discussant of a technical session, 21st Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI)
- G C Manna, 2022, Chairperson of a technical session in the 17th National Seminar on Survey Results of NSS 76th and 77th Rounds organized by the MoSPI, Govt. of India at Kochi
- G C Manna, 2023, Chairperson of a technical session in the 63rd ISLE Annual Conference held at Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar
- IC Awasthi, Discussant of a technical session, 62nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)
- IC Awasthi, Co-chair of a technical session, 21st Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI)
- IC Awasthi, Discussant of a technical session, 63rd Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)
- Lakhwinder Singh Chaired session in the Asia Pacific Innovation Conference “Innovation and Humanity”, October 28-29, 2022, Inha University, Incheon, South Korea.
- Ravi Srivastava, Memorial Lecture in Honour of Durgabai Deshmukh 2022. “Migration, Informality, and the Growing Precarity of Work”. Organised by Council for Social Development and India International Centre, Delhi. July 15. 2022.
- Ravi Srivastava, Speaker in High Level Panel. ILO National Consultation on Labour Migration – Promoting Decent Work for all”. India Habitat Centre. July 22.
- Ravi Srivastava, Keynote Speaker. National Seminar on “Changing Characteristics of Indian Labour Market: Issues and Challenges in the Backdrop of Covid-19”. Sardar Patel Institute. Ahmedabad. July 7, 2022.

- Ravi Srivastava, Keynote address on "Migration as a response to Regional Inequality". NIAS Dadabhai Naroji Conference on Inequality 2022. June 21, 2022.
- Ravi Srivastava, Guest Speaker. IRMA Workshop on "Covid-19 Pandemic: Public Policy and Institutions: Issues of Labour, Income and Human Development. April 22, 2022
- Ravi Srivastava, Keynote Speaker. Online Workshop on "Understanding Social Security in the context of Future of Work and New Forms of Work" National Labour Institute and Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Ahmedabad, March 31, 2022.
- Ravi Srivastava, Keynote Lecture. National Labour Institute workshop in :Leaving no one behind _ Towards Social Protection and a Universal Social Protection System. March 27-28, 2023.
- Ravi Srivastava, Invited Speaker. Symbiosis School of Economics, Pune. Conference on "Future of Employment: Challenges and Opportunities. Feb. 20, 2023.
- Ravi Srivastava, Inaugural Lecture. "Research Methodology Workshop focusing on Large Scale Data Analysis". G. B.Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad. June 13-18, 2022.
- Ravi Srivastava, Participant. Brainstorming session on Labour Migration and BoCW Act. Ministry of Labour and Employment. February 25, 2023.
- Ravi Srivastava, Panelist. International Conference on "Facets of Covid-19 on Migration and Informal Sector workers", Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, 24 November 2022.
- Ravi Srivastava, Panel Speaker. Sustainability of Universal Social Security in India. CII-EFI Annual Conference on Industrial Relations. Dec.12, 2022
- Ravi Srivastava, Keynote address, Valedictory session. Workshop on "Large Scale Survey Data Analysis". Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University. Nov 19, 2022.
- Ravi Srivastava, Speaker on " Overview of Issues and methods in Migration Research". in CDS Workshop on Methods and Approaches on Research in Migration Issues". Jan 16, 2023.
- Ritu Dewan, November 2022. Keynote Address: 'Resilient' Women, 'Resilient' Agriculture'. 82nd National Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Imphal, Manipur.
- Ritu Dewan, April 2022. Panelist, National Informal Stakeholder Consultation on 'Gendered implications of COVID-19 with a focus on mitigation measures.' WHO-India.
- Ritu Dewan, April 2022. Chair, International Webinar on 'Sri Lankan Catastrophe & Similar Humanitarian Crisis in South Asia', Friends of the Earth-India.
- Ritu Dewan, May 2022. Panelist, 'The Journey to the Top', International Changemakers Conference, Futures Egalitarian Ethical Liberal Leaders (FEELL).
- Ritu Dewan, May 2022. India's Pandemic Policy Response, International Webinar on 'Gender Responsiveness of Policy Responses to COVID across Select Countries', Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) and Feminist Policy Collective (FPC).
- Ritu Dewan, May 2022. Speaker, 'Women, the Future of Work: New approaches in the post-pandemic world, employment opportunities in new sectors'. The Indian Express Thinc series (IE Thinc).

- Ritu Dewan, June 2022. Chair, Roundtable 1: Making Women Visible in Statistics and Numbers: Creating Gender Disaggregated Databases for Transformative Policy and Financing, Workshop on Building Feminist Architecture for Gender Transformative Policy and Finance, Feminist Policy Collective. New Delhi.
- Ritu Dewan, June 2022. Presentation on 'Insurance Structures and Policies', Roundtable 1: Feminist Finance and Policy, Workshop on Building Feminist Architecture for Gender Transformative Policy and Finance, Feminist Policy Collective. New Delhi.
- Ritu Dewan, June 2022. Special Address, Online Training Workshop on Women Workers in the MSME sector and Home-Based Employment, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute in collaboration with Jesus and Mary College, University of Delhi.
- Ritu Dewan, June 2022. 'Pandemic, Patriarchy and Policy: India', Prajnya Gender Talks.
- Ritu Dewan, June 2022. Chair: Social and Economic Vulnerabilities of Migrant Workers with Focus on Covid-19 Pandemic, 21st Annual Conference of Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai
- Ritu Dewan, July 2022. Commencement Lecture on Gender and Gender Sensitisation, Symbiosis School of Economics.
- Ritu Dewan, August 2022. Panelist: Gender Data in Rural Development, National Seminar on Gender Budgeting in Rural Development. Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India, UN Women, and Asian Development Bank. New Delhi.
- Ritu Dewan, August 2022. Chair and Discussant: India's Economy: Technology and Labour. ICG Annual Conference on India @75 and Beyond: New Ideas for the Present and Future. Goa.
- Ritu Dewan, September 2022. Special Lecture on Gender Sensitisation, Symbiosis School of Economics.
- Ritu Dewan, September 23 2022. Chair: Gender: Evidence uptake for development in South Asia, What Works South Asia, Campbell South Asia (online).
- Ritu Dewan, September 2022. Presentation: 'Gendering the Migration Question: Disasters, Development, Displacement, Deracination', The Migration Conference 2022, Rabat, Morocco (online).
- Ritu Dewan, October 2022. 'Gendering Economics', Curriculum Development Workshop on Integrating Gender into Social Sciences, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.
- Ritu Dewan, October 2022. Member and Co-author, 'Report of Commission on Employment and Unemployment' OR Report on Issues Regarding Employment/Unemployment in India Today: Towards an Alternative', Desh Bachao Abhiya.
- Ritu Dewan, November 2022. Panelist: Female Labour Force: Trends and Issues, National Workshop on 'Female Labour Force Participation: Challenges and Way Out', V.V. Giri National Labour Institute & Goa Institute of Management.
- Ritu Dewan, November 2022. Keynote Address: 'Resilient' Women, 'Resilient' Agriculture'. 82nd National Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Imphal, Manipur.

- Ritu Dewan, December 2022. Pandemic Policy and patriarchal Reinforcement, Refresher Course, University of Kashmir, Srinagar. (online)
- Ritu Dewan, January 2023. Keynote Speaker: Women and Employment. Second International Conference - Future of Employment Challenges and Opportunities, Symbiosis School of Economics, Pune.
- Ritu Dewan, February 2023. 'Gendered Labour Issues', Refresher Course, Utkal University, Bhubneshwar. (Online)
- Ritu Dewan, March, 2023. Panelist, IHD-IWWAGE Roundtable on 'Women's Economic Empowerment: Integrating Care Work into India's G20 Priorities', ISLE Annual Conference, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.
- Ritu Dewan, March, 2023. Panelist, 'Prioritising Childcare in G20'. National Forum for Crèches and Childcare Services. New Delhi.
- Ritu Dewan, March, 2023. Chair, "Role of Agriculture in Economic Transformation: India and the Rest of Asia", Prof. M.L. Dantwala Memorial Lecture delivered by Prof Uma Lele, Mumbai School of Economics & Public Policy, University of Mumbai.
- Sarthi Acharya, (2023), Discussant and Chair, in parallel Sessions at 63rd Annual ISLE Conference, Arunachal Pradesh
- Sarthi Acharya (2023), Panel Presenter on Developments in Meghalaya, 63rd Annual ISLE Conference, Arunachal Pradesh
- Satendra Kumar, (2023), Moderator, Plenary Session on "Globalization and Rural-Agrarian: The Big Question!" International Conference, 23-24 February 2023, JNU Delhi
- Sengupta, Reshmi (2022). Law, Economics, and Policy Conference, FLAME University, October 2022, Conference coordinator.
- Sunil Kumar Mishra, Discussant of a technical session, 62nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)
- Suresh Chand Aggarwal, Discussant for a number of research papers in the ISLE Conference, held in Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India from March 1-3, 2023.
- Tanuka Endow, (2022), was part of organizing team for Roundtable "Women inWork and Leadership: Strengthening Policy Research and Building Networks", 62nd Annual ISLE Conference, Roorkee
- Tanuka Endow, Panelist at Panel: 'The Endemic and the Pandemic, Tracking Women's Employment and Working Conditions', organized by Indian Association of Women Studies (IAWS) and Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE). Presentation titled 'Female – headed families in the pandemic: A focus on Employment'

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES BY IHD FACULTY

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Keynote Address on "Union Budget 2023-24: Using the Transformative Potential of Gender Responsive Budgeting based on What has Worked and What has Not" at the Pre-Budget Consultation, 2022 organised by Feminist Policy Collective Titled Transformative Financing for Gender Equality: A Consultation for the Union Budget 2023-2024. The Consultation was held on 15th December, 2022 at the UN House, New Delhi,

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presentation on “Estimates of Women’s Labour Force Participation: Rectifying Persisting Inaccuracies” at a Learning Session on Female Labour Force Participation in India organized by Gates Foundation at their office on 15 November 2022.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023): Keynote Address at a Workshop on Gender, Unpaid work and Care in India. She spoke about the book Gender, Unpaid work and Care in India (2022) published by Routledge. The Workshop was organised at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA on February 17, 2023
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023): Panel discussion on Budget Dialogues: Where Does the Rupee Come from and Where Does it Go? The Forum was held on 24 February 2023 at Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi. Spoke on The Budget: A Gender Perspective
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023): Spoke on Gender issues in the context of the SDGs at the Gurugram University National Seminar on Sustainability Strategies for Atmanirbhar Bharat: Role of Social innovations and technology on 14 March 2023 at Gurugram University, Gurugram, Haryana
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presentation on Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Budgeting: Sector views and initial findings of field work at a Workshop for Officers of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The programme was organized by GoMP and UN Women at Bhopal on 8 April 2022.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Panelist at the ‘National Consultation on Good Practices on Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Budgeting’, organized by MWCD, Government of India, Asian Development Bank, Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific and UN Women India on 10 May 2022 (Tuesday) at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. Invited to reflect on presentations by government stakeholders, practitioners, and organisations on select good practices on gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presentation on Promoting Transformative Gender Equality: Some Reflections (from North India) in the Lateral Learning Cross Zonal Programme organised for Government officers from Northern and Southern States on 1 December 2022 at Eros Hotel, Nehru Place, New Delhi. The Programme was organised by MWCD, UN Women and other partners
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presentation on Promoting Transformative Gender Equality: Some Reflections in the Lateral Learning Cross Zonal Programme organised for Government officers from Eastern, North Eastern and Western States on 5 and 6 December 2022. Also spoke in the Inaugural Session.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presented the findings of the Sector study on Agriculture and Rural Development at the National Seminar on Gender Budgeting in Select Sectors: Skill Development, Rural Development and Agriculture’ held on 23-24 August 2022 at Eros Hotel, Nehru Place, New Delhi. The seminar was attended by senior and middle level government officials from Ministries across the selected sector, relevant State Departments from selected states, Sector Experts and academicians.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Online Presentation on GRB Tools: An Overview for the Himachal Pradesh State Gender Responsive Budgeting Training Programme. It was organised on 22 and 23 July 2022 by Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Directorate of Women and Child Development, Himachal Pradesh and UN Women India in partnership with Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Online Presentation on What is Gender, GRB: An Overview and GRB Checklists for the Madhya Pradesh State Gender Responsive Budgeting Training. The Programme was organised on 20 and 21 June 2022 by RCVP Noronha

Academy, Bhopal and Department for Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh and UN Women in partnership with MWCD, Government of India.

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Online Presentation on Process and Tools for Gender Responsive Budgeting for officers of the Government of MP. The Programme was organised on 20 and 21 June 2022 by RCVP Noronha Academy, Bhopal and Department for Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh and UN Women in partnership with MWCD, Government of India.
- Alakh N. Sharma, 2022, Presidential Address, Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
- Ashwani Kumar delivered Invited Lecture on “Research Project Management” for College Teachers at Academic Staff College HRDC, Ranchi University, Ranchi on 19th December 2022.
- Dev Nathan, Lecture at Flame University on Knowledge and Global Inequality
- Dev Nathan, Lectures at TISS, Mumbai on Knowledge and Global Inequality and Theory for Sustainable Development
- Dev Nathan, Lecture at IIT, Bombay, on Knowledge and Global Inequality
- G C Manna, delivered a number of lectures for various categories of officials including the Probationers of the Indian Statistical Service at the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), MoSPI, Govt. of India
- I.C. Awasthi, delivered a Key-Note Address on Inclusive Development: Prospects and Challenges, organized by the Department of Economics, University of Jammu, 09-10 February 2023.
- Lakhwinder Singh Skill Development in Economic Theory and Public Policy, UGC Human Development Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, January 20, 2023.
- Lakhwinder Singh, Economic Transformation of the Indian Economy: Retrospect and Prospect, UGC Human Development Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, January 20, 2023.
- Lakhwinder Singh, Surjit Singh Memorial Lecture on the theme Economic Transformation of the Indian Economy: Retrospect and Prospect, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur, December 15, 2022.
- Ramesh Sharan, The Future of welfare on 2nd September 2022 at International Conference by WHH at Ranchi.
- Sarthi Acharya, Speaker at Television five times on state of the Economy and Employment
- Sarthi Acharya, Speaker on Paths to Development (part of the G20 Series), Nehru Memorial
- Sarthi Acharya, Key Speaker: On Human Capital and Brain Drain, at Indo-German Business Talk, 2023
- Satendra Kumar, (2022), a special lecture on “Importance of Ethnography in Studying Local Politics” in the Workshop on ‘Doing Sociological Research: An Interdisciplinary Perspective’ organized by Central University of Haryana on 14h May 2022 for research scholars.
- Sumangala Damodaran, invited lecture: Art and the Sociology of Popular Music – Understanding Contemporary Trends in Global Music, University of Innsbruck, Austria, 21 May 2023

TEACHING AND TRAINING

- Ramesh Sharan, Resource person in various refresher and orientation courses at HRDC-UGC Centre, at Ranchi University.

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

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Board of Governors, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
- Aasha Kapur Mehta: Member, Working Group constituted by Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development to review the format and methodology of the Gender Budget Statement.
- Alakh N. Sharma, Editor Indian Journal of Labour Economics (quarterly journal of the Indian Society of Labour Economics)
- Alakh N. Sharma, Editor Indian Journal of Human Development, published by SAGE
- Alakh N. Sharma, Board of Governor, GIDS
- Alakh N. Sharma, Board of Governor, Andhra Pradesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Amrita Dutta, Member, Expert Review Committee, VAIBHAV Research Programme, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India
- Charu C. Garg: Member of the UNICEF and WHO working group on improving costing and budgeting approach for National Immunisation Strategy.
- Dev Nathan, Member of Committee to Prepare Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct in the Readymade Garment Industry
- Dev Nathan, Member of Editorial Board of Cambridge University Press' series on Development Trajectories of GVCs
- Dev Nathan, founding member of International Alliance to End Witch Hunts
- Ramesh Sharan, Member "Jharkhand State MGNREGA Council
- Ravi Srivastava, President, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand Economics Association
- Ravi Srivastava, Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, Indian Journal of Economics.
- Ravi Srivastava, Member, Technical Advisory Committee on IHD-UNICEF Study "Analysis of Girl Child Transfer Schemes and Beti Bachao Beti Padhav National Schemes: Towards a Gender Sensitive Approach"
- Ravi Srivastava, Member, Advisory Committee, CDS Study on "Evidence Generation on Child Migration: A Study of Tamil Nadu and Kerala".
- Ravi Srivastava, Chairperson, Review Panel on the Affordable Rental Housing Scheme Initiative
- Ravi Srivastava, Member, Advisory Committee, Safe in India Initiative.
- Ravi Srivastava, Member, IHD BoG, Chair, IHD Personnel Committee; Member IHD Academic Committee.
- Ritu Dewan, Vice President, Indian Society OF Agricultural Economics (2020-22)
- Ritu Dewan, Advisory Board, Symbiosis School of Economics, Pune.
- Ritu Dewan, Member, Economic & Political Weekly Committee for Review of Women's Studies.

- Ritu Dewan, Treasurer and Board Member, Centre for Budget Governance & Accountability.
- Ritu Dewan, Chairperson, Alumni Association of Mumbai School of Economics & Public Policy, University of Mumbai,
- Ritu Dewan, Co-Convener & Founder Member, Feminist Policy Collective
- Ritu Dewan, Director, Leaflet.in
- Ritu Dewan, Trustee, The India Forum
- Ritu Dewan, Mentor, Rethinking Economics India Network (REIN)
- Sarthi Acharya, Member, Labour Bureau Surveys (on-going)
- Sengupta, Reshmi, Member, Advisory Board, Center for Development Policy & Practice, Hyderabad.
- Sengupta, Reshmi. Chair, Department of Economics, FLAME University.
- Sengupta, Reshmi. Co-Chair, Center for Economics & Public Policy, FLAME University.
- Sengupta, Reshmi. Member, Board of Management, FLAME University.
- Suresh Chand Aggarwal, Chairman, Asia KLEMS (A Consortium of Asian Countries involved in research on Productivity using KLEMS approach)

PAPER PRESENTATIONS

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presented the findings of the Sector study on Agriculture at the National Seminar on Gender Budgeting in Select Sectors: Skill Development, Rural Development and Agriculture' held on 23 August 2022 at Eros Hotel, Nehru Place, New Delhi. The seminar was attended by senior and middle level government officials from Ministries across the selected sector, relevant State Departments from selected states, Sector Experts and academicians.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022): Presented the findings of the Sector study on Rural Development at the National Seminar on Gender Budgeting in Select Sectors: Skill Development, Rural Development and Agriculture' held on 24 August 2022 at Eros Hotel, Nehru Place, New Delhi. The seminar was attended by senior and middle level government officials from Ministries across the selected sector, relevant State Departments from selected states, Sector Experts and academicians.
- Amrita Datta (2023). COVID-19 and Migration in India: A Synthesis of Evidence and Emerging Perspectives. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics at Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar. 2 March 2023.
- Balwant Mehta & Siddharth Dhote, 62nd Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India
- Balwant Mehta & Siddharth Dhote, 21st Indian Association for Social Science Institutes, IGIDR Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
- Balwant Mehta, Siddharth Dhote, & Ravi Srivastava, 63rd Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India

- Bishwanath Goldar, Dibyendu Maiti, Suresh Chand Aggarwal, Abdul Azeez Erumban and Pilu Chandra Das, (2023), "Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy: Looking Back at the last 75 years since India's Independence", Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, 24 th FEB 2023
- Dev Nathan, Presentation on Witch Hunts at Special Meeting of UN Council on Human Rights, Geneva
- Dev Nathan, Presentation on Culture and Witch Hunts at Webinar organized by International Alliance to End Witch Hunts
- Dev Nathan, Presentation on Indigenous Knowledge at ISLE Conference
- Dutta, S, 62nd Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India
- Dutta, S, 21st Indian Association for Social Science Institutes, IGIDR Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
- G C Manna & Vikas Dubey, 2023 "Impact of COVID-19 on Employment and Wages of the Indian Workforce: An Analysis from the PLFS Data", presented in the 63rd ISLE Annual Conference held at Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar
- Kumar A (2022) "Displacement, Livelihood Crisis and Migration in Jharkhand: A story from below", 62nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), organized by the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Roorkee, during 11-13 April 2022.
- Sumangala Damodaran, "Economic dimensions of developing country emergence – the specific case of BRICs countries" at BRICS workshop of Gutenberg Chair, University of Strasbourg, France, 12 May 2023
- Sumangala Damodaran, "Catastrophic trends in the world economy" in SAGE workshop, University of Strasbourg, France, 14 May 2023
- Sunil Kumar Mishra and Vikas Dubey (2022), 'Expansion of Social Security in India and the Formal Economy' 62nd Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India
- Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2022), "The status of Self-employed, Contract, and Gig Workers in India: Some recent changes," in the IARIW 36th General Conference, held in Luxembourg, from August 22-26, 2022
- Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2023), "India Productivity Report-Part I", Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, 24th FEB 2023
- Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2023), "The status of Self-employed, Contract, and Gig Workers in India: Some recent changes," in the ISLE Conference, held in Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India from March 1-3, 2023.

ARTICLES, BLOGS AND OP-Eds in MEDIA

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2023), Measurement issues in female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) and the economic survey 2023, Times of India
- Amrita Datta (2022). 'How Sons of Soil Laws Hamper Economic Development November. The India Forum
- Bishwanath Goldar and Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2023), "Behind rising manufacturing employment", Financial Express, 1st April, 2023
- Ishwar Awasthi (2023), A Mountain of Follies---Uttarakhand's Development Trajectory, A Disaster, The Business Lines (The Hindu), May 4

- Ishwar Chandra Awasthi and Puneet Kumar Shrivastav (2023), Job Growth Patchy Across Sectors, The Business Lines (The Hindu), March 24.
- Lakhwinder Singh (2023) How Punjab Can Reduce Its Debt Burden, The Tribune, February 21, 2023, Chandigarh.
- Ritu Dewan, November 2022. From Desperation to Destitution to Despair: Six Years of Demonetisation, Centre for Financial Accountability.
- Ritu Dewan, November 2022. The Rising Burden on Poor Women in India, Global Indian Times, New York.

CONFERENCES/CONSULTATIONS ORGANISED/CO-ORGANISED

- Arjun Dubey, Member Organizing Team: Consultative Workshop on 'Draft Third Delhi Human Development Report 2023'; Date: 13 January 2023
- Ramesh Sharan, Devika Modi, Ashwani Kumar, BKN Singh, organized a Panel Discussion on Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in Jharkhand" 11th September 2022, at BNR Hotel Ranchi with the support of Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai.
- Ritu Dewan, 8th IAWS-ISLE Joint Panel, April 2022: 'The Endemic and the Pandemic: Tracking women's employment and working conditions.' 62nd ISLE Conference Roorkee
- Ritu Dewan, FPC WG 1 RT 2 AND 1 AS Chair
- Ritu Dewan, September 2022: Panelist, "Gendering the Migration Question: Disasters, Development, Displacement, Deracination". Climate Change, Conflict and Displacement, The Migration Conference. Rabat, Morocco. (Online).
- Siddarth Dhote, Vikas Dubey and Arjun Dubey, Designed and managed conference portal for 63rd ISLE Conference



ANNEXURES

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Author and Former Civil Servant

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Prof. Pulin Nayak, Professor, Delhi School of Economics

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- **Dr. Neetha N, Professor**, Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi
- **Dr. Rajiv Malhotra**, Professor and Executive Director, Centre for Development and Finance, O.P. Jindal Global University
- **Ms. Ratna Sudarshan**, Trustee and Former Director, Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)
- **Prof. Indrani Gupta**, Professor and Head, Health Policy Research Unit (HPRU) at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
- **Dr. S.K. Sasikumar**, Senior Fellow, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA
- **Prof. Aasha Kapur Mehta**, Visiting Professor and Chairperson, Centre for Gender Studies, Institute for Human Development
- **Prof. Ravi Srivastava**, Professor and Director, Centre for Employment Studies, Institute for Human Development

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- **Dr. Tanushree Kundu**, Visiting Fellow

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Joint Director

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Professor and Director Centre for
Employment Studies

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Professor

Dr. Sarthi Acharya
Professor

Dr. Shipra Maitra
Professor

Dr. I.C. Awasthi
Professor

Dr. Tanuka Endow
Professor and Coordinator, Centre for
Gender Studies

Dr. Sumangala Damodaran
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Dr. Somjita Laha
Fellow

Dr. Deeksha Tayal
Associate Fellow

Dr. Aditi Madan
Associate Fellow

Dr. Tanya Chaudhary
Associate Fellow

Mr. Siddharth Dhote
Sr. Research Associate

Mr. Subodh Kumar
Research Associate

Mr. Vikas Dubey
Research Associate

Mr. Arjun Dubey
Research Assistant

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- **Mr. Sanjay Kumar Sharma**
Admin. Assistant
- **Mr. Manish Kumar**
IT Executive
- **Mr. Amarjit Kumar Singh**
Office Assistant

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