

1. Preparation of 2nd Assam State Human Development Report

Sponsor/s: Omeo Kumar Das Institute for Social Change & Development (OKDISCD), Assam

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Sumit Mazumdar

Through a highly competitive and transparent process, the responsibility of preparing the second Assam State Human Development Report was entrusted on OKD Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISCD), Guwahati – an autonomous research institute of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi by the Planning and Development Department, Government of Assam.

The present exercise is envisaged to meet six broad objectives. First, while the exercise will typically follow the 2010 UNDP framework, it would try to take into account the various specificities of the state having significant implications upon the overall human development outcomes. Second, in order to incorporate these unique diversities and specificities of the state, the exercise will try to accommodate the use of primary data – both quantitative and qualitative to the extent possible. Third, it is envisaged that the SHDR will follow a participatory approach taking on board widest possible inputs from different stakeholders. Fourth, the SHDR, besides providing standard indices in the line of UNDP framework would also incorporate a happiness/wellbeing index for the state. Fifth, it is expected that the SHDR would provide pointers for the progress in welfare interventions during the last ten years or so in the state clearly stressing on future policy imperatives. Last but not the least, the exercise will further try to strengthen the state statistical system in order to facilitate similar exercises on a regular basis in the future.

The methodology involves a massive household survey covering all districts of the state – both in rural and urban areas. Altogether 40194 households will be covered by the survey in 97 blocks, 1975 villages and 95 urban areas – which is going to be the largest household survey conducted ever in the state so far – about ten times larger than the size of sample of typical NSSO rounds and about eight times more than that of the National Family Health Survey in the state. The overall approach and process of preparation of the present SHDR has been made participatory to the extent possible. Besides, large scale primary survey on peoples' perceptions and a series of Focus Group Discussions on relevant local issues, a large number of consultations at the level of state, district and even sub-divisions involving cross section of academia, bureaucracy, civil society and elected representatives have also been built into the process of the preparation of the present SHDR. It may be noted that all

together 51 district and sub-division level workshops were conducted for the purpose to sensitize people and take on board their views regarding myriad issues implicating overall as well as specific human development outcomes. http://www.planassam.info/admin/files/assam_state_human_development_report_2013-4.pdf

2. Growth, Urbanisation and Rural –Urban Linkages in Bihar

Sponsor/s: IGC (International Growth Centre)

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Tanuka Endow and Dr. Sunil Mishra

In the backdrop of low urbanization and relatively high growth in the state of Bihar, the project tries to assess the sources of urban output and growth in six towns in the state. In this context the rural-urban linkages with the surrounding rural areas will be studied along with insights into the functioning of urban labour markets. The demographic and other social profiling of urban and rural population will be done and opportunities for the urban poor explored.

The project entails conducting enterprise and household surveys in six towns/cities of different size-classes. Primary data, FGDs and key informant interviews will be supplemented by secondary data for addressing the research questions. The findings from the rural surveys conducted by IHD earlier in Bihar will be used as a supplementary source of information.

3. Evaluation of Eradication of Bonded Labour and Socio-Economic Impact in Uttar Pradesh

Sponsor/s: FXB Centre of Harvard University Harvard School of Public Health, Boston

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Preet Rustagi and Dr. Balwant Mehta

The project will examine whether bonded labour practices have been eradicated in the selected intervention villages in three panchayats of Bhadohi where a local NGO, Manav Sansadhan Evam Mahila VikashSansthan (“MSEMVS”), has been working for several years. The area is known for its carpet weaving and brick kiln work, apart from agriculture. Given the poor capabilities and economic inequalities, adult members of households in these villages are prone to be involved in exploitative work arrangements. The organization is working towards generating awareness among the local populations to ensure their freedom and dignity. In some instances, the MSEMVS has helped release persons from bondage or those who were trafficked. While in other villages, they have helped in training women to get involved in some income generating activity. The men in some cases are provided the means to initiate an alternative occupation.

A well designed and structured survey – both quantitative and qualitative – is being undertaken in the intervention areas as well as in one village as control group. Of the sample covered in the baseline, there are three cohorts – one, where the MSEMVS has intervened and reported complete eradication; second, where there has been intervention but no eradication and a third, where there has been no intervention of the organization. A total of approximately 850 households are to be covered for the quantitative survey. For the qualitative survey, apart from interviews with key informants, and focus group discussions, there have also been some qualitative interviews with selected respondents.

The data and qualitative translated reports will be provided to our collaborators at FXB Centre of Public Health, Harvard University

4. Job Search and Hiring Practices in the Indian Urban Labour Market

Sponsor/s: ICSSR

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Bhim Reddy and Ms. Taniya Chakrabarty

The Study seeks to create awareness amongst researchers, job seekers, employers, middlemen and policy makers about the various dimensions of urban labour markets, which can result in equitable allocation of jobs. The research studies urban labour markets in India and the process of job search, hiring practices and discrimination prevalent in the labour market. It looks at how labour market institutions, both formal and informal institutions, have evolved over the years and their role in promoting labour market efficiency in matching demand and supply of the urban labourer. The focus of this research is on mapping the process of job search and hiring practices across occupations, sectors and firms in selected regions in India and identifying sources of exclusion and discrimination prevalent in the urban labour market. The study largely involves collection of primary data from various sources and analysis of job seekers, employees

and employers with case studies of domestic workers, HR firms, placement agencies, temp-agencies, construction firms and middlemen. An important aim of this project is to contribute to research in this largely unexplored area of labour studies in India. The study covers National Capital Region (NCR) and Eastern Region of Bihar and Jharkhand. The research is expected to

generate a huge databank and produce working papers, policy briefs and organize several conferences, seminars and workshops on the same theme.

5. Exploring the 'Witch Question' in Changing Socio-Economic and Political Context in Selected States in India

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

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Dev Nathan

The context of the research is that the phenomenon of witch hunting is organic and has been changing over time under different socio-economic and political circumstances which are characterized by rapid change, in particular from subsistence economies to one of accumulation.

The research study seeks to explore how this social phenomenon of witch hunts, witch accusations and witch craft might assume different social, political and symbolic meanings, roles and implications under differing socio-economic and political circumstances and contradictions, particularly those brought about by the market economy.

The research process entails secondary research, primary field work and data analysis. The study will be undertaken in 2 states, viz, Jharkhand and Odhisha where the incidence of witch hunts is reported to be the highest. The study is qualitative involving the use of participatory methodological tools like focus group discussions, but relies heavily on individual interviews and case studies. The findings from the study are expected to inform policy to address the issue of witch branding and witch hunts.

6. Examine Inter-Linkage between Women's Education and Early Marriage in India: A Regional Analysis"

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

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh

The main objective of the proposed study is based on the following areas – Understanding the role of ideational change in explaining cross-regional variations in women's schooling and age at marriage; Test of the strength of a casual association or pathways of influence between educational level and pattern, e.g. orientation towards professional/technical education, and age at marriage; In-depth observational studies to unravel the complete interplay and function – both at family and community level – regarding modern idea, attitude, and norms about women's roles – both social and economic and its influence on marriage timings and decision making; Lastly, a key research thrust would be to distinguish between possible cultural differences in the above dimensions – for e.g. metros, medium and small towns.

The study hypothesis is that education has a significantly positive effect on the age at first marriage; In urban areas, professional and technical education has a higher effect on age at first marriage than to traditional educational streams. Younger generations of women are less likely to enter into early marriages compared to the older generations; the study would expect women residing in the more developed community and districts (in terms of overall education, employment, access to improved water and sanitation, health knowledge) to marry later than their counterparts in the less developed community and districts.

District Level Household and Facility Survey (IIPS, 2010) is being utilized for the study. DLHS is a nationally representative cross-sectional survey carried out in 34 states covering 601 districts in India. The facility survey covered 18 068 sub-centres, 8619 primary health centres (PHCs) and 4162 community health centres. In DLHS detailed information related to sex, age, education, occupation were collected for each household member. Further, from the household roster every women aged 13-49 years were asked about their current age, age at birth, age at first cohabitation and age at the time of child birth. DLHS also obtained health facility related information at community level and interaction with health workers.

The study is conducting 24 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), 60 In-depth interviews (IDIs) and about 12 Case studies from different states. Further, the qualitative survey will be carried out in selected small-and-medium towns (SMTs) due to the fact that these SMTs are now seen as the Engine of Growths in India. About 12 SMTs will be selected from the states

The core themes that will be covered in qualitative survey are to understand the attitude and perception over education-early marriage linkage and how it affects their health, carrier, and cognitive skills. Further, detailed information will be asked about the individual's aspirations and family or household norms, attitudes and behavior towards women education and early marriage. Further, information related to the underlying barriers will also be covered. As far as the marriage is concern, survey will ask the respondent about their agreement, consent, and pressure during marriage. The FGDs will be conducted between community leaders, teachers, health workers, other local influential people, and civil society representatives including NGOs.

7. Microeconomic Impacts of Non-Communicable Diseases in India

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

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Sumit Mazumdar

The project is concerned with investigating the microeconomic impacts arising out of major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and their accompanying risk-factors in India. Our main aim is to test how household consumption responds to the higher financial demands associated with both direct costs of medical treatment and indirect costs arising out of productivity losses and foregone wage incomes, and whether consumption flows are insured in face of such longer-term shocks. From the perspective of equity, we are concerned with how households with differential resource endowments, livelihoods, and nature of the ailments, respond differentially to the shocks, and how, as a resultant, aggregate welfare outcomes of the households are influenced. The proposed project will use data from different sources, both secondary household survey databases as well as a primary survey.

8. Preparation of Human Development Report, UTs of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Sponsor/s: Planning & Statistic Department, UT of Daman & Diu

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Atul Sarma, Dr. Akhilesh K. Shrama and Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh

The HDR discusses and analyses both the classical human development indicators pertaining to income, education, health and tourism as well as the contemporary concepts of multidimensional indicators. The broader scope which the HDR is envisaged to take into account includes:

- Structure of territorial economy, sectoral compositions, importance and growth; structure, growth and composition of employment; organised and unorganized sectoral employment; trends and patterns of employment; educated unemployment; discrimination in the labour market and employment of women and other vulnerable groups and trends in poverty and inequality.
- Agricultural production, productivity, irrigation extent, major crop, animal husbandry, use of fertilizers and manures, extent of farm mechanization, agricultural credit, land holding, agriculture infrastructure etc.
- Enrolment in pre schooling; dropouts or non-retention especially at higher levels of schooling; girls education; access to secondary education, social access concerns for the

- disadvantaged and minority groups; Right to Education (RTE): promises and challenges; public schools and private institutions; capacities and quality of training institutions – especially those of teaching personnel; access to and quality of higher and technical educational facilities; functioning of schemes such as ICDS/Anganwadis; Midday meal scheme; scholarships; stipends; subsidies for textbooks/stationary; fee waivers; and so on.
- Health components includes morbidity and mortality profile of the population, status of maternal and child health; access to healthcare facilities; utilization of public health and ICDS facilities; financing of health care; health expenditure and variations; financial risk protection; Role of NRHM and RSBY coverage; public perception on health care service delivery; policy responses – review of health programmes; inter-sectoral convergence of public goals.
 - Issues related with the quality of life and access to basic services such as housing, transport, sanitation, water, electricity, environmental policies and safety issues.
 - To understand the environmental concerns relating to human development in these UTs.
 - Examination of causes of declining sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years in both UTs.

The aims of the study require a multi-stage, stratified sampling approach to generate representative samples. The Census urban wards, Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs), and households will form the first, second and third stage sample units, respectively

One of the crucial aspects in any sampling design is to decide the adequate sample size which adequately captures the diversity in the study population and ensures robustness of key indicators. In certain cases, as for the HDR, it is also essential that the sample size allows group-level estimation of the key indicators (where the groups may represent distinct spatial, demographic or socioeconomic attributes). A total of 10,000 households will be included for the proposed perception survey. The sample size is roughly 8% of the total number of household in each districts based on Census 2011 figures. The proposed study will be conducted in all three districts of UT. Out of 138 villages and wards, 103 will be included in the study. Out of 65 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 30 villages will be randomly selected in this proposed study. However, all urban wards of Dadra and Nagar Haveli along with villages and wards of Daman and Diu will be included in the survey. From each urban wards and villages households will be selected based on PPS.

Along with capturing the socioeconomic heterogeneity of the districts in the proposed HDR, another key challenge is to ensure the optimum representation of migrants and fisherman

community of the UTs. It is proposed that the survey will provide certain “Quotas” to these specific groups of households. To illustrate, based on screening survey proportional allocation of the sample size will be provided to those urban wards and villages which has higher number of households belonged to the migrants and fisherman community. The survey will conduct few qualitative interviews along with focus group discussions (FGD's) to understand the different dimensions including training, workplace environment etc. from specific groups like industrial workers, factory workers, street workers etc.

9. System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN) Phase II and Preparation of Food & Nutrition Security Atlas for Bihar and Orissa

Sponsor/s: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Preet Rustagi and Dr. Sumit Mazumdar

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) on behalf of the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) had undertaken an analysis of the dimensions of food security at the sub-state or district level for 8 states of India – Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in 2009-10. The purpose of this exercise is to:

1. Identify the districts/regions and social groups most affected by food insecurity; and
2. Suggest policy interventions for improving food security among food insecure regions and social groups.

Recognizing that reduction of acute poverty is the key to reducing hunger, the analysis began by choosing the likely variables that affect food security along the three axes of availability, access and absorption. A composite index was constructed for each district based on twelve identified indicators which reflect these three dimensions. The availability-related variables considered here were agricultural production in per capita value terms, proportion of forest area, extent of irrigation and rural connectivity in terms of villages with access to paved roads. The six variables considered for the access-to-food dimension include proportion of agricultural labourers, ratio of working age population, monthly per capita consumption expenditure, casual wage rate of rural persons and female literacy rate. Access to safe drinking water and primary health services were the two variables considered for the absorption index.

The values of districts on each of these twelve variables were combined to develop a Food Security Index (FSI), on the basis of which each district was ranked. Districts were also ranked by their performance in food security outcome (FSO) measures, under-five mortality and proportion of underweight children.

Under the SPANDAN project, it is proposed to update the existing Food Security Atlases (FSA) for Bihar and Odisha by incorporating new variables/indicators while maintaining a similar analytical approach. Given the focus of the project on understanding the agriculture-nutrition linkages, the analysis can be broad-based to accommodate additional indicators concerning agricultural production, food intake etc. A strong need for such an updated FNSA can be identified based on targeted policy interventions in the more 'insecure' districts based on the mapping provided by the exercise.

The earlier exercise had used information from alternative data-sources for relevant indicators in the analysis and mapping of districts on the basis of 'food security outcomes'. In the proposed exercise, these data-sources will be updated wherever available, keeping the (definitions of) indicators unchanged. However, for some variables which were taken from the Census of India 2001, district-level information may not be available during the proposed timeline of the exercise, i.e. mid 2012-2014. In that case alternative data sources will be used. Additionally, programme data at the district-level will be used for constructing relevant indicators.

10. UN Women Supported Project "Programme on Women's Political, Social and Economic Empowerment"

Sponsor/s: Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Preet Rustagi and Dr. Sunil Mishra

The endline survey aims to capture the changes and transformations if any during the four year period of Pradan and Jagori's intervention to bring about gender equality and improve access to provisions on women's empowerment. The recognition that patriarchal notions can be reinforced or carried forward even while working with women formed the base for initiating this intervention which involved intensive and rigorous training by gender resource persons from Jagori. The three pillars of the Gender Equality Centered SHG Program that constituted the fourth generation changes were: 1. Understanding patriarchy and initiating change; 2. Political participation - governance structures, institutions & processes; and 3. Women's enhanced economic agency.

There are nine districts in the four states mentioned above, in which this work has been initiated under the gender equity programme towards facilitating women to access, actualize and sustain provisions on women's empowerment. These were undertaken through organization of workshops, trainings, camps, exposure trips, meetings, institutional mapping, family based well being planning, campaigns, Mahaadivesans, theatre, and Federation building

process (Cluster, Village level committees (VLC)). The endline survey aims to examine the shifts, transitions or changes in different domains of women's empowerment – social, economic and political.

Five districts (almost one half) of the areas under this project have been selected in four states – District Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, Betul (Kesla) and Dindori in Madhya Pradesh, Mayurbhanj in Odisha, and Purulia in West Bengal. The baseline covered a sample of 1257 across all locations of the project. The endline will cover approximately 1500 households. Both quantitative and qualitative survey tools are administered.

Apart from the project monitoring format against which the different indicators of outputs will be shared, a detailed report will also be prepared.

11. Survey of Employers of Domestic Workers in India: Delhi and Mumbai

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Preet Rustagi, Professor Sandip Sarkar and Dr. Sunil Mishra

Domestic work is one of the oldest forms of work and is largely rooted in the context of slavery and servitude (ILO 2004 and Ray 2000). Although there have been efforts in the past few decades to situate various forms of manual work within the labour and human rights framework, domestic work still remains largely divested of basic rights.

The main objective of this employers' survey is to better understand patterns and motivations, behind the hiring and employment practices of domestic workers, in India and to explore opportunities for change. Specific research objectives are: Build awareness among employers regarding worker's rights and facilitate formalization of this work and eventually involve the employers as positive stakeholders; Build a code of conduct for employers in India regarding treatment of workers along the lines of ILO convention 189 as well as lessons drawn from the proposed empirical research; Inform future research on the demand side in other states.

The research process entails a thorough review of existing national and international literature and earlier studies, which though are limited in India, will form a base for the study and enhance research tools. This will be followed by primary field work entailing both qualitative and quantitative field work in Delhi and Mumbai. The study follows a mixed method approach in order to capture various dimensions of employers, their beliefs, attitudes and hiring practices. Data collection methods with all categories will include a combination of semi-structured questionnaires and focus-group interviews.

12. Political Economy of Development, Poverty and Change in Bihar

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

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh Sharma, Ms. Amrita Datta and Ms. Swati Datta

Based on longitudinal data since early 1980s and a panel data of households since late 1990s onwards from a set of representative villages of rural Bihar, this research project will analyse in depth the various aspects of development and poverty and the factors responsible for the changes therein. The study will also analyse as to how the development and change have affected the various groups of rural society.

This project aims to analyse in-depth the patterns of development and change in the levels of living and well being which have occurred during the last three and half decades in rural Bihar. These changes will be analysed encompassing various aspects of political economy of the state considering among others aspects as such as caste, class, gender relations etc which will suit this research to discuss as to how the benefits of development and growth are being distributed among various strata of population. The project has been designed around a survey of villages studied in early 1980s at AN Sinha Institute of Social Studies (ANSISS) at Patna and resurvey of these villages in late 1990s and further during 2009-11 at the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi. The first round of IHD resurvey was led by Professor Alakh N. Sharma who had also participated in the first study at ANSISS. The second round of resurvey was led by Professor Sharma and Dr. Gerry Rodgers, currently a Visiting Professor at IHD, who had also co-directed the first study at ANSISS with Professor Pradhan H. Prasad. The present research proposal will include both the analyses of information from the earlier rounds, bulk of which have not been analysed so far and the collection of fresh primary data to examine key dimensions of change. This study being largely based on longitudinal data apart from analyzing the changes in poverty and development, will have a major methodological contribution to such analyses and will form a solid data base for future research on Bihar.

This research project will address several inter-related themes covering development, poverty, livelihood and pattern of changes in them. The findings of the study will be useful in formulating a policy agenda for long-term inclusive development in rural Bihar. It will also provide a sound database covering key economic and social issues which can inform future policy development as well as future research endeavour in the state as well as similar studies elsewhere. Some of the areas of agenda for policy and action would concern issues such as the policies with regard to labour markets and employment, migration policies, gender relations, inclusion and participation, prospects for the development of high value agriculture and options for non-

agricultural sources of employment, enhancement of human development, local participation and cooperation and better governance for inclusive development.

13. Labour Market Inequality in Brazil and India

Sponsor/s: International Development Research Centre (IDRC); Partner: CEBRAP

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Gerry Rodgers

Research Team from CEBRAP Sao Paulo: Dr. Alexandre de Freitas Barbosa, Dr. Rogerio Barbosa, Professor Maria Cristina Cacciamali, Dr. Ian Prates, Dr. Fabio Tatei,

Research Team from IHD: Taniya Chakrabarty, Nandita Gupta

The Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and CEBRAP, São Paulo is carrying out a comparative study, with support from IDRC, Canada on labour market inequality in Brazil and India. This study is being undertaken by a group of researchers from both Brazil and India, with support and advice from several distinguished scholars who have been working in this field in the two countries.

The objectives of this research project are: to shed light on the determinants of levels and trends of labour market inequality through a comparison of Brazilian and Indian labour market structures and outcomes; to contribute to policy design and choice by assessing and comparing the impact of specific policy instruments in the two countries, and by engaging social actors in debate on the findings; to contribute to the development of methods of comparative research on labour market issues; to strengthen South-South research collaboration, by promoting interaction between the research communities in Brazil and India engaged in labour market analysis, and strengthening their capabilities. The project focuses on five major axes of wage inequality, namely gender, race, regional differences, education and formal-informal employment.

A briefing note on the project has been brought out. The project has produced three working papers till now and is working on several other country-level papers focusing on India and Brazil separately and another paper comparing the labour market inequalities in both countries. A series of comparative studies of patterns of and trends in labour market inequality in India and Brazil have been undertaken in collaboration with Cebrap, Sao Paulo. Policy reviews on minimum wages and vocational training have been brought out.

For the purpose of making the final Report, the broad findings of the project were presented in front of both academia and stakeholders. Interim findings of the project were presented to an academic audience in a Workshop on “Understanding Inequality in Brazil and India” on 17 February 2015, New Delhi in collaboration with JNU for deliberations, feedback and further analyses. Further, to contribute to policy debates on inclusive development by considering labour market policy measures that can widen access and reduce disparities a Policy Conference on Promoting Inclusion and Reducing Disparities in the Labour Market in Brazil and India was organized on 14 March 2015 at New Delhi. This policy dialogue aimed to generate a debate around these issues, drawing on the research undertaken in the project with the stakeholders to the research study. Details of the project are available on :

www.ihdindia.org/lmi

14. South Asia Research Network on Employment and Social Protection for Inclusive Growth (SARNET)

Collaboration/s: Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, UN-ESCAP and ILO, with support from International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh N. Sharma and Dr. Akhilesh K. Shrama

SARNET is a three year research and network programme being implemented by IHD in collaboration with ILO and UNESCAP- SSWA office with support from IDRC, Canada. The main goal of the programme is ‘Towards Inclusive Growth: Improving Employment and Social Protection Policies in South Asia’.

High rates of economic growth have not brought about a marked improvement in employment conditions for a very large proportion of the work force in South Asia which remains in poor-quality, low productivity employment in the informal part of the economy a large majority of workers face insecurity of livelihood and vulnerability to contingencies, which there are, however, variations in this situation in the different economies of South Asia. This research programme is addressing the way the development priority of inclusive growth, or growth that produces good quality employment with increasing access for socially excluded sections, can be achieved. In order to find ways to improve the nature of growth, the project takes up two key research questions; firstly, what are the kind of policies needed to modify the growth paths in South Asia so as to increase formalization and the proportion of decent jobs? Secondly, how should social protection policies be designed so that they contribute to the objectives of increasing both formalization and the proportion of decent jobs?

The activities and outputs under the project include Country studies; Policy Briefs; Flagship publications like the South Asia Labour, Employment and Social Protection Report and the Country Monographs, and India Labour and Employment Report; South Asia research network; Data bank Internships and training in labour economics for young researchers in the region.

Activities of SARNET in 2014-15

All 5 country studies on employment have been completed and reviewed. Four country papers of which viz. “Towards Inclusive Growth through More and Better Jobs: Can the Manufacturing Sector play a Greater Role in Sri Lanka?” (by Sunil Chandrasiri), “More and

Better Jobs for Pakistan: Can the Manufacturing Sector play a Greater Role?”, (by Rashid Amjad and Anam Yusuf), “Employment for Inclusive Growth and Development in Bangladesh” (by Rushidan Islam Rahman), “Employment Challenges in Nepal: Trends, Characteristics and Policy Options for Inclusive Growth and Development” (by Dilli Raj Khanal) will be published as SARNET Working Paper by end of June 2015. One paper by Alakh N. Sharma will be published by end of July 2015. Two country papers on Social Protection from SriLanka and Pakistan viz. “Social Protection in Sri Lanka” (by Ganga Tilakaratna and SahanJayawardana) and “Social Protection in Pakistan” (by AsadSayeed) have been received and are under review process. These two will be brought out as SARNET working papers by July 2015.

SARNET Data Bank is being prepared on Employment and Social Protection: Employment Data Bank is being prepared on: Formal and Informal Employment – (Male, Female- 15+, total) and Distribution of Non Workers into students, domestic work, retired etc. ; A data bank on the provisions of social protection in South Asia is under progress and will be completed by July 2015. A comprehensive list of social protection provisions by central and provincial governments in these countries is being prepared. Information about coverage and benefits under each programmes in each country is also being gathered from different secondary sources. The social protection data will be categorized broadly under social protection floor approach of ILO.

15. Poverty, Inequality and Violence in Urban India: Towards more Inclusive Urban Planning

Sponsor/s: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada

Principal Researcher/s: Professor Alakh Sharma, Dr. Bhim Reddy and Professor Preet Rustagi in collaboration with CEPT, Ahmadabad (Dr. Darshini Mahadevia)

This research broadly explores deprivations, inequality and forms of violence in cities and their linkages to processes underlying urbanization and urban development including governance and planning. The objective of the study is also to explore possible pathways through which urban planning and policies can become drivers of urban violence as well as the potential of planning in making cities safe and facilitating social inclusion.

The study is based on both primary and secondary research and both these levels adopt/involve quantitative and qualitative methods in the collection as well as analysis of data. This study covers the cities of Delhi and Patna for primary and secondary research,

while drawing from the literature on urbanization and urban violence from other parts of India as well as outside the country.

Based on the analysis of secondary data and the literature in this area, draft profiles of both Patna and Delhi are prepared. These profiles provide background information for the study, the patterns of development and planning, including vital statistics that provide a larger context for the study. Besides, draft reports on specific subjects using particular sources of information are prepared: these include analysis of newspaper reports during selected time period for both the cities on incidence and patterns of violence; draft reports on the trends of crime and violence in the select cities based on NCRB crime data. Part of the latter analysis was used and an article was published in EPW by the researchers engaged in this project.

Primary research was planned in two phases. The first phase involved qualitative field research in 15 slums (six in Patna and nine in Delhi) using participative methods during the months April and May, 2014 in Patna and during September and October, 2014 in Delhi. A household survey with a sample size of 1000 households in Patna and 2000 households in Delhi was planned in the second phase of primary research besides qualitative field research including FGDs across different socio-demographic strata of the cities and case studies of select urban phenomena and settlements using FGDs and interviews. The questionnaire was prepared using the insights from qualitative research during the first phase, piloted/pre-tested it and finalized for the survey. A selected number of field investigators are rigorously trained to conduct the survey.

Case studies using secondary and primary research were initiated as part of this study. Using secondary data and interviews, a case study on Patna land use and urban planning and another on the functioning of Patna Municipal Corporation have been initiated. In Delhi, three case studies have been initiated; one on the conditions and vulnerability of street vendors in the context of new legislation related to street vendors; two, on racial discrimination and violence against North-East Indians in Delhi, three, on communal violence in Trilokpuri area in Delhi.

16. Development and Tribals in India

Sponsors: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Harishwar Dayal, Mr. Anjor Bhaskar and Dr. Marcus Barla

The study aims to study the major issues confronting the tribals, and their reasons for their deprivation and policy options to ameliorate their conditions.

The central objectives of the project are , to analyse the economic condition of the tribals, the status, and issues of their livelihood, poverty and other forms of deprivation rampant among them. It also aims to analyse the employment opportunities, health and nutrition status, status and issues of education, status of women in tribal society, their control and command over forest and natural resources, and last but not the least the nature of governance and militant movements in the tribal areas.

The project will be based on literature surveys, secondary data as well as primary data. The literature will help in identifying the issues and problems of the tribals of this country. These are then being investigated and examined in this study using secondary data, and field and case study methods. The secondary data is being carried out by disaggregating the data social category wise and analysed. NSS will be the main source of data collection. In addition to the secondary data available, relevant information will be collected, using both quantitative as well as qualitative tools such as survey, FGDs etc.

Information will be collected from two tribal dominated regions, one located in the east and other in the west. For the collection of primary data, 12 villages will be selected from Jharkhand and 12 from Gujarat. This will compare the regional variation in the status of the tribals.

Each of the study projects will produce a report, in addition to some papers, case study reports and sector specific reports. One overall report will form the synthesis encapsulating the findings and insights from the eight projects. In addition, there will be outputs such as policy briefs, database, etc.

17. Mapping the Cultural Authority of Sciences Across Europe and India

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

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Rajesh Shukla

The study is a part of the first multilateral social science research collaboration that India has been considered for under the terms of the 'Indian-European RNP' agreement between the funding agencies: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR, India), Nationale de la Recherche (ANR, France), the Deutsche Forschungs Gemeinschaft (DFG, Germany), the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC, United Kingdom and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO, The Netherlands).

This collaboration will rationalize and economize Europe's efforts of engaging with India to produce high-quality, high-impact social science research addressing major global challenges including economic growth and development, energy and climate change, and health and well-being. This Indo-European network will construct a system of scientific and cultural indicators based on news analysis and attitude measures. Trends in science news (1990-2010; intensity, positioning, issues) are linked to trends in public attitudes to science (interest, attitude, knowledge, engagement: Eurobarometer & India Science Surveys, 1989-2010). The network will mobilise and develop joint expertise in discourse analysis, computer-assisted text analysis, large scale survey research, and sophisticated statistical techniques to track the cultural authority of science.

18. Preparation and Updation of Sampling Frame of Units Establishments engaged in Trade in Health Services in India (project under the DGCI&S)

Sponsor/s: Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, through DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Sumit Mazumdar

A pilot survey was conducted by Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta (CSSSC) as per the requirement of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) in the cities of Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Mumbai, Pune and Delhi. In the absence of a sampling frame of the units providing health services, survey units in the eight cities had to be selected purposively. Non-availability of a sampling frame compelled DGCI&S to restrict the scope of the pilot to assessment of availability of the desired information with the units and finalization of the survey instruments for collection

of statistics on international trade in health services. The objective of the study is to enable DGCI&S to adopt an appropriate sampling strategy to select the units to be surveyed so that valid estimates of various categories of services by country/mode etc could be generated.

The project entails collecting, compiling and publishing/disseminating trade statistics and various types of commercial information required by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) for preparation /updatation of sample frame of units/establishments engaged in trade in health services. The survey is being taken up two phases – first, devoted to preparation/updatation of frame and secondly on the survey of the selected units. This exercise is expected to throw light on product-wise and country-wise information of 10 broad categories of health services like medical and health tourism, telemedicine, medical transcription, medical coding, medical billing, health claims processing, clinical trials, contact research, distant health education and temporary overseas movement of personnel.

19. Revisiting the Measurement of Poverty in India

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

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Rohini Nayyar and Dr. Gaurav Nayyar and Dr. Balwant Mehta

The objective of the study is to provide a better assessment of the extent of poverty in India between 1983 and 2010. The research aims to lend a fresh perspective to the pro-poor nature of India's economic growth over the last three decades. Regional variations in this regard would also be covered. Greater accuracy in the measurement of poverty rates, enabled by the proposed methodology, would also be important for the identification of poor households, especially in light of the direct benefit cash transfers initiative. The universe of the study is the measurement of poverty in India at the state and national level, across rural and urban areas, based on the NSSO's household sample surveys. The study will cover the whole of India except certain districts of Jammu & Kashmir and certain interior areas of Nagaland and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

20. Developing a Repository of Published Articles/Papers on Healthcare Financing

Sponsor/s: National Health System Resource System (NHSRS)

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Sumit Mazumdar and Mr. Sudheer K Shukla

As decided by the first meeting of the expert group of National Health Systems resource Centre a repository of studies/research conducted in India on Health care financing over

the last decade has to be created. This task has been entrusted to the Population Health and Nutrition research Programme of IHD.

The project aims to develop a repository of published article/ papers/reports on health care financing in India. Popular databases are being searched for literature.

List of research studies and report of literature review on health care financing in India would be prepared at the completion of the Project.

21. Delhi Government Chair on Human Development

Sponsor/s: Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Preet Rustagi

The Government of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has instituted a Delhi Human Development Chair at IHD, thereby recognizing the research contributions made by the Institute in various areas of human development on Delhi, including the preparation of the first Delhi Human Development Report. The preparation of the second Human Development Report which encompasses a comprehensive public perception for Delhi has been completed and published. The objective of the Chair is to undertake policy-relevant studies on various human development concerns pertaining to urban areas, with a focus on the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The other objectives include sensitization and awareness generation of key stakeholders through Human Development (HD) advocacy at all levels; assessment of existing HD statistical information systems (in collaboration with Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and other relevant departments) to ensure the strengthening of statistical system for monitoring HD progress and assessment and monitoring of social sector service delivery through undertaking bottleneck analysis of specific schemes in order to improve its effectiveness and functioning. A dedicated website has been developed (jointly hosted by IHD and GNCTD) to showcase results and research outputs under the DHDR and allied activities. Media releases in the form of popular articles in newspapers and blogs are also being done; knowledge sharing is also being conducted through policy briefs and other policy output. A Delhi MDG Report has been published under the Chair.