

Zero Draft

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22



**INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

ANNUAL REPORT **2021-2022**



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FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems, livelihoods and the world of work. The Institute for Human Development (IHD) in 2021-22 focused its research on impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable communities and explored themes of social protection, social security codes along with assessment of the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable communities in several of these areas. In particular, added new dimension to research at IHD by investigating the levels and main drivers of two key manifestations of socio-economic inequality: poverty and inequality of opportunity through machine learning techniques. UNICEF and IHD collaborated to develop policy assessing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the socio-economic situation of vulnerable populations through community-based monitoring (CBM) and also brought out a monograph on the study.. The Institute's researchers successfully engaged in research and published journal articles and monographs, organized webinars/web lectures and participated in virtual academic events as resource persons.

The Institute completed as many as 20 projects while continuing to engage in 20 other ongoing projects. The Scheduled Tribes Human Development Report 2022 and the Third Delhi Human Development Report 2022 are some prestigious ongoing initiatives that were undertaken by the Institute.

During 2021-22, the Institute organised a number of web conferences and virtual panel discussions, along with several web lectures. Among these, IHD-ILO Virtual Consultative Workshop analysing the existing social security schemes at the state- and central levels in India for each of the four basic guarantees under SPF. The Institute for Human Development, in partnership with the ILO, engaged in analysing the existing social security schemes at the state- and central levels in India for each of the four basic guarantees under SPF, contributing to the Tripartite India Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022.

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

Professor Alakh N. Sharma
Director

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

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

Recognition and Empanelment

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

Areas of Expertise:

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

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

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

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

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

IHD's key competencies include:

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

For details, please visit: www.ihdindia.org

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2021-22

Academic Activities of the Institute at a Glance!

IHD focused on the themes of:

- Impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable communities**
- Social protection and social security codes**

22 Completed Projects

20 Ongoing Projects

New dimension to research at IHD: “Inequalitrees” project by investigating poverty and inequality of opportunity through machine learning techniques

Scheduled Tribes Human Development Report 2022 sponsored by Ministry of Tribal Affairs completed & currently being updated

A perception survey of 10000 households in Delhi completed for the Third Delhi Human Development Report 2022

A new editorial team including two female academicians of the IJHD brought out three issues between 2020 and 2021

The Indian Journal of Labour Economics published under the auspices of IHD- Four issues brought out

Studies undertaken on the theme of Covid-19:


Research Studies: Completed and Ongoing

- Migration, Wellbeing and Impact of The Covid-19: A Study Delhi of Uttarakhand Migrants in Delhi; Sponsor/s: NIRDPR, Hyderabad
- Impact Of Covid-19 On Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Wash) In Urban Areas: A Study of Delhi Slums; Sponsor/s: ICSSR
- Decent Work in India in the Indian context Post COVID-19; Sponsor/s: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
- Changing Lives and Livelihoods in The Wake of Covid 19 Pandemic; Sponsor/s: IGC and Monash University

Ongoing Study:

- Covid 19 Impact on The Education of Students of Vulnerable Communities Especially Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of Jharkhand and Haryana

Major Publication



Assessing Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Socio-economic Vulnerable Populations through Community-based Monitoring

Published: 2021
Publisher: UNICEF and Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown had adversely affected peoples' lives, particularly the marginalized sections of the populations with loss of livelihoods, food shortage and disruptions in access to health services and education. This report is based on findings using Community Based Monitoring (CBM) in seven states over four rounds during the period June-July till December 2020. The report has brought out the voices of the vulnerable populations, as they experienced disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Major Events:

- IHD-ILO Virtual Consultative Workshop analysing the existing social security schemes at the state- and central levels in India for each of the four basic guarantees under SPF were organised for four regions.
- A virtual seminar was organized by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) and Institute for Human Development (IHD) on Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues on 17-18th August 2021.



COMPLETED PROJECTS

2021-22

THEME: GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

- DECENT WORK IN INDIA
- STUDY ON POPULATION ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR DELHI MDP 2041
- MIGRATION, WELLBEING AND IMPACT OF THE COVID-19: A STUDY OF UTTARAKHAND MIGRANTS IN DELHI
- CHANGING LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN THE WAKE OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC
- IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IN URBAN AREAS: A STUDY OF DELHI SLUMS

DECENT WORK IN INDIA

Sponsor/s: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

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

The objective was to come up with four research papers (one each on the four pillars of decent work) in the Indian context Post COVID-19. The papers aimed at taking stock of the situation and providing insights on possible ways to attain decent work in India. The four papers were:

‘Employment Situation in India: challenges for achieving SDG goals’ by Sarthi Acharya and Balwant Singh Mehta

In India, there is a deep disjoint between the modern-growth economy and the vast swathes of labour, especially in the low-skill category and in the hinterlands, resulting in the aggregate labour productivity remaining low. It is often stated that India needs to create as many as 8-10 million remunerative jobs annually over the next several years if any semblance of decent work is to be achieved. This is also the requirement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-8), to which the country is committed. The paper looks at the current employment scenario and puts forth a policy thrust for creating better quality jobs.

‘Maintaining labour standards in India: some challenges and approaches’ by Sarthi Acharya and Balwant Singh Mehta

India is amongst the founding members of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and is committed to upholding its conventions in most parts. It has enacted laws that closely match the conventions, though the laws have been suitably formulated and worded to apply to the Indian labour environment. This paper seeks to present a precis on the labour situation in the country in light of the legal framework and labour laws concerning the fundamental tenets governing labour, considering the country's commitment to decent work.

‘Social protection for all: Challenges in India in the aftermath of Covid-19’ by Ravi Srivastava

In the Indian context, informal workers have undergone a harrowing experience during the COVID-19 pandemic. Among several issues confronting this segment of the workforce, includes social security gaps. A large chunk of the working population is still left out of the realms of social protection. In recent years, although the Government of India has made attempts to include the remaining sections of the workforce within the social protection ambit, but perhaps more efforts are required. This paper looks at the evolution of social security in India and under pins the need for developing an inclusive social protection based on a rights-based framework.

‘Challenges of social dialogue in India in times of crisis and pandemic’ by Sandhya S Iyer and Soumen Ghosh

Social dialogue is often regarded as an important tool in cementing good relations among representatives of the government, employers and workers on issues of common interest relating to social and economic policy. But for social dialogue to thrive it requires a conducive environment and willing stakeholders. In the backdrop of COVID-19, this paper examines the nature of social dialogue in India, the challenges faced and the need to put social dialogue at the centre of the country's policy framework to minimise footloose workers to become 'let-loose' labour.

STUDY ON POPULATION ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT FOR DELHI MDP 2041

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

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

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

The objectives of the study include:

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

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

The national capital has taken upon itself the responsibility to provide world class infrastructure to its residents that would be accessible and affordable to everybody. Besides, it is committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030. The MPDs are trying to provide a regulated urbanisation framework in Delhi primarily through land use planning. MPD 2041 has to be aligned towards achieving SDG11. It needs to earmark land for construction of houses under PMAY-U, provide ways for slum-free city and identify areas for waste processing plants among other objectives. The vision for MPD 2041 should be based on SDGs. The planning process should create space for monitoring

the urban indicators specified in the vision documents of respective states. It is required to monitor plan implementation with regularity as growth momentum spreads very fast in the NCT of Delhi and the adjacent CNCR towns with spill over impact beyond administrative boundary.

MIGRATION, WELLBEING AND IMPACT OF THE COVID-19: A STUDY OF UTTARAKHANDMIGRANTS IN DELHI

Sponsor/s: NIRDPR, Hyderabad

Project Director/s: Dr. Balwant Mehta

The objective of the study was to examine the migration process, wellbeing and disruption in lives of migrants by Covid-19 at their destination places in Delhi. It aimed to (i) understand the profile of out-migrants, process of migration and their job search routes, (ii) examine characteristics of their employment at the place of destination including nature of employment, sectors of employment, wages and earnings, working and living conditions, (iii) comprehend the linkage with their place of origin like remittances, social connections and visits, (iv) examine the impact of out-migration on their wellbeing through improved life standard, inter-generational mobility, education and skill level of their children, health, housing and living conditions, (v) analyse the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on migrants livelihoods, incomes and coping strategies, (vi) examine the response of government (both at the place of destination and place of origin), employers, other agencies including family, relatives and villagers at their place of origin in mitigating economic and health crisis amidst Covid-19, and (vii) suggest policies to improve the lives and wellbeing of migrants. The study involved collection and analysis of information from both the secondary sources and primary survey.

Primary as well as secondary sources of data have been used to examine the study objective. The primary data was collected by interviewing 400 migrants through a semi-structured questionnaire, while secondary sources of information was gathered from relevant publications of state government, journal articles, books, and newspaper articles etc. This study was conducted in 13 low-income localities across Delhi. In addition, some interviews and case studies were also conducted in both Delhi and Uttarakhand.

Policy recommendations:

- *Migrant workers are often denied their entitlements at the destination places, and they form the poorest and disadvantaged sections of the society, and are mostly neglected in policy discourse. There is lack of any credible data on migrants, which hindered efforts to organise welfare measures such as the distribution of essential items and relief material to distressed migrant workers and their families both at destinations and origin in case of any adversities such as COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, there is an urgent need to prepare a national and state level database on migrant workers, including records of returning migrant, which should be updated on a regular interval both at places of origin and destinations. The data should include details about their gender, age, current employment status, sector of employment, education and the nature of their skills etc.*

- There is a need for universal access of welfare schemes, as the central government has already introduced one-nation-one ration card, and the study also shows that majority of migrant have identification documents, but are unable to access the benefits of welfare schemes in absence of local documents. Most of them have identification documents either from their place of origin or destination places, and unable to access the benefits in absence of local documents.
- *Majority of the migrants were employed at destination in low paying unorganized-private sector without job security and social security benefits. As the study shows that almost eight out of ten have lost their jobs during COVID, indicating the vulnerability of their employment. Therefore, there is a need to introduce universal social protection and minimum income guarantee schemes for the migrant workers.*
- *Since the migrants incurred huge expenditure on healthcare during the pandemic, initiation of health insurance scheme for migrants by the state may be helpful. For instance, Awaz Health Insurance Scheme introduced in Kerala, aims to support migrants with insurance and also help them with valid documents along with supporting the government to maintain record of migrants.*
- The Uttarakhand government has introduced several self-employment schemes such as Veer Chandra Garhwali Yojana, which offers micro credit aimed at creating sustainable employment opportunities in tourism and establish facilities to run taxis, buses, restaurants and tourism information centres. Since effective implementation of such scheme plays a key role, the state government needs to showcase some success stories, to develop trust and attract the out-migrants to return. Following the development model of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand government can help to generate employment as well as restrict huge out-migration of youth.
- The pandemic brings the issue of migration and migrants to the forefront for policy makers and governments both, at the place of origin and destinations. In particular, there is a need for assessing well-being and aspiration of migrants especially youth for effective policy formulation and implementation in future.

Majority of the migrants do not see any future, and potential to return back to their native places of origin due to lack of employment opportunities, education for children, medical facilities, road connectivity and hard living conditions in the villages. However, some of them (4 per cent) expect a good potential of employment and income opportunities in near future in Uttarakhand if proper support and steps is taken by the state government.

CHANGING LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN RURAL BIHAR IN THE WAKE OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Sponsor/s: IGC and Monash University

Project Director/s: Gaurav Dutt, Monash University

Co-Project Directors: Dr. Sunil Mishra and Dr. Swati Dutta

The objective of the study was to generate rapid survey-based information to assess both the differentiated economic impact of the pandemic as well as support received by rural households in Bihar. The information was also gathered with a view to anticipating implementation challenges and potential means of incentivizing households for /future

initiatives such as a prospective mass vaccination campaign once a vaccine for Covid-19 becomes available.

Primary data was collected through phone interviews from a sample of about 1300 rural households in seven districts of Bihar focusing on two key areas: (i) impact of the pandemic on livelihoods since the lockdown, and (ii) support received by households from government and non-government sources. The chosen sample made use of past surveys conducted by the Institute of Human Development (IHD) with these households, most recently in 2016-17. The sample followed a stratified random sample design with stratification based on cluster analysis of districts at different levels of development to ensure representativeness at the state level. The gathered data was analysed for differentiated impact across households through multiple channels while also documenting the actual reach of a variety of support and relief measures. The analysis also made use of baseline data for these households from the 2016-17 survey.

Findings and Recommendations

- The livelihood impact of Covid-19 was pervasive. 94% of households experienced at least some impact on their livelihoods
- The impact occurred through multiple sources of livelihood. The study distinguished six main livelihood sources: self-employment in agriculture, self-employment in animal husbandry, self-employment in non-agriculture, regular wage/salaried work, casual labour (local), and migrant labour. Rural households, on average, were engaged in two of the six types of activities; more than two-thirds are engaged in two or more types of activity. For 45% of households, all sources of livelihood were impacted.
- The impact nearly always involved the main source of livelihood. The main source of income was affected for nine out of every ten households.
- The most widely affected livelihood activities were casual and migrant labour. There were multiple channels of the prolonged impact on migrant workers.
- Casual employment was hit hard. On average, workers engaged in casual labour lost about 9 days of work per month since Corona.
- Regular government salaried jobs remained protected, but less than 4% of rural households had a member working in a government salaried job. By contrast, private sector jobs were less protected. About one-fifth of households with a regular salaried job in the private sector experienced job losses.
- There is evidence of greater intensity of impact for SC-ST and low-income groups. While less than 7% of SC-ST households had either no impact or impacts limited to subsidiary income sources only, this proportion was about 16% for Upper Caste households.
- Households also experienced a range of other impacts on health, nutrition and education. About 28% of households with children under 24 months missed their children's immunization since Corona, while 41% of households with pregnant or

lactating women reported being unable to avail of the ante and post-natal checkups since Corona.

- As against the pervasiveness and breadth of the impact of the pandemic, the amount of support received by households from the government was limited in several ways:
 - A significant fraction of households were excluded for lack of eligibility.
 - Some received nothing despite being eligible.
 - Among those who received something, most received less than the announced amount.
 - There is some evidence of displacement of regular PDS rations by free food rations.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IN URBAN AREAS: A STUDY OF DELHI SLUMS

Sponsor/s: ICSSR

Project Director/s: Dr. Sarthi Acharya

Co-PI: Dr. Sunil Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta and Mr. Vikas Dubey

This study aimed to highlight the barriers that households face in terms of different components of WASH. It identified WASH practiced by various segments of the population (like casual wage earners and migrant workers, among others) during COVID-19.

The study used a mixed-method approach. Primary data were collected from a sample of 507 households from 12 slums of Delhi. Other than the household survey, five focused groups discussions were conducted in each slum for a general understanding of the impact of COVID and its implications on WASH. Hence, a total of 60 Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in 12 slums in addition to the household interviews.

Main Findings of the study include:

- *Impact on water:* There is variation in terms of adequacy of water across the occupational class. Among casual and self-employed households water adequacy reduced during the COVID time, mainly due to the presence of more people in the households as the many casual workers and self-employed workers lost jobs and had to sit at home. In contrast, most regular employees reported no change in this regard. As a result of the frequent use of contaminated water, most of the households faced several water-borne diseases during the COVID period. The prevalence of morbidity was the highest among the casual, wage-dependent households
- *Impact on Garbage Collection:* Collecting and disposing garbage is affected by how much educated s/he is, household/social group s/he belongs to, and external intervention. Results also show that putting the garbage in the community dustbin or community van mostly depends on education and slum profile.
- *Impact on Sanitation Facility:* Field findings reveal that there is an increase in usage of personal toilets and a corresponding decline in the extent of the usage of community toilets during covid.

- *Impact on Menstruation Hygiene:* The common problem that was characteristic of each slum during the COVID period was the non-availability of sanitary pads, an item of utmost importance for women's hygiene. Also, during the initial phases of the lockdown, there was a shortage of supply of sanitary napkins in the medical stores as the stores themselves faced supply shortages. This forces the households to use unhygienic/ old aged cloth to manage their menstruation hygiene – a source of another kind of disease.
- *Impact on Hand washing:* There is an increase in the frequency of handwashing in the post-COVID period. Next, the proportion of households that used soap with water was least for casual workers and petty self-employed households in the post-COVID period, possibly due to unaffordability of soaps by the casual and petty self-employed households (resulting from job/income loss).
- *Policy Implications:* Community-level development is needed to monitor the WASH and hygiene practices and motivate themselves for collective initiatives to improve the WASH services within the community. Community self-help groups can play an important role to develop strong group mechanisms which can influence the household's WASH practices.

THEME: EDUCATION AND CAPABILITIES

- STUDY ON STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION TO WORK TRANSITION LANDSCAPE IN INDIA
- BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, PRINCIPALS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS OF EDMC AND NDMC

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

Sponsor/s: UNDP

Project Director/s: Dr. Balwant Mehta Co-Project Director: Prof. Tanuka Endow Senior

Researchers: Prof. I C Awasthi and Dr. Deeksha Tayal

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

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

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

The future strategy should be:

- i) Educate and provide market relevant skills the youth in Group I states, in particular, so that they are employable in the coming years. Education at the foundational level till at least Secondary and preferably till Higher Secondary is important before proceeding on the skilling or higher education trajectory. Investment in access to quality education is thus a high priority.
- ii) The Group I states have low urbanisation rates. This means that the young entrants in the job market will be overwhelmingly from rural areas. Given that the good

educational institutions and skilling institutions are concentrated in the urban centres, there is thus a need to invest in quality upgradation of existing education infrastructure in the rural parts of the states, along with investment in setting up skill development facilities in the same. The success of skill training schemes was compromised in the recent past due to unavailability of local jobs and employment opportunities for trainees. Because of unsustainable remuneration trainees left their jobs placed at other districts/states. In particular, women always prefer the jobs locally. In this context, the locally relevant skill training and encouragement of self-employment is more important in rural areas.

- iii) Already there is significant creation of short-term standardized skilling capacity through Centre Accreditation and Affiliation portal – SMART (Skill management and Accreditation of Training Centres). These initiatives will have to be taken to the rural areas with sufficient dissemination of information of skill training and opportunities.
- iv) There should be emphasis on having accreditation systems in place in these states, including in the rural areas. The MSDE has already on the anvil a plan to set up 500 skills hubs and labs in government schools.
- v) Introduction of such skill hubs in schools needs to be supplemented with career counselling initiatives at the school level, in order for students to find better stratified tracks from education to the world of work.
- vi) The Group II states will have proportionately more aging population in the future, so demand for geriatric support services and associated other medical services is expected to increase in these states. Focus can be trained on skilling the youth in these states as well as those in the Group I states in the related segments of healthcare.
- vii) We have seen that Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh are large states which have relatively high female WPR for youth and also relatively low NEET share for the female youth. This helps Chhattisgarh attain a better ranking for Female SWTI vis-à-vis the overall SWTI ranking. For HP, it remains high across overall SWTI and Female SWTI. Both Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh have high shares of youth employment in agriculture. Given the relatively low productivity in this sector, the entrepreneurship route can be encouraged for women in these states (and others).
- viii) The participation of private sector/industry for promoting the school to work transition cannot be over-emphasized. They can contribute through their CSR initiatives by providing required skills and employment opportunities particularly young women and youth from rural and other disadvantages groups.

The present study has highlighted the lack of reliable data for employment, in particular, given the overwhelmingly informal nature of employment in India. The detailed state-level exercise carried out in this study provides a lucid picture regarding the difference in the ability of the youth in various states to transit from education to decent employment. Such exercises can be conducted in greater details at the district-level which will provide far greater insight into the SWT process and provide policy directions for harnessing the huge human resources that are going to be available in the coming years. The methodology used can be used periodically and be used to produce informed policy discourse on inter-temporal and inter- state/inter- district trends.

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

Sponsor/s: Tech Mahindra Foundation

Project Director/s: Prof. Tanuka

Endow

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

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

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

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

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

THEME: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE MODELS OF FINANCING AND DELIVERY OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN URBAN AREAS: A FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE MODELS OF FINANCING AND DELIVERY OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN URBAN AREAS: A FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

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

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Charu Garg

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

The study aimed to collate different types of primary care models or practices currently providing care to the people in urban areas besides focusing on prevention, diagnostics and drugs. The study also aimed to identify the strengths and limitations of the available infrastructure; organization and governance pattern; types and quantum of services provided; quality of services provided; Number and types of human resources involved and their reimbursement methods, monitoring and evaluation system. Beneficiaries registered or seeking care from these different providers/ practices were also identified. The study developed a framework for Public Private Partnership primary care models to improve access and affordability to population at minimum costs to the government.

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

The study analyzed available infrastructure; organization and governance; types, quantum and quality of services; human resources and their reimbursement methods; monitoring and evaluation; and financing of services using secondary data. Primary surveys of public and private facilities/providers and users visiting the facilities were conducted to analyze attributes of primary healthcare such as comprehensiveness, completeness, continuity and financing. Top down costing method was employed to estimate the costs per outpatient visit in different types of government and private facilities using secondary data. Suggestions were explored for possible 14 avenues of collaboration between the public and private sector to increase service coverage to all segments of the population.

Findings of the study:

- Demand side factors

In terms of choice of alternative healthcare facility, while most AAMC respondents reported that they would have used informal healthcare, most respondents at GP and MCDD would have used tertiary care facilities, implying that in absence of a well-functioning primary care facility the vulnerable population tends to use informal care and for the better-off population the burden of primary care shifts to tertiary facilities. The patients at AAMC however, established contact with the healthcare facility after considerable time lag of the onset of disease. The two most compelling reasons determining the choice of a facility were -the distance to the facility and availability of free drugs in the public sector, and faith on doctor and distance to the facility for private clinics. Most respondents made first contact with a facility for seeking curative care for a new health problem. Treatment of acute ailments and musculo-skeletal diseases were primary reasons for visiting the facility. Utilization for preventive care, family planning and routine check-up was negligible. Utilization for NCDs was low despite NCD comprising 46.6% of national disabilityadjusted-life-years (DALYs), and 55% in urban areas.

- Supply side factors

The availability of doctors per day was reported for an average of 5-8 hours. All respondents (both patients and providers) reported availability of curative services, drug dispensing and diagnostics. Preventive, rehabilitative and counselling services were reported to be absent in AAMC. Preventive care was reported to be available at MCDDs and GPs. In terms of physical access, patients could walk-in at all types of primary care facilities. However, prior appointment, telephonic consultation or home visit was possible only for GPs. AAMCs provided better physical access in terms distance to the facility and average waiting time. Patient load was almost half at AAMCs as compared to MCDDs leading to lower waiting times. GPs had even lower patient load than AAMCs, which is likely due to fee for service at these facilities. The patient load at MCDDs was the highest while the number of hours for which the doctors are available, was the lowest. In terms of financial burden, while most respondents reported free services for doctor consultation, drugs and lab tests at public facilities, about a quarter of the respondents at public facilities incurred OOP during the entire episode of the ailment for which they sought care. Average OOPE for the users who paid was INR 630 at AAMC, INR 1269 at GPs and INR 608 at MCDDs. Only 3% of all respondents incurred any expenditure on travelling to the facility used, indicating that they were using facilities close to home. Therefore, the distance to the facility is an important component of utilization and access to primary care and reduction in financial burden.

Longitudinality and continuity of care was missing at most public facilities. The doctors at public facilities were not familiar with patients' medical history, family background, occupation and any other problems. Patient records were not maintained making it difficult to track the progress and future prognosis of a patient's health. Private GPs performed better in these aspects. Diagnostic reports were maintained by the patients and

not by the facility or the doctor. Given poor education and living standard profile of users particularly at AAMC, it is essential for healthcare system to maintain patient's records. Reminders for follow-up treatment and preventive care like immunization and antenatal/postnatal care (ANC/PNC) were not sent by the facility to the patients, leading to poor adherence to medical care by patients.

Regarding structural quality of care, drugs were reported to be available most of the time; diagnostic equipment were working, and infrastructure seemed appropriate at the functional facilities that were surveyed. Some physicians in AAMC reported constraints in physical space. The behavior of doctors towards patients was reported to be usually satisfactory in AAMC and GPs but only sometimes in MCDDs. Hygienic practices like washing hands and using gloves were adhered to much better at GPs as compared to the public sector. No mechanism existed for feedback or grievance redressal in the private sector. In the public sector, while a grievance redressal mechanism existed, almost no facility reported receiving any complaints.

Recommendations of the study include:

- Compulsory enrollment, electronic patient records and financing of services
Costs can be brought down, and efficiency gains can be reaped in primary care delivery through compulsory enrolment of the population in dispensaries of their choice. These dispensaries can become the hub/gatekeepers for linkages with AAMCs, hospitals, diagnostics and drug facilities and civic bodies. Hospital should be used only for specialized care. 20 Electronic records of patients can be integrated with the National Digital Health Mission to maintain a repository of all primary care providers and population. This will permit tracking of health needs of the population and strengthening of the coordination of care and referral system. Financial burden of care may be mitigated either through government resources or insurance mechanisms to eliminate the need to pay at the point of service.
- Partnering with the private sector to overcome shortage in service delivery
The vast public primary care facilities could partner with the private sector which has a good supply of trained professionals with faith among users. The following models of public private partnerships (PPP) can be developed to improve public sector utilization of primary care and reduce financial burden in a cost-effective manner:
 - 1 Expand strategic purchasing from private sector for health personnel; diagnostic tests; drugs and medical equipment; and maintenance and upkeep of facilities.
 - 2 The non- functional dispensaries can be contracted out to a formally organized group of doctors and paramedics in the private sector and financed through public resources based on certain performance indicators for physicians, facilities and services.
 - 3 Primary care teams of multidisciplinary private providers could be organized to deliver primary care to a defined group of population without exclusions based on capacity to pay and pre-existing conditions. These organizations would act like

hubs/ gatekeepers with linkages to the National Digital Health Mission. They could be either be financed through public resources based on monitored parameters of physicians, facilities and services performance. or through a set -up of public or private insurance Proper accreditation, monitoring of the quality of care and rating of the private providers considering user feedback are essential for the success of these collaborations.

- Performance indicators and physician reimbursement Physician reimbursements could be made based on performance indicators such as number of patient visits for preventive and curative care, rational referral and tests prescribed, catchment population for delivery of community health, patient satisfaction, and quality of infrastructure. Performance linked monetary incentives could be given to encourage community engagement, 21 preventive, promotive and chronic care, and tending to vulnerable and complex patients. A combination of capitation basis, fee for service per visit, or salaries may be used for this purpose.
- Strengthening Human Resources for Primary Care
Human resources in primary care need to be strengthened by introducing family physician/ primary care as a specialty in the medical school curriculum. The AYUSH doctors can also be encouraged to acquire specialization in family medicine.

THEME: SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

- SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN UTTAR PRADESH'
- FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND – 2021
- ASSESSING IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING (CBM)
- COMPREHENSIVE DIGITISED SURVEY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN BEGGING IN DELHI
- SCHEDULED TRIBE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN UTTAR PRADESH' AND PREPARATION OF 'DRAFT RESEARCH TOOLS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY FOR GIG AND PLATFORM WORKERS'

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organisation

Project Directors: Prof. Alok N. Sharma and Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta

Research Team: Mr. Vikas Dubey and Mr. Subodh Kumar

Key objectives of the study for Unorganised Sector in Uttar Pradesh include:

- Understand the status of social security for unorganised sector (workers and enterprises) in rural and urban areas.
- Assessment the level of awareness and access to government social security and welfare schemes for unorganised sector workers.
- Identify the challenges and requirements of unorganised sector workers and enterprises towards strengthening of social security in the state.
- *As a first step towards the above objectives, the present assignment will be to conduct a survey of about 4000 workers and 480 enterprises in unorganized sector across the four regions of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The survey will be of non-agricultural workers and enterprises.*

The study was based on survey of representative sample of non-agricultural workers and enterprises. The workers and enterprises were selected through a scientific random sampling procedure. For the selection of workers as well as enterprises, a multi-stage stratified sampling procedure was adopted.

FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND – 2021

Sponsor/s: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development

Research Project Director/s: Prof. Alok N. Sharma

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

IGIDR and the System of Promoting Appropriate National Dynamism for Agriculture and Nutrition (SPANDAN) India, undertook a project to support innovative research on the broad areas covered under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals-2 (SDG-2 Zero Hunger). One part of this project involved supporting short studies.

This study has used disaggregate-level data to examine the extent and dimensions of food security at the district level in Jharkhand using various indicators from secondary data sources. The Food Security Index (FSI) has been computed through a composite of its main dimensions i.e., Food Availability Index, Access to Food Index, and Food Utilisation Index.

The findings from this study revealed that there are large inter-district inequalities across all the three dimensions of food security, i.e., availability, accessibility, and utilization, and

such disparities are also visible in case of food security outcomes. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has also been computed for rural Jharkhand for 2019-2021 to map the status of the districts and to analyse its relationship with FSI and Food Security Outcome (FSO).

Policy implications of the study:

- Overall, the policy focusses the state should be to expand availability of food through better irrigation facilities in this otherwise rainfed region which suffers from high rainfall variability year-on-year, increasing access to food through provision of employment opportunities in non-farm sector which in turn will better the economic dependency ratio, increase the casual wages which will eventually augment the MPCE.
- The focus should also be on improving the utilization or absorption of food through enhancing the provision of basic health infrastructure, safe drinking water, and access to improved toilet facilities which will reduce the prevalence of diseases like diarrhoea.
- Improvement of female literacy rates is crucial for the entire region which will go a long way in enriching the households' nutritional intakes owing to better exposure and knowledge about healthy diet, sanitation and hygiene practices, and health behaviour. It can also improve the purchasing power of the household and in turn enhance their MPCE. Literacy and adult literacy programmes should be undertaken in priority districts to begin with.

Some important policy measures are as follows:

- Reduce the Impact of Rainfall Variability
- Diversification of Crops, Food Basket, and Promotion of Kitchen Gardens
- Provision of Employment and Investment in Non-Farm Sectors
- Promotion of Millets
- Promote Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

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

Sponsor/s: UNICEF

Project Director: Dr. Tanuka Endow

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

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

- Generate evidence and a quick analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the vulnerable population about a broad range of issues, including the impact on livelihoods, access to essential goods and basic services, awareness about critical health and hygiene issues, and receipt of and access to direct benefit

- transfers and services allied to social protection measures; and
- Provide evidence for policy making at the district and state levels to reduce the current and future risk of widened inequalities after the pandemic.

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

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

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

COMPREHENSIVE DIGITISED SURVEY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN BEGGING IN DELHI
Sponsor/s: Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Project Director/s: Prof. Alakh Sharma, Dr. Balwant Mehta, Ms. Priyanka Tyagi,
Dr. Aditi Madan

The survey aimed to provide a realistic estimate of beggars in various districts of NCT Delhi, to facilitate in formulation of policies and implementation plan of schemes or programme for rehabilitation of beggars in the state. A semi-structured questionnaire, consisting of closed and open-ended questions was developed to collect field-level information across the 11 districts of Delhi including North, North-East, North-West, West, South, South-West, South-East, New-Delhi, Central, Shahdara and East. To supplement field-level data, key informant interviews with stakeholders and case studies were also undertaken to understand the situation in-depth.

Main findings of the study include:

- Around, 20,719 people were found to be engaged in begging across 11 districts of Delhi. Out of the total, 53 per cent (10,987) were males, 46 per cent (9,541) were females, and the remaining 1 per cent (191) were transgenders.
- They were found highly concentrated at religious places, streets or footpaths, traffic signals and market areas.
- Majority of them were illiterate (70 per cent), followed by up to primary level (22 per

cent) and secondary and above level of education (8 per cent).

- They were mainly engaged in the act of begging as (i) part-timer (20 per cent), (ii) physically disabled (13 per cent), (iii) hereditary (11 per cent), (iv) casual (11 per cent), (v) temporary unemployed (11 per cent) and (vi) child/ juvenile (8 per cent), (vii) destitute (6 per cent), (viii) babies in arms (5 per cent) and (ix) religious mendicants (5 per cent).

- Around 67 per cent were migrants mainly from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

- Over half (55 per cent) of them were homeless or shelter-less, while the rest (45 per cent) resided either in slums or Jhuggi Jhopdi (JJ) Colony.

- More than half (52 per cent) were 'new entrants', around 40 per cent were 'old timers', and 8 per cent were engaged in begging since birth.

- They were forced into begging largely due to poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, old age/disability/illness. In addition, some able-bodied people were involved in begging because of easy money.

- Several have lost their jobs or livelihood due to Covid-19 and forced into begging, in particular women involved in domestic work, temporary workers in hotel, drivers and security guards etc.

- Majority earned less than Rs. 200 per day (65 per cent), 23 per cent earned in the range of Rs. 200-500, and 12 per cent received alms in kind.

- One-fifth of them were engaged in some part-time work such as casual labourer in construction and factory, rag-picking, domestic help, petty business activities, street vendors, rickshaw pulling and some low paid temporary salaried job.

SCHEDULED TRIBE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

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

Project Director/s: Prof. Dev Nathan

Research Team: Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Dr. Shreerajan, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Dr. Bhim Reddy, Dr. Tanuka Endow, Dr. Tanushree Kundu, Dr. Prashant Kumar Arya and Dr. Deeksha Tayal

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

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

THEME: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

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

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

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

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

Research Team: Dr. I.C. Awasthi, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Dr. Swati Dutta, Mr. Vikas Dubey and Mr. Subodh Kumar

The objective of the survey was to prepare current State/District-wise Poverty Estimates and Social Monitoring Indicators, to attain the sustainable development goals. The district wise estimates on poverty cover estimates on some social issues like health, education, women and child welfare. The district wise analysis can give a bird's eye view to various indicators related to Poverty and Social Monitoring, which will be highly beneficial for the state in focusing on the mistreated aspects and get fresh estimates to attain the sustainable development goals. Study was based on Primary survey of all 13 districts in the state.

The primary survey was conducted in all the 13 districts (both rural and urban areas) in the state. The quantitative data for the study was collected from a representative In all, 6,152 households was the total sample size with the break-up of 4,312 households for rural areas and 1,840 households for urban areas of the state, roughly in the ratio of 70 percent: 30 percent as per rural and urban population of the state as per the 2011 census. Sample of households carefully and scientifically drawn by adopting stratified multi-stage sampling design.

Findings and Recommendations of the study include:

- Demographic Profile of the Households -General caste is found to be the predominant community (43% of all households) in the state. Self-employment in agriculture and casual labour in non-agriculture are the two main sources of income of the households. Illiteracy is low at 16 percent of the population (7 years and above). Close to half (48 percent) of the population (age 15 years and above) are employed and 6 percent are unemployed in the state and the remaining 46 percent of the population are out of labour force. Nearly 58 percent of households of Uttarakhand are 'landless' i.e. they were not possessing any land for agricultural use.
- Education Profile of the State- In Uttarakhand less than one-third of the children of 3-6 years of age attend a pre-school. Close to half (48.0 percent) of the children are going to AWC for pre-school with relatively more boys attending the private institutions than girls. Majority of the children in the hill areas are enrolled in AWC (61 percent) as compared to plain areas (38 percent). The rural-urban disparity in education expenditure is quite significant.
- Health Profile of the State- Households in Uttarakhand rely more on private health care facilities for both short term illness and hospitalization as compared to government health care facilities except for households belonging to scheduled tribe communities for whom government hospitals are the most preferred option for hospitalization.
- Household Consumer Expenditure and Estimates of Poverty- There is significant gap in average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) between rural-urban, hills-plains, and across the social groups and districts. In addition, the average expenditure on food items in rural and hilly areas was higher than urban and plains.

The proportion of people living below the poverty line is estimated to be around 9.4% in the state with 10.9% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas. Across the districts, the poverty was higher in most of the hilly districts and lower in plains.

- From policy point of view, it is therefore necessary to strengthen the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes. In the hills districts, a large proportion of people do not have any regular source of employment and they are engaged mostly in less productive agriculture and other non-farm activities. There is a need for suitable policy initiatives to bridge the disadvantages and unbalanced development faced by the hill districts in the state.

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

Sponsor/s: IGC

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

Research Team: Dr. Aditi Madan, Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Mr. Vikas Dubey and Mr. B.K.N. Singh

The study explored the impact of the lockdown on various aspects of food security i.e., availability, access, utilisation and stability. More specifically, the study looked at the impact on consumption patterns, dietary diversity and food-frequency in rural households in Bihar and the effectiveness of food-related public programmes during the crisis. Primary data was collected through telephonic interviews with a sample of 944 rural households including 5611 household members between November to February 2021 in 12 villages spread across three distinct regions of Bihar: North Bihar, Central Bihar, and South Bihar, with two districts (four villages) taken from each region. The baseline data for the study was a survey conducted by the Principal Investigator in rural Bihar during 2016-17 (funded by IFPRI). Information was collected from the same set of households that were surveyed earlier by the Institute for Human Development in 2016.

Main Findings of the study include:

- The results show that between 2016 and 2021 there is a reallocation of household's total expenditure from non-food items to food items.
- Except for food groups such as cereals, oils and spices, consumption, there has been a drastic reduction in household consumption of food items.
- Between the pandemic and 2016, there is a decline in the diversified food group consumption and food security as measured by the dietary diversity score, food frequency score, and household food insecurity experience scale.
- Ordered probit model suggests that household's education with higher secondary and above, salaried member tends to have higher dietary diversity. On the other hand, results from the Bivariate probit model implies that ownership of livestock, higher secondary and above level of education, and salaried households are the main drivers of the households to transit from food insecure to food security.
- There is a need to improve government policy to intervene the household dietary diversity to maintain the basic nutrition during pandemic time with a proper understanding of the need of the affected households in the targeted area.

THEME: DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

- MONITORING & EVALUATION; IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SOCIAL AUDIT UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NMDC)
- REGULAR MONITORING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2021-22 PHASE-I
- SPECIAL MONITORING (PHASE- I) OF MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA & PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA (GRAMIN) (PMAY-G)
- INQUIRY INTO COMPLAINT OF IRREGULARITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGA, PMAY-G AND PMGSY IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL
- SPECIAL MONITORING OF MGNREGA & PMAY-G (PHASE-II)
- SPECIAL MONITORING OF MGNREGA & PMAY-G (PHASE-III)

MONITORING & EVALUATION; IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SOCIAL AUDIT UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NMDC)

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

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

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

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

1) Impact Assessment of NMDC CSR Initiatives

The Impact Assessment exercise with regard to CSR initiatives of NMDC was with the objectives of:

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

Coverage: Most of the CSR initiatives are undertaken by NMDC in six aspirational districts in Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kondagaon, Narayanpur and Sukma) and in Karnataka (Bellary) and Madhya Pradesh (Panna). These initiatives were categorised under the following 12 Focus Areas: health services; educational support; infrastructure; solar electrification; farmers' welfare; sports; drinking water; environment; skill development; culture and heritage; flood and natural calamities and miscellaneous. The study used mixed methods, and drew upon data collected through a combination of primary survey, in-depth interviews, case studies and focus group discussions.

2) Social Audit of NMDC CSR Initiatives

The study covered the aspects mentioned below:

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

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

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

EMPANELMENT WITH MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Project Director/s: Sunil Kr. Mishra

Institute for Human Development (IHD), is empaneled as an institutional National Level Monitor (NLM)/ National Level Field Verification Agency (NLFVA) with three ministries, namely (i) Ministry of Rural Development, (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and (iii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The institute undertakes regular monitoring of various schemes and programmes implemented by the ministries along with field verifications, as deputed. It further also conducts verification of complaints/enquires related to any scheme/programme of serious nature. Some of the schemes/programmes monitored are (i) MNREGS, (ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), (iii) PMGSY, (iv) Basic verification of Panchayat in the month of January 2018 to March 2018, (v) field verification of the Panchayats under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar and Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar, etc. Further, the institute collects quantitative and qualitative data both at household level and village level through a structured questionnaire/survey. This data 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:

REGULAR MONITORING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2021-22 PHASE-I

Haryana Districts: Faridabad, Mahendragarh, Palwal, Rewari

Manipur Districts: Imphal East, Imphal West

SPECIAL MONITORING (PHASE- I) OF MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA & PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA (Gramin) (PMAY-G)

Odisha: Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts

INQUIRY INTO COMPLAINT OF IRREGULARITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGA, PMAY-G AND PMGSY IN VARIOUS

West Bengal: Dakshin Dinajpur

SPECIAL MONITORING OF MGNREGA & PMAY-G (PHASE-II)

West Bengal: Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC), Kalimpong, Siliguri Mahakuma Parisad

SPECIAL MONITORING OF MGNREGA & PMAY-G (PHASE-III)

Uttar Pradesh: Chandauli, Mirzapur



ONGOING PROJECTS

2021-22

THEME: GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

- DELHI VISION 2030
- MIGRATION AMONG THE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF RAJASTHAN: DYNAMICS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
- INEQUALITREES - A NOVEL LOOK AT SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES AND INTERGRATED DATA SOURCES
- STUDY ON EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND LABOUR STANDARDS IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR IN INDIA
- IMPACT OF POVERTY AND PANDEMIC ON WASH PRACTICES IN URBAN INDIA AND ADDING AN EXTRA OBJECTIVE ABOUT HESITATION IN VACCINATION DURING PREGNANCY

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

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

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 INTEGRATED DATA SOURCES

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

Project Director/s: Prof. Ravi Srivastava and Dr. Bhim Reddy

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 India, 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
2. Decomposition of Inequality of Opportunity in India: An Application of Data-Driven Approach by Balwant Singh Mehta, Siddharth Dhote and Ravi Srivastava (This has been submitted for publication in the Journal – “World Development Initiatives”)
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
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

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

Sponsor/s: Azim Premji University

Project Director/s: Prof. Ravi Srivastava

Research Team: Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra

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

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

- (a) Where (industries/regions) recent increases in EPFO enrolments taken place
- (b) Features of regularity /temporary nature of employment of workers registered for EPFO

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

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

Some of the findings of the study are given below:

- The NSSO estimates suggest that workers eligible for provident fund benefits (EPF and non-EPF) increased from 29.6 million in 2004-05 to 34.4 million in 2011-12 and further to 44 million in 2017-18. Among the wage employed in the non-agricultural sector, the percentage of workers with eligibility to an provident fund benefit increased from 14.86 percent in 2004-05 to 15.31 percent in 2011-12 and to 19.80 percent in 2017-18.
- The NSS Enterprise surveys also show that the number of unincorporated enterprises registered with the EPFO increased from 72,974 in 2011-12 to 91,159 in 2017-18. The number of workers in these enterprises increased from 1.4 million

to 1.85 million. These figures pertain only to a segment of enterprises and can be seen to portray a trend in EPF registrations.

- Spatially, the NSS Employment Surveys show that the highest contribution to increased provident fund registrations were in Tamil Nadu (18.37 %), Maharashtra (17.96%), AP and Telangana (10.94 %), Karnataka (7.52 %), and Uttar Pradesh (7.32%).
- Combining the NSSO data with the EPFO data, the picture that emerges is that the main increase in enrolments has come in real estate and construction, manufacturing, services and trade, principally through contracting entities. The research team is currently working on a paper which analyses the trends and patterns in informal employment in India based on NSSO Employment-Unemployment Surveys and the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18.

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

Despite the progress in access to water and sanitation, there are existing inequalities in access to improved water supply and sanitation between rich and poor, between rural and urban areas and between men and women affecting the overall health of the poor. Additionally, women and girls are affected disproportionately by poor access. Further, urban poverty and life in slums significantly impacts the ability of women and girls to effectively manage menstruation due to lack of access to WASH facilities. A number of existing studies have established a link that access to improved water and sanitation is associated with lower mortality and a lower risk of diseases.

The study will be 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 will be 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.

As part of the study, two chapters have been completed including Chapter 1 on Introduction and Chapter 2 on Literature Review. As part of the first six months, following activities were undertaken:

- 1) In-depth literature review using journal articles, government datasets and reports, working papers, policy brief books, reports of NGOs/INGOs, and other relevant material.
- 2) Development of list of indicators used in previous studies
- 3) Identification of stakeholders/officials for interview
- 4) Development of draft tools for data collection

THEME: EDUCATION AND CAPABILITIES

- IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR
- POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRIVATISATION AND REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA
- COVID 19 IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES ESPECIALLY SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES OF JHARKHAND AND HARYANA

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:** Professor Alakh N. Sharma

The project aims to understand the governance of education at different levels of administration and institutions such as schools, colleges and universities in Bihar; assess the quality by some measurable yardsticks such as employees and students' satisfaction and understand factors determining quality and suggest measures for effective governance and sound financial system for improving quality of education in the state. The study extensively uses the secondary data and information from various sources such as NUEPA, UGC and Government of Bihar. It also looks into the various Committee Reports, either independent or those from the Government. However, the most important source of information and data are being based on primary study.

A workshop and few consultative meetings were organised in August 2017 to elicit views and perspectives of the various stakeholders at various levels. The inputs from these workshops and consultations will provide both perspectives of the issues as well as possible agenda for action. To understand the internal dynamics of the failure of governance and downfall in the quality of education several case studies are being conducted in various schools and colleges. The survey for the study is presently being undertaken.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRIVATISATION AND REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Sponsor/s: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
Project Director/s: Prof. Ravi Srivastava

The study examines the nature of regulatory institutions, their composition, goals and rules and their linkage with the private sector in higher education to see what changes can be suggested in order to improve the higher education environment in the country. The study takes a political economy approach to analyse privatization of higher education and its regulation in India. This involves examining how political institutions and economic systems influence each other. It deals with the role of the government(s) and /or power relationships in resource allocation /investment in higher education, and the consequent impact of such investment.

The study focuses on following research questions:

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

In its first phase, the study analyses existing data sources (NSSO, All India Higher Education Survey, UGC, MHRD, AICTE) to build profile of privatization of education in the country. In the next phase, the research will carry out an intensive study of three study states and the main national level regulatory institutions. States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have been taken up for the intensive study. The field study is based on extensive informant and stakeholder interviews, both semi structured and structured. The secondary data is being analysed using statistical packages and the primary data by using descriptive statistics to uncover the patterns and impact of privatization across different types of institutions. A detailed report is the expected outcome of the study.

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

The study aims 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 attempts to examine whether the digital divide has contributed towards deepening educational inequality among students.

This study will be based on primary as well as secondary data. The secondary data will be collected and analysed from different sources such as national level surveys, NSSO, and ASER and UDISE+; and other literature. States have been selected on the basis of levels of development, namely one developed state and one relatively backward state, given that both states have a sizeable population of vulnerable communities such as SCs and/or STs. In this process, two states, i.e. Haryana and Jharkhand are selected. Only the rural areas of the districts in Haryana and Jharkhand were sampled in the present study.

The districts from Jharkhand, where the presence of tribal population is high, will be selected by taking into consideration ST concentration in rural areas (high, medium and low), and ensuring a reasonable presence of the SC population as well. In the state of Haryana, the selection of districts was based on the concentration of SC population in rural areas (high, medium and low), following which three districts will be selected randomly from the list of districts having high, medium and low concentration. Two blocks were selected randomly from each district on the basis of SC/ST concentration; one with high SC/ST concentration and the other from the remaining blocks. A sample of 3 villages from each block were selected on the basis of SC/ST concentration. The selection of households having children of school-going age (6-16) were done after the detailed listing exercise.

Taking 36 households per village, the total sample households in each state was approximately 648, making a total sample of 1,296 households/children for the entire study across two states. Only the rural areas of the districts were sampled. Currently, the primary survey is over and data is being analysed. A detailed report is the expected outcome of the study.

THEME: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN BIHAR: A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE OF RESOURCE UTILISATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY
- MAPPING THE CONTOURS AND INCREASE IN ICDS IN 21ST CENTURY INDIA & ASSESSING PERFORMANCE IN JHARKHAND

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

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

Principal Researcher/s: Dr. Suparna Pal

This study has been an endeavour to examine the effectiveness of public health resources as well as the efficiency of the public health providers at different facility level. The study has been being conducted in Bihar which is an Empowered Action Group (EAG) state however; it is lagging behind in terms of health status indicators like maternal mortality, child mortality, institutional delivery etc. It explores whether the functioning of the public health care system is leading to the poor health status.

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify the drawbacks in the existing system which prevents proper and efficient utilization of the public money
- To examine the resource flow from the perspective of efficient allocation and its utilization. It covered the health facilities at different level and examined their performance
- To come up with measuring scale for the health service providing units at different level

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

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 will analyse the performance of the states across various indicators of ICDS and the causality of their respective performances. It will specifically analyse the performance of ICDS in the poor and tribal state of Jharkhand. The study will also analyse the recently released facts from NFHS 4 & NFHS 5 which shows some worrisome trends on child development including nutrition and maternal care.

THEME: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

- PROJECT SVRI – ALCOHOL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: AN ASSESSMENT OF LIQUOR BAN IN BIHAR
- TOWARDS CARE WORK AND CARE JOBS FOR THE FUTURE OF DECENT WORK IN INDIA: ASSESSING THE COVERAGE GAP OF CARE SERVICE PROVISIONS IN INDIA

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

The broad objective of this study is to explore the nature and extent of violence against women in poor households in urban Bihar. It seeks to examine if and to what extent alcohol prohibition in Bihar has actually reduced intimate partner violence in the state, and has contributed to the household economy and the general wellbeing of the poor people.

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

List of activities being undertaken currently include review of literature, analysis of secondary data; authoring a blog using secondary data; qualitative instruments and collection of qualitative primary field data; developing a questionnaire for household survey; preparation of annual report submitted to SVRI-WBG. A detailed report, two articles, and four blogs is the expected outcome of the study.

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

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organisation

Project Director/s: Dr. Aasha Kapur Mehta

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

The study focuses on the care economy of India with specific stress on All India and its capital city of Delhi. It aims to provide a framework supported by data-based evidence for developing a strategy towards budget planning of investment in the care economy of India. The project focuses on education and health sectors of the care economy.

As outcome of the study 4 papers have been prepared and submitted. Presentations have been made at Niti Aayog.

THEME: SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

- CASTE IN URBAN INDIA: MANIFESTATION AND INEQUALITIES
- ASSESSMENT OF STANDARD OF LIVING OF TANA BHAGAT COMMUNITY OF JHARKHAND WITH MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY APPROACH
- 3RD DELHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (DHDR)
- FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS IN JHARKHAND
- POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL BIHAR
- NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFP) AND MARKETING LINKAGES
- FOOD SECURITY ATLAS IN RURAL JHARKHAND
- SCHEDULED TRIBE COMPONENT (STC) OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES
- PREPARATION OF REPORT ON SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INFORMAL WORKERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

CASTE IN URBAN INDIA: MANIFESTATION AND INEQUALITIES

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

Principal Investigator/s: Dr. Bhim Reddy

This project sought to study the contemporary meanings and manifestations of caste in cities. It examined the manner in which caste expresses and reproduces itself in urban settings. It focused 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 were both gathered and studied. Literature both in western as well as in Indian context related to issues such as contemporary caste; spatial segregation and other inequalities in cities, and social and cultural capital 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 was undertaken and documented caste and related indicators and similarly, for Delhi, the Times of India for the year 2015 was analysed. This study adopted a mixed method approach for collecting data. Therefore, both surveys and interviews were conducted in two cities as tools of data collection.

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, Swati Dutta, Dr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. B.K.N. Singh

This study tried to analyse the poverty and livelihood of Tana Bhagat community in five Districts of Jharkhand. In this background 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 the study calculate the multidimensional poverty index among ST and Non-ST population at district level for the state Jharkhand. The MPI will be calculated based on OPHI methodology.

The study used 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 included 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 was developed to cover the three dimensions like education, health and economic dimensions. In each dimension, the selected indicators were captured in this module.

Apart from the quantitative data, some in-depth investigations were 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.

As mentioned in the TOR, the total number of households belonging to Tana Bhagat community was 3727 spreads over 8 districts of Jharkhand. The study proposed to take 15% of total households i.e. 560 households will be interviewed. Five districts out of eight districts having higher concentration of Tana Bhagat community will be selected for a detailed inquiry. In the first stage, the districts having more than 200 households belonging to Tana Bhagat community were selected. Five districts out of 8 districts i.e. Gumla, Ranchi, Latehar, Lohardaga and Chatra were having 200 or more households belonging to Tana Bhagat community. A total of 560 households (15% of total households belong to Tana Bhagat community) were selected to be distributed among the five districts proportionately. The sample households varied between highest of 174 from Gumla district to lowest 33 from Chatra district.

3RD DELHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (DHDR)

Sponsor/s: Planning Department, Government of NCT of Delhi
Project Director/s: Prof. Sarthi Acharya

Research Team: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Dr. Shipra Maitra, Dr. Sarthi Acharya, Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta, Prof. Tanuka Endow, Dr. Deeksha Tayal, Dr. Swati Dutta and Mr. Vikas Dubey

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AMONG TRIBALS IN JHARKHAND

Sponsor/s: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India
Project Director/s: Dr. Shreeranjana

Research Team: Dr. Sunil Kr. Mishra, Dr. Swati Dutta

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

- To assess awareness and adoption of appropriate dietary diversity practices by tribal population including women;
- To understand the causes of childhood under nutrition due to collective care failure in tribal region;
- To study the infant and young child feeding practices of children in terms of time of initiation of breastfeeding, complementary feeding, frequency, as well as assessment of dietary diversity
- To understand the access of local available food in the regular diet of the tribal people and the role of penetration of market in influencing the diet and habits of the tribals;
- To examine and analyze the coping mechanisms employed by food and nutrition

- insecure households facing food shortfalls or shocks
- To analyse the role of public safety net programme as well as entitlement of NFSAI in compensating the nutritional shortfall among tribal households;
- To identify local innovations and community-level strategies that have proved to be successful in reducing food and nutrition insecurity risks and vulnerability

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

POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY IN RURAL BIHAR

Sponsor/s: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research

Project Director/s: Prof. Alakh N. Sharma

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

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

NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFP) AND MARKETING LINKAGES

Sponsor/s: Ford Foundation, India

Project Director/s: Dr. Dev Nathan

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

Linking Community Organisations with Government Programmes to Intervene in Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Markets in Order to Reduce Agrarian Distress among Forest Dwellers in Jharkhand. The IHD NTFP 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.

Following are the objectives of the programme:

- To increase the prices of NTFP and thereby the incomes of the producer collectors;
- To promote women's empowerment by recognising the role of women in the collection of NTFP, and extending their role across household, community and market levels.

Expected outputs of the study include:

- Creation of CBOs and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of women NTFP collectors with and building their capacity to intervene in NTFP markets;
- Forging of partnerships between CBOs and government agencies;
- Implementation of effective marketing strategies by CBOs in conjunction with government agencies; and
- Greater women's empowerment within the household, community, and market by enabling them to augment and control their incomes from collection of NTFP.

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

The specific objectives of this study are:

- To explore the dimensions, indicators, approach and methods of measuring food security in terms of food availability, access and utilization.
- To analyze 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 in rural Jharkhand.
- To discuss different government programmes related to food and nutrition security in Jharkhand.
- To suggest policy interventions appropriate to improving food security for the food insecure regions in Jharkhand.

The study is primarily based on secondary information and data sources. Apposite literature surveys as well as past studies have been used to identify variables that are crucial to analyse various dimensions of food and nutrition security. The study has been limited to the district level of the state of Jharkhand. The district-level food and nutrition security variables relating to the three dimensions i.e. availability, access and utilization, for the state of Jharkhand has been collected and compiled from secondary sources like Census of India 2011 (Village Directory, Primary Census Abstract), PLFS, NSS (2018-19), Agricultural Census, National Family and Health Survey (2015-16 and 2019-21), data from Directorate of Economics and Statistics and, lastly, data gathered from the different government departments (both central and state). Also, data relating to different government programmes, e-MIS have been collected from

government portals. The programmes include Public Distribution System (PDS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rural Road Connectivity, and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme.

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 scope of this study will include investigating what is currently being achieved against the STC commitment and providing forward-looking recommendations on enhancing the efficiency in how STC funds are used. More broadly, the study will inform future legislative and bureaucratic policy reforms on STC.

The study will use a quantitative and a qualitative approach using administrative data, interviews, and surveys. First, the previous year's data from NITI Aayog and other central government ministries will be sought at the beginning of the study, with NCST's assistance. Particularly, scheme-wise data covering the last three years information on total budget allocation/expenditure, number of beneficiaries, number of ST beneficiaries, STC allocation/expenditure is essential to understand broader aspects of STC administration.

Further, based on the insights from the above exercise, the study team will carry out a ground study to understand how the programs with STC support are implemented. We propose to implement the ground study in Jharkhand (ST population is above country average of 8.6%) where we will choose one major scheme such as PMUY, RKVY, MUDRA etc. and will trace the process for recruitment and approval of ST applicants under the scheme in one major district in Jharkhand. The scheme and the district will be identified based on available data and interviews with government officials and demographic statistics. The survey will aim to cover about 400 persons. Feedback from NCST will also be sought before finalization of the scheme/district.

PREPARATION OF REPORT ON MEGHALAYA DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE

Sponsor/s: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

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

Preparation of the MDR2022 would include and highlight in the Report - Progress made during the last 5 decades; Description of policy approaches and strategies deployed; Lessons learnt; Challenges facing the State in future; Suggest Goals and vision, Strategies and way forward.

The report would be based on analysis of available data and other relevant sources and surveys /reports accepted or originated from the Government. An initial consultation

with the State Government regarding the contours and scope of the Report and later at the draft stage consultations with officials and other key stakeholders would be desirable process.

PREPARATION OF REPORT ON 'SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INFORMAL WORKERS IN UTTAR PRADESH'

Sponsor/s: International Labour Organisation

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

The study will understand the *need of social security* cover for unorganised sector workers, and designing policies and strategies.

Following are key objectives of the study:

- Understand the status of social security for unorganised sector (workers and enterprises) in rural and urban areas.
- Assessment of the level of awareness and access to government social security and welfare schemes for unorganised sector workers.
- Identify the challenges and requirements of unorganised sector workers and enterprises towards strengthening of social security in the state.

The analysis will be done after preparing a detail framework, and tabulation plan. Data analysis will be done in STATA, SPSS, and MS-Excel. In addition, the field notes collected by field supervisors in local language will be translated in English and also incorporated in the report. Some relevant secondary information from Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2019-20, and published report will be also used to introduce the context, and supplement the quantitative analysis.

VULNERABILITY AND FOOD INSECURITY MAPPING STUDY IN JHARKHAND

Sponsor/s: WELTHUNGERHILFE (WHH), GERMANY

Project Directors:

Team Members: Dr. Swati Dutta, Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra, Dr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. B.K.N. Singh

- To map the food and nutritional security indicators and identify malnutrition and hunger pockets in Jharkhand.
- Assess the status of SDGs pertaining to food and nutrition security in Jharkhand.
- Document the dietary habits, food and feeding practices especially for children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- 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. Analyse the extent of access, gaps and shortfalls of government programmes related to food and nutrition security, specifically in times of pandemic situation.

The study will be conducted based on the following three activities:

- (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

THEME: DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION

- EMPANELMENT WITH MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

EMPANELMENT WITH MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Project Director/s: Sunil Kr. Mishra

Institute for Human Development (IHD), is empaneled as an institutional National Level Monitor (NLM)/ National Level Field Verification Agency (NLFVA) with three ministries, namely (i) Ministry of Rural Development, (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and (iii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The institute undertakes regular monitoring of various schemes and programmes implemented by the ministries along with field verifications, as deputed. It further also conducts verification of complaints/enquires related to any scheme/programme of serious nature. Some of the schemes/programmes monitored are (i) MNREGS, (ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), (iii) PMGSY, (iv) Basic verification of Panchayat in the month of January 2018 to March 2018, (v) field verification of the Panchayats under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar and Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar, etc. Further, the institute collects quantitative and qualitative data both at household level and village level through a structured questionnaire/survey. This data 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, Imphal West	Ministry of Rural Development, GOI
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



**EVENTS
2021-22**

WEB CONFERENCES AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS

IMPACT OF CASH TRANSFERS AND RCTS BY SHALINI ROY (JUNE 2021)

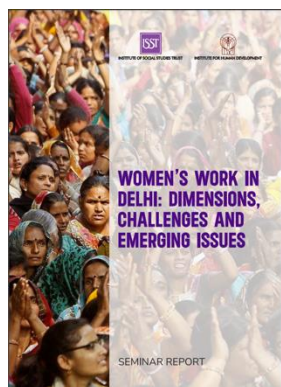
A large literature shows that cash and food transfers effectively reduce food insecurity in the short term. However, less is known about their effects on child nutrition, on women's sustained wellbeing, and on longer-term household poverty reduction. Moreover, little is known about the role of complementary programming in shaping these impacts. This presentation focuses on our study of a pilot program in Bangladesh – the Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI) – that provided cash or food transfers, with or without group-based nutrition behavior change communication (BCC), to women in poor rural households. Drawing on the randomized control trial design of the program, we study impacts of the different intervention arms on household poverty and women's experience of intimate partner violence (IPV) four years after the program ended, in addition to the intervention's primary outcome of child nutritional status during the program. Overall, findings show social protection was an effective platform to leverage improvements in a range of outcomes for households, women, and children. However, there are important differences in effects both during and after the program, depending on which type of transfer (cash or food transfers) was given and whether complementary programming (BCC or no BCC) was provided.



About the Speaker:

Shalini Roy is a Senior Research Fellow in the Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division (PHND) of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Her research focuses on households' economic behavior related to social protection, nutrition, agriculture, gender, and early childhood development. Much of her work is based on impact evaluations of development programming in these areas, with a particular interest in how programs both affect and are affected by intrahousehold dynamics. Her work spans South Asia (with a regional focus in Bangladesh), Africa, and Latin America. Recent research includes comparing impacts of food and cash transfers on food security, nutrition, gender dynamics, and early childhood development in Bangladesh and Uganda; evaluating impacts of large-scale cash transfer projects in Mali, Brazil, and Mexico; and assessing gender- and nutrition-related impacts of agricultural projects in Bangladesh. Shalini has been at IFPRI since 2009 and holds a Ph.D in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

WOMEN'S WORK IN DELHI: DIMENSIONS, CHALLENGES AND EMERGING ISSUES



A virtual seminar was organized by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) and Institute for Human Development (IHD) on Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues on 17-18th August 2021. The seminar aimed at understanding the multiple facets of 'women's' paid and unpaid work, gendered occupational segregation, lack of upward mobility within the existing patterns of work and social security benefits in the informal sectors of employment in India with a special reference to Delhi. The seminar focussed on the barriers to women's economic empowerment and offered concrete suggestions to address these by working towards engendering existing policies and programmes.

Women's participation in paid work, or their economic empowerment has been the focus of much debate in India. It is a matter of concern that, according to official statistics, female workforce participation rate in India has been low and declining. Do the official statistics capture the full picture of women work participation? Where do the women workers work, what are their wages, working conditions, etc.? Research evidence around these important issues were presented and discussed in the context of Delhi in a two-day virtual seminar organized jointly by Institute for Human Development in partnership with the Institute for Social Studies Trust over 18th and 19th of August 2021. Titled 'Women's work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges, and Emerging Issues', the seminar highlighted emerging studies on women's work in Delhi, and indicated ways to overcome barriers to women's work participation and the areas of opportunities for improving women's economic engagement. The virtual seminar was widely attended by researchers, scholars, policy-makers, activists, academicians and students. It received an overwhelming response, with close to 700 people registering for the event. The event was simultaneously hosted live on YouTube.

Proceedings of the seminar are available

here: <http://www.ihdindia.org/VirtualSeminar/pdf/Seminar-Proceedings-141121.pdf>

For Seminar details, visit: <http://www.ihdindia.org/VirtualSeminar/>

IHD-ILO VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON "NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODE AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WESTERN INDIA

25 October 2021; Zoom Platform

The Institute for Human Development, in partnership with the ILO, has been engaged in analysing the existing social security schemes at the state- and central levels in India for each of the four basic guarantees under SPF

The regional Webinar in this series on "New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System, with Particular Reference to Western India, was organised on October 25th, 2021 between 10.30 am and 1.30 pm on the Zoom platform.

The focus of the Webinar was to deliberate upon emerging perspectives with particular reference to West States (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa). This initiative is expected to contribute to the Tripartite India Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022.

Workshop panellists and participants included over 100 economists, social scientists, trade union leaders, representatives from employer organisations, government officials and those in policy planning from across the Western states. They contributed to the deliberations of the workshop.

Key points raised in the deliberation:

- Consensus on the inclusion of unorganised, informal sector, gig and platform workers in the social security code as a welcome move.
- Increase in expenditure on social protection schemes vis-à-vis larger allocation.
- Making the definition of workers more inclusive to include people who are engaged in multiple economic activities at a time under different employers.
- Need to create offline mechanisms for registration of unorganised workers along with digital registration.
- A grounded approach for designing social security rules that account for the lived realities of the unorganized labour force
- Regular assessment of gaps in effectiveness and implementation of schemes and probing into the reasons for its failure.
- Portability and universalisation of schemes so there is no operational hassle when workers migrate across states.
- Focus on gender parity in terms of wage, PF and maternity benefits.

VIRTUAL LAUNCH OF THE UNICEF-IHD REPORT “ASSESSING IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS”

18 October 2021; Zoom Platform

UNICEF India in partnership with the Indian Institute of Human Development (IHD) today launched a study titled: ‘Assessing Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Socioeconomic Situation of Vulnerable Populations – through Community Based Monitoring.’ The study was launched in the presence of the UN Resident Coordinator a.i.in India, Ms. Deirdre Boyd, UNICEF India Representative Dr. Yasmin Ali Haque, Director, IHD, Professor Alakh N Sharma and senior representatives from the government, UNICEF and IHD. It was followed by a panel discussion participated by senior representatives from the Government, academia, policy advisors, UNICEF and IHD. The study was designed and rolled out in partnership with 13 Civil Society Organizations and its network of 300 community volunteers living in the 300 locations, where the study was conducted. The data was collected in four rounds between May and December 2020, covering 12 districts in seven states.

ILO-IHD VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODE AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO UTTAR PRADESH

8 October 2021; Zoom Platform

A series of five virtual consultative workshops have been organised to deliberate upon the emerging issues in widening and strengthening the Social Protection System, at the state and regional levels, with special reference to the new Code on Social Security. The Virtual Consultative Workshop on “New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System in India with Particular Reference to Uttar Pradesh” was organised on October 8, 2021, between 10.30 am and 1.30 pm on Zoom Platform. The focus of this Consultative Workshop was to deliberate on the emerging perspectives with particular reference to the state of Uttar Pradesh. These interactions are expected to contribute to the Tripartite India Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022. The workshop panellists and participants included trade-union leaders, representatives from the employers’ organisations, senior government officials, economists, social scientists, and those associated with policy-planning/ developmental issues in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Key highlights of the deliberations are given below:

- Pursuing a high-road approach to accelerate progress towards universal social protection is key for greater resilience.
- Role of the state to provide social protection to unorganised workers is crucial and that provision of social protection is not a ‘charitable act’.
- Reducing the number of social protection schemes, consolidation of multiple overlapping schemes, Direct Bank Transfer approach for schemes along with introduction of new technology and strengthening of infrastructure, can be the way ahead for achieving effective social protection.
- Expanding government-spending on the social sectors with a focus on improving the quality of services, given the specific demographic structure.
- Making Employees State Insurance (a health scheme) a basic right and expanding its coverage is a historic step towards universalisation of social protection.
- Establishing of Workers’ Facilitation Centres in most of the villages/panchayats or organising camps at the Block level for registration of workers would further facilitate last mile provision of social protection benefits.
- Key challenges in implementing the new Code includes synchronising the fragmented schemes, formalising the informal workers, inter-state coordination for providing social protection benefits for migrant workers, and portability of such provisioning.

IHD- EASTERN REGIONAL CENTRE VIRTUAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCT IN JHARKHAND” & STRATEGY OF IHD-NTFP PROJECT IN TWO DISTRICTS OF JHARKHAND”

6 October 2021; Zoom Platform

The Institute for Human Development- Eastern Regional Center conducted a one-day virtual consultation workshop with various stakeholders under the project titled IHD-NTFP Project. This consultation aimed to discuss the Value-chain analysis of NTFPs and provided an opportunity to relevant stakeholders to get familiar with this project and provide their inputs for future courses of action. The workshop panellists and participants included economists, social scientists, government officials from the cooperative societies (TRIFED, JHAMFCOFED and JSLPS) and members from NGOs. They all contributed to the deliberations of the workshop.

IHD-ILO VIRTUAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NEW SOCIAL SECURITY CODE AND STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO EASTERN INDIA)

24 September 2021; Zoom Platform

A series of five “virtual workshops” (Webinars) were organised to deliberate upon the emerging issues in widening and strengthening the Social Protection System at the State and Regional levels. The third webinar in this series on “New Social Security Codes and Strengthening of Social Protection System in India with Particular Reference to Eastern India” was organised on September 24, 2021, between 10.30 am and 1.30 pm on the Zoom Platform. It was attended by over one hundred participants.

The focus of the Webinar was to deliberate upon the emerging perspectives with particular reference to Eastern Indian States (Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Odisha). This initiative is expected to contribute to the Tripartite India Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022 that the ILO is promoting. Workshop panellists and participants included economists, academics, social scientists, trade union leaders, representatives from employer organisations, government officials and those in policy planning, from across various northern states. They contributed to the deliberations of the workshop.

Key highlights of the deliberations are given below:

- Social sector expenditure is low. There is a need to expand the fiscal space at policy level
- The minimum wage level needs to be increased.
- Informal workers continue to remain away from the ambit of social security. The coverage of unorganised informal workers under social protection schemes remains the biggest challenge in India.
- The social security code misses out on agricultural workers, women and various other marginalised section of workers in the informal sector. Coverage should be increased to include the destitute and those at the bottom category in the spectrum of social security protection.

- There is need to develop a strong and dynamic database to improve targeting in social assistance schemes.
- The trend towards centralisation in the new Social Security Code will have the state governments and stakeholders surmount more challenges. This is particularly so since most innovative schemes in the past years have emerged from state governments.
- Bureaucratic challenges and budgetary allocations tend to hamper the implementation of social security schemes.
- Steps for skilling, reskilling and upskilling of the labour force should be taken up to meet the everchanging demands of the economy and to ensure that the workers have uninterrupted employment.

VIRTUAL CONSULTATION ON THE STUDY “STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION TO WORK TRANSITION LANDSCAPE IN INDIA”

22 May 2021, Zoom Platform

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) had prepared a draft report of the study “Strategies for Promoting Education to Work Transition Landscape in India” which was sponsored by UNDP. The main objectives of the study were to scope out major attempts on education to work transition at the international level; and to make an inventory of the relevant data and instruments at the national/state levels that could be leveraged to shed lights on the state of education to work transition in India. The study had also done a regional analysis and prepared index of school to work transition (SWT) at state levels. In order to discuss the main findings of this study, IHD organised a Virtual Consultative Meeting between 2.30 pm and 4 pm on 22 May 2021. Various noted stakeholders, academicians, civil society representatives and representatives from partner organisations shared their insights and inputs for finalising the study report in the consultation.

VIRTUAL CONSULTATION ON 'SOCIAL SECURITY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR BEEDI WORKERS IN INDIA

8 April 2021; Zoom Platform

The Institute for Human Development (IHD) is conducting a study on ‘Review of Legal and Regulatory Framework for Beedi Workers in India’ which has been sponsored by Foundation for a Smoke-free World. The study maps and reviews the implementation of the laws on working conditions and welfare provisions and analyses the physical and financial performance of the schemes for beedi workers from the lens of coverage, adequacy, allocation and effectiveness. The draft of the study has already been prepared. A Virtual Consultation Meeting was organized on 8 April between 6.30 pm and 8 pm (IST) to solicit comments of various stakeholders before the finalization of the study. A select group of experts and stakeholders (around 15-20) offered their perspectives on emerging regulatory and policy framework of beedi industry.



PUBLICATIONS

MONOGRAPH



Assessing Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Socio-economic Vulnerable Populations through Community-based Monitoring

Published: 2021

Publisher: UNICEF and Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown had adversely affected peoples' lives, particularly the marginalized sections of the populations with loss of livelihoods, food shortage and disruptions in access to health services and education. This report is based on findings using Community Based Monitoring (CBM) in seven states over four rounds during the period June-July till December 2020. The report has brought out the voices of the vulnerable populations, as they experienced disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

IHD WORKING PAPERS

WP 01/2022

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

By Ajit Ghose and Balwant S. Mehta

WP 02/2022

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

WP 03/2022

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

By Tanuka Endow

IHD-CGS WORKING PAPER SERIES

WP 03/2022

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

By Govind Kelkar

IHD PERSPECTIVES

IHD Perspectives titled "National Education Policy: A Situation Analysis for Teachers"

By Tanuka Endow



Publishers: Institute for Human Development and SAGE Publications

The Indian Journal of Human Development (IJHD) housed at the Institute has successfully completed 15 years of its publication with its 16th volume in 2022. The 16th volume is being published in the year 2022.

The journal published by the Institute was launched by Prof. Amartya Sen in 2007. The Editorial Board consists of leading scholars in development studies, economics, gender studies, demography, urban sociology and anthropology from several countries. The Editorial Board was newly constituted in the year 2020. Visit <https://journals.sagepub.com/editorial-board/IJHD> for more details on the editorial board.

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

Since 2016 the journal is published in collaboration with Sage Publications. It is now published thrice a year, which was bi-annual previously. This collaboration has enhanced the outreach of the journal with improved quality of print and effective online version and marketing and dissemination.

The journal had 20, 227 full-text downloads in 2022 (through end of May). In terms of readership, renewal rate for 2020-2021 increased by 121% for institutions, package read only by 104 %, Institutions migrated into packages by 100%, package with open access by 142% and for low income countries by 100%.

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

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

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

Volume 14 Issue 2, August 2020 (Table of Contents available on: <https://journals.sagepub.com/action/showTocPdf?volume=14&issue=1&journalCode=jhda>)



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

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Amrita Dutta

- Amrita Dutta, 'Migration and Development in India: The Bihar Experience', 2022 (Forthcoming), Routledge

Balwant Singh Mehta

- Balwant Singh Mehta, Work from Home: A New Normal (2021)' in 'Impact of COVID-19 On Indian Economy' by Rekha Jagannath, Notion Press, India,2021

Charu Garg

- Charu Garg, Health financing mechanism including free schemes for sexual and reproductive health services in Nepal. An assessment of health financing for sexual and reproductive health: 2020.
Author/ Editor: World Health Organization, Country Office for Nepal;. License: CC BY- NC- SA 3.0 IGO. Advisor and contributor on the report, March 2022, WHO
- Charu C. Garg and Ulla Griffiths, Review of costing, budgeting, and financing tools for strategic and operational planning with focus on immunization, October 2021 Review of Costing tools_UNICEF_Final.pdf, UNICEF
- Charu Garg, Cost Benefit Analysis of Alternative Models of Financing and Delivery of Primary Healthcare in Urban Areas: A Framework for Public Private Partnership, Charu C. Garg and Roopali Goyanka, Report submitted to ICSSR Sept 2021. Awaiting approval
Publisher: ICSSR and IHD
- Charu Garg, National Urban Health Mission for Comprehensive Primary Health Care- Economic analysis -Compiled Section 17 of the project document available at <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/ind-53121-001-rrp>
Through Price Waterhouse Coopers, New Delhi for Asian Development Bank (ADB): and Ministry of Health,

Gerry Rodgers

- Gerry Rodgers, *Desenvolvimento e Regime de Trabalho: A Trajetória do Nordeste do Brasil* (Development and Labour Regime: The Trajectory of the Northeast of Brazil). Part author and co-editor with Roberto Veras de Oliveira. São Paulo, Annablume, 2021.

Sarthi Acharya

- Sarthi Acharya and Balwant Mehta (2022). Maintaining Labour Standards in India: Some Challenges and Approaches, FES Monograph.
- Sarthi Acharya and Balwant Mehta (2022), Employment Situation in India: Challenges for Achieving SDGs, FES Monograph.

Swati Dutta

- Unni, J, Yadav, V, Nail, R and Dutta, S, Women Entrepreneurship in the Indian Middle Class: Interdisciplinary Perspective, 202, Orient BlackSwan

Virginus Xaxa

- Handbook of Tribal Politics in India, Jagannath Ambagudia & Virginus Xaxa (Eds.), 2021, Sage Publishing House

WORKING PAPERS

- Arya P, Sur K, Srivastava R, Dhote, S & Mehta B. (2022). Predicting Spatial Inequality using multi-source data and Machine learning Approach: A Case study of India. Inequalitrees Working Paper Series, N. X. (Draft submitted under Inequalitrees project)
- Balwant S Mehta, Siddharth Dhote, and Ravi Srivastava, 2022, "Decomposition of Inequality of Opportunity in India: An Application of Data-Driven Approach", Inequalitrees Working Paper
- Balwant S Mehta, Prashant K Arya, Swati Dutta, and Siddharth Dhote, 2022, "Integration of Conventional and Non-Conventional Data to Estimate Poverty and Inequality of Opportunity in India", Inequalitrees Working Paper
- Bhim Reddy, Background Paper – Co-author (2022) 'Gender gaps in agricultural productivity: Review of evidence' A background paper for Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) report on 'Gender gaps in Agriculture'
- Gaurav Datt, Swati Dutta, Sunil Kumar Mishra (2021) 'Lives and livelihoods in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic in rural Bihar' CDES working paper, Monash University. PB No. 3/21
- Mehta, B. S., Laha, S., & Sharma, A. N. (2022). Indian Labour Market: Post-Liberalisation Trajectory and the Arrival of Digital Technology, SCIS Working Paper No. 28, Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, WITS University, South Africa, 2022, Indian-Labour Market-Post-Liberalisation- Trajectory-and-the-Arrival-of-Digital-Technology.pdf (wits.ac.za)
- Mehta, B.S., Maintaining Labour Standards In India – Some Challenges And Approaches: Special Reference to Disturbances Resulting from COVID19, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, New Dehli, 2021, library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/indien/19133.pdf
- Mehta, B.S., Employment Situation In India Challenges For Achieving SDG Goals: Special Reference to Disturbances Resulting from COVID19, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, New Dehli, 2021; library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/indien/19136.pdf
- Sarthi Acharya, Integrating the 2030 Agenda into Planning and Budgeting Processes Emerging Good Practices and A Suite Of Tools, Working Paper SCM Institute, Jaipur
- Sarthi Charya, The Agricultural Market Reforms: Is there a Trade-off between efficiency and equality? IHD Working Paper

- Tanuka Endow, “Gender-based Violence in India”, Centre for Gender Studies Working Paper Series, Working Paper 02, Institute for Human Development

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

- Aasha Kapur Mehta (2021). Union Budget 2020-21 and the Gender Budget Statement: A Critical Analysis from a Gender Perspective. in Gender Mainstreaming in India: Perspectives and Concerns. Fiscal Policy Institute, Government of Karnataka.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Chapter on Poverty in an interdisciplinary international “Handbook of the Anthropocene” being published by Springer-Nature (forthcoming).
- Aasha Kapur Mehta and Samik Chowdhury, Gender Inequalities in Health and Care, chapter in Social Development Report 2020, (under publication).
- Gerry Rodgers, “Work and conditions of work” in Stephen Marks and Rajagopal Balakrishnan (eds.), Critical issues in human rights and development. Northampton, MA: Elgar Publishing, 2021.
- Sarthi Achrya, The Agricultural Market Reforms. In Economic Developments in India, Vol. 251&252, New Delhi: Academic Foundation
- Virginius Xaxa & Roluah Puia, 2021, “Indigenous Peoples and Nation Interface in India,” Routledge, New Delhi.
- Virginius Xaxa, 2021, “Tribal Development in Fifth Schedule Areas: Affirmative Action or Unequal Exchange,” Penguin, Gurugram

JOURNAL ARTICLES BY FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

- Ajit K. Ghose and Abhishek Kumar, ‘India’s Deepening Employment Crisis in the Time of Rapid Economic Growth in The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 64, Issue 2, June 2021 (2021)
- Bhim Reddy et al (2021): ‘Agricultural Labour in Small-Farm Economy: Work, Gender and Technologies in Cotton Production in Telangana’, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 64:49-71
- Datt, G, Dutta, S and Mishra, S. K. (Forthcoming). The COVID-19 Pandemic and Migrant Workers from Rural Bihar, Economic and Political weekly
- Deeksha Tayal and Aasha Kapur Mehta (2022). The struggle to balance work and family life during the covid-19 pandemic: insights based on the situations of working women in Delhi. Wedge Blogpost 20 February. Available at: <https://wedge.umd.edu/struggle-balance-work-and-family-life-during-covid-19-pandemic-insights-based-situations-working>

- Dutta, S and Mishra, S.K (2021). Food and Nutrition Security in Rural Bihar: Dimensions and Determinants, *Social Change*, 51(3), 396-419
- Dutta, S, Mishra, S.K. and Mehta, A K (Forthcoming). Gender Discrimination in Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in India: Evidence from NFHS 4, *Indian Journal of Human Development*
- Garg CC, John P., Mokashi T (2021) Methods and Measurement of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare Expenditures in India During 2013–2014 to 2016–2017, *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Sage Publication. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/09737030211047030>
- Gerry Rodgers, “Changing perspectives on poverty and inequality: the contributions of the International Labour Review”, *International Labour Review*, Centenary Collection (2021), No. 7.
- Gerry Rodgers, “The difficult relationship between democracy and development in Indonesia. A book review”. Blog of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, <https://www.eadi.org/news/blog-debating-development-research>, 2021.
- Kumar A., Sai Ankit Parashar and Rojaline (2020), “Social Media and Public Health: Benefits and Challenges with Special Reference to COVID-19”, *Jharkhand Journal of Development and Management Studies XISS, Ranchi*, Vol. 18, No.3 & 4, July - December 2020, pp. 8491-8503, (ISSN 0973-8444)
- Kumar A. and Balwant Singh Mehta (2019) “Demographic Dividend, Opportunities and Status of Youth Employment in Jharkhand”, *Jharkhand Journal of Social Development*, Volume-IX, December 2019, (ISSN-0974-651x)
- Madan, Aditi., Binda, S., Gupta, A.K. (2021). Social distancing as risk reduction strategy during COVID-19 pandemic: A study of Delhi-NCT. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*.
- Mehta B.S., Women’s Employment and Digital Technology: A Regional Analysis in India, *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol. 15. No. 3. 2021 (December, 15, 2021)
- Mehta B.S., Employment and Livelihoods among Tribal in India. *Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India (Sage, UGC Care list journal)*, Vol. 70. No. 2, 150-170. 2021 (December, 12, 2021)
- Mehta B.S., Surviving the Pandemic: Time to Boost the MSME Sector. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, Vol. 40. No. 3, 589-99. 2021 (20 December, 2021)

- Mehta B.S., and Siddharth Dhote, 2022, 'Inequality of Opportunity: Concept and Measurement', Indian Association of Social Science Institutes Quarterly, January-June, Vol. XLI NO.1 & 2
- Mehta B.S., Dynamics of Urban Labour Market and Informality, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 65, No. 1. 2022 (22 Feb, 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
- Shipra Maitra, 2021, "Are the ULBs in Delhi Smart enough to make the City inclusive? Issues related to Urban governance" Urban India, National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi Volume 41, Issue 1, January-June 2021
- Shipra Maitra, 2021, "Sustainable Cities for Sustainable Development" NAGARLOK, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi Volume LIII, Issue 4, December 2021
- Sunil Kumar Mishra (2021), 'Nutrition Intake and Food Security in India: A District Level Analysis', Contributions to Indian Social Science, Volume 40, Number 4, October-December 2021.
- Tanuka Endow, Rajarshi Majumder, Preet Rustagi, and Nandini Mukherjee, 'Increase of Urban Women's Work Participation and Quality of Employment in Paid-Domestic Work: A Survey in Delhi-NCR and Kolkata-Asansol', Indian Journal of Human Development 15(3) 410-426, 2021, SAGE.
- Tanuka Endow and Sunil Kumar Mishra, 2021, 'Rural-Urban Linkages in Bihar : Manufacturing Sector and Jobs for Unskilled Labour', Economic and Political Weekly, NOVEMBER 6-13, 2021 vol IVi nos 45 & 46
- Tayal, D. and Mehta, A.K., 2021. Working women, Delhi Metro and Covid-19: a case study in Delhi-NCR. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 64(2), pp.389-413.
- Tayal, D. and Mehta, A.K., 2022. 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, p.0192513X211058817.
- Tayal, D. and Paul, S., 2022. Labour Market for Young Urban Female Graduates in India. South Asia Research, 42(2), pp.266-284.
- Tayal, D. and Paul, S., 2021. Discouraged Worker Effect and Labor Market Behavior of Urban Married Women. Asian Development Review, 38(02), pp.93-122.

- Tanuka Endow and Mehta B.S., Rethinking Education and Livelihoods in India, Journal of Human Values , Vol. 1. No. 1. 2022 (Jan, 5, 2022)
- Gupta, A.K., Barwal, A., Sood, A., Madan, Aditi.(2021). Water Related Disasters (floods and droughts); Implications for Health Adaptation & Resilience. National Institute of Logistics and Transport. Doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.25154.30402
- Pandeya,L., Madan, Aditi. (2021). Climate Change Negotiations and India: Exploring Co-Benefits Approach to Climate Policy Action. The Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport.
- Dutta, S(Forthcoming). Fulfilling the Sustainable Development Nutrition Targets: The case of Bihar, Economic and Political weekly
- Dutta, S(2022). Risk factors for child survival among tribal dominated states in India: a pooled cross sectional analysis, Journal of Population Research, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12546-022-09288-2>
- J, Yadav, Unni, J, Nail, R and Dutta, S (2022). Gender Differentials in Entrepreneurship: Insights from a Multi-Method Study, Journal of Entrepreneurship, 31(1), 30-64
- Dutta, S (2021). Multidimensional Deprivation among Children in India and Bangladesh, Child Indicators Research <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12187-020-09787-9> vol. 14(3), 917-955
- Dutta, S (2021). Structural and Stochastic Transitions of Poverty using Household Panel Data in India, Poverty & Public Policy, 13: 8-31 DOI: 10.1002/pop4.299
- Dutta, S and Mehta, BS (2021). Banking the Unbanked: The Performance and Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) Schemes on Poor Households in Bihar, IASSI Quarterly, 40(1)
- Virginius Xaxa, 2021, 'Education, Assimilation, & Cultural Marginalization of Tribes in India,' Economic and Political Weekly, September, Vol. 56 NO. 36

ONLINE ARTICLES BY FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

- Dutta, S., Madan, Aditi., Mishra, S.K. (2021). Covid-19 and Growing Food Insecurity: Insights from rural Bihar. Ideas for India.
- Madan, Aditi. (2021). The Omicron variant: Weighing the severity. Observer Research Foundation.

- Madan, Aditi. (2021). Gender disparity in the vaccination drive and it's underlying causes. Observer Research Foundation.
- Madan, Aditi. (2021). UNDRR. 'Chennai Water Crisis of 2019' in a Systematic Risk Scoping Study on Compound, Cascading and Systemic Risks in the Asia Pacific.
- Sawhney, S., Madan, Aditi. (2021). Changing Consumer Behaviour in Post-COVID scenario. Observer Research Foundation.
- Sunil Kumar Mishra, and Vikas Dubey, 2021, 'Experience of Domestic Violence in India: Prevalence and Variation among Different Socio-Economic Status Groups' brought <https://bit.ly/2O77ZyB>

ACTIVITIES OF FACULTY AND RESEARCH STAFF

IHD FACULTY AS RESOURCE PERSONS AT ACADEMIC EVENTS

- Amrita Dutta, Panelist in the session on Addressing Constraints to Women's Work in the webinar, Women's work in Delhi. Challenges, Dimensions and Emerging Issues organized by IHD and ISST, August 2021.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Invited by Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development to participate in a discussion with a few experts on the draft questionnaire for the next round of Socio Economic Census (SEC) on 24.09.2021.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, At the request of ILO, together with Professor Balwant Mehta and Dr Deeksha Tayal presented the work on "Towards care work and care jobs for the future of decent work in India: Assessing the coverage gap of care service provisions in India" to NITI Aayog on 9 Dec 2021.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Panelist for webinar Book Launch: Labouring Women: Issues and Challenges in Contemporary India edited by Praveen Jha, Avinash Kumar and Yamini Mishra on Nov 19, 2021 06:30 PM India. Orient Blackswan
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Moderated the presentation by Dr. Shalini Roy, IFPRI, Washington on the impact of transfers based on RCTs in Bangladesh on 11 June 2021
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Resource person at a Seminar organized by UN Women on Strengthening Reporting in the Gender Budget Statement for Gender Budget Cells of the Government of India on 15 December 2021
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Provided inputs to the Directorate of Women and Child Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh on their Gender Budget Statement on 11 February 2021

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Reviewed the GRB diagnostic tool for the Directorate of Women and Child Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Participated in the IHD virtual consultation to discuss the main findings of the Study “Strategies for Promoting Education to Work Transition Landscape in India ” sponsored by UNDP on 22 May 2021,
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Editor, Indian Journal of Human Development
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Founder Member, Feminist Policy Collective
- Alakh N. Sharma, 2022, Presidential Address, Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
- Balwant Singh Mehta, 2021: Discussant for a session on ‘Poverty, Inequality and Development Challenges’ in a webinar held on 19 June 2021, on “COVID-19 Recovery: Contexts and Priorities” in South Asian Network on Economic Modelling (SANEM), Bangladesh
- Gerry Rodgers, Participant in Panel discussion on New Wage Code and rural labour, SRSankaran Chair, NIRD, Hyderabad, 29 April 2021.
- Sarthi Acharya, 2022, Chairperson in two ISLE Sessions.
- Sarthi Acharya 2022, Chief Rapporteur (ISLE)

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES BY IHD FACULTY

- Ashwani Kumar, Lecture delivered on Recent Challenges and Opportunities in context of Rural Development of Bihar” in a workshop Department of PMIR, Patna University, Patna on 30th October 2021 at Dhabhanga House, Patna University, Patna.
- Balwant S. Mehta, 2021: Presented paper on Women’s Employment in Delhi: Issue and Challenges, in a seminar on “women’s work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges, and Emerging Issues’ Organised by –ISST with IHD, Delhi (17-18 August, 2021)
- Balwant S. Mehta, 2021: Presented paper on Women’s Employment in Informal Sector in Delhi, in a seminar on “women’s work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges, and Emerging Issues’ Organised by –ISST with IHD, Delhi (17-18 August, 2021)
- Balwant S Mehta and Siddharth Dhote, 2022, ‘Inequality of Opportunity: Concept and Measurement’ at the 62nd Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee.
- Balwant S Mehta and Siddharth Dhote, 2022, ‘Inequality of Opportunity: Concept and Measurement’ at the 21st Indian Association of Social Science Institutes Conference, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

- Charu Garg, NIS.COST: A new approach for estimating the costs and budgeting requirements of a National Immunization Strategy; Presenter at Global Webinar; UNICEF Feb 2022.
- Deeksha Tayal, Presentations at the virtual seminar organized by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) and Institute for Human Development (IHD) on Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues on 17-18th August 2021.
- Deeksha Tayal, Session 2: Addressing Constraints to Women's Work: Presented findings of the ILO-IHD Report "Persisting Servitude and Gradual Shift Towards Recognition and Dignity of Labour: A Study of Employers of Domestic Workers in Delhi and Mumbai".
- Deeksha Tayal, Session 4: Women's Work During Pandemic and Creating Opportunities: Presented findings of ICSSR-IHD Report and Paper "Delhi Metro and Covid-19 – A Case Study of Working Women in Delhi-NCR".
- Sunil Kumar Mishra, 2022: Paper entitled 'Expansion of Social Security in India and the Formal Economy' Presented at 62st ISLE conference organized by Institute for Human Development and IIT Roorkee
- Sunil Kumar Mishra & Vikas Dubey 2022: Discussant at 62st ISLE conference organized by Institute for Human Development and IIT Roorkee
- Swati Dutta, 2022: Paper Presented at 62st ISLE conference organized by Institute for Human Development and IIT Roorkee
- Swati Dutta, 2022: Discussant at 62st ISLE conference organized by Institute for Human Development and IIT Roorkee
- Swati Dutta, 2022: Paper presented at 21st IASSI Annual Conference, Organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 13-15 June
- Swati Dutta, 2022: Discussant at 21st IASSI Annual Conference, Organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 13-15 June
- Swati Dutta, 2021: Paper Presenter at Seminar on Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issue Organised by ISST and IHD (Virtual), 17-18 August
- Swati Dutta, 2021: Panelist at Webinar: The Construction Industry and Women Workers organized by MHT (Mahila Housing Sewa Trust) (virtual), 11th February, 2021

- Tanuka Endow, 2021 paper 'Is the Multiplier Effect from Urban Women's Employment Leading to Generation of Good Quality Employment? A Look at the Female Domestic Workers in Delhi NCR and Kolkata-Asansol', at the ISST and IHD virtual conference on 17-18 August Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues'.
- Tanuka Endow, Presented the main findings from the UNICEF CBM study on Covid Impact on Vulnerable populations on 18th October 2021 in a virtual launch.
- Tanuka Endow, Presented the main findings from the UNICEF CBM study on Covid Impact on Vulnerable populations on 27th October 2021 at a virtual seminar organized by Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare (EGROW).
- Tanuka Endow, Presented the main findings from the UNICEF CBM study on Covid Impact on Vulnerable populations on March 23, 2022 at a virtual webinar organized by NCAER.
- Virginius Xaxa, 2021, Decolonizing Tribal Studies in India, School of Cultural Texts and Records, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- Virginius Xaxa, 2021, Elwin and Ghurye Debate in Retrospect, Centre for the Studies of Developing Society.

TEACHING AND TRAINING

- Amrita Dutta, IIT Hyderabad Teaching Excellence Award, June 2021
- Amrita Dutta, Transforming Social Norms: Decent Work for Women Module (OXFAM and Nagrik Learning) July 2021.
- Garg Charu C.: 2021, , Developed a module for an online evidence-based course on Resources and Financing on Reproductive Health and Family Planning. <https://www.gfmer.ch/SRH-Course-2021/family-planning/4-3-resources-financing-rh-fp-garg-2021.htm> for a course conducted by WHO, Department of Sexual and Reproductive health and Research and Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research: July 2021.
- Gurucharan Manna, Delivered a number of lectures covering the subjects of NSS Sample Design, Economic Census, Annual Survey of Industries and Index of Industrial Production organized by the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India for the officers / probationers of Indian Statistical Service, State Directorates of Economics & Statistics, and for the Heads of Department of Statistics from different colleges and universities
- Gurucharan Manna, Took a session on "Sample Design Adopted in All India Surveys Conducted by NSSO and Labour Bureau" that was organized by V. V. Giri National Labour Institute on 19th January 2022 for research scholars and academics

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

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member Ethics Committee for the FPC_MAKAAM study on violence against women in agricultural work places
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Advisory Committee constituted by the Directorate of Women and Child Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh on Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality to strengthen gender responsive planning, implementation and monitoring of schemes.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Government of Madhya Pradesh Working Committee on Gender and Child Budgeting.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Board of Governors, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Member, Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai -UN Women - UNICEF Reference Group for developing an SDG Training Framework Related to Gender and Child Goals for the Government of Maharashtra
- Charu C. Garg: Member of the UNICEF and WHO technical steering group for supporting countries on National Immunization Strategic (NIS) plans
- Gurucharan Manna, Member, National Statistical Commission, 2019-2022 (till middle of March 2022)
- Gurucharan Manna, Chairman of the Editorial Advisory Board of Sarvekshana, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; Government of India
- Gurucharan Manna, Chairman of the Working Group of NSS 78th Round
- Gurucharan Manna, Co-Chairman of the Working Group of NSS 77th Round
- Gurucharan Manna, Member of the Expert Group on Fixation of Minimum Wages and National Floor Wages, M/o Labour & Employment; Government of India
- Gurucharan Manna, Member of the Expert Group for the All-India Surveys, M/o Labour & Employment, Government of India
- Sarthi Acharya, Member, Technical Expert Group, Labour Bureau, Government of India

PAPER PRESENTATIONS

- Amrita Dutta, Labour migration from Bihar: Key issues and perspectives at National Webinar on COVID-19 Pandemic, Lockdown and Migration: A Sociological Perspective. Central University of Odisha and ICSSR. October 2021.
- Ashwani Kumar, Displacement, Livelihood Crisis and Migration in Jharkhand” at 62nd ISLE conference organized by Institute for Human Development and IIT Roorkee
- Balwant S. Mehta, Member of Committee (2022) ‘A Framework for Improving the statistical analysis’, Department of Rural Development, Government of India, 2022.
- Balwant S. Mehta, Indian Achievers Award, (2022), by ‘Indian Achiever Forum’ for excellent contribution to Social Science in India.
- Balwant S. Mehta, National Evaluator ‘Toycathon-2021’ organized by the ministry of education, commerce & industry and MSME, India
- Balwant S. Mehta, Fellowship: Six Week Course on ‘Labour Statistics and Analysis’ by ILO Department of Statistics and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO), Turin – Italy (November-December, 2022): Lead a group of 10+ country participants and achieved excellent result.
- Bhim Reddy, ‘Travails of Mobility: Pandemic and migrant workers in India’, Study Group on Labour Migration, at the 19th International Labour and Employment Relations Association (ILERA) World Congress, Lund, Sweden, 2021 (online)
- Sarthi Acharya, IC Awasthi, Balwant Mehta and Swati Dutta, Social Protection in India, ISLE Roorkee April 2022
- Sarthi Acharya, IC Awasthi, Balwant Mehta and Swati Dutta, Social Protection in India, IASSI June 2022
- Sudeshna Sengupta, 2022, Organising work as migrant domestic workers and construction workers in National Capital Region of India
- Sudeshna Sengupta, 2021, A Review of Legal And Regulatory Frameworks For Beedi Workers In India

ARTICLES, BLOGS AND OP-Eds in MEDIA

- Balwant Singh Mehta, the citizen: Most Delhiites Engaged in Begging Cite Pandemic as Major Cause, October 12, 2021;
- Balwant Singh Mehta,
<https://www.thecitizen.in/index.php/en/newsdetail/index/14/20993/most-delhiites-engaged-in-begging-cite-pandemic-as-major-cause>

- Balwant Singh Mehta, Covid Crisis led to distress employment, The Pioneer, 24 June 2022, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2022/columnists/covid-crisis-led-to--distress-employment.html>
- Bhim Reddy, Sexual Violence Research Initiative Blog with Kondepudy Bharati (2020): Has the alcohol prohibition in Bihar, India resulted in less violence against women?
- Sarthi Acharya and Santosh Mehrotra, Shock Treatment Will Not Work in Agriculture, Jan. 2011
- Dr. Swati Dutta, Dr. Sunil Kumar Mishra and Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Food Security in the Face of COVID-19: Evidence from Rural Bihar, published in Bihar Times on 02 July 2021 (http://www.bihartimes.in/Newsbihar/2021/July/newsbihar2July_food_security.html)
- Virginius Xaxa, 'How KISS and Indian Anthropology Degrade Tribal People', The Caravan, 31 July 2021.

CONFERENCES/CONSULTATIONS ORGANISED/CO-ORGANISED

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Jointly organized the ISST and IHD online Seminar on Women and Work in Delhi on 17 and 18 August 2021, helped conduct several sessions and answered some of the questions on a co-authored paper presented at the Seminar. 'Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues' A virtual seminar organized by ISST and IHD on 17-18 August. Helped to organize the seminar, presented paper. Also presented the highlights of the deliberations of the virtual seminar. Was Principal Rapporteur and overall supervisor for the preparation of the Conference Proceedings.
- Aditi Madan, assisted in planning, coordinating and pre and post dissemination of jointly organized ISST- IHD seminar titled 'Women's Work in Delhi: Dimensions, Challenges and Emerging Issues' on 17 and 18 August 2021
- Aditi Madan, assisted in planning, coordinating and pre and post dissemination of jointly organised ILO-IHD Virtual Consultative Workshop on 'New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System in India with Particular Reference to **Eastern India** 24 September 2021.
- Aditi Madan, assisted in planning, coordinating and pre and post dissemination of jointly organised ILO-IHD Virtual Consultative Workshop on 'New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System in India with Particular Reference to **Uttar Pradesh** on 8 October 2021.
- Aditi Madan, assisted in planning, coordinating and pre and post dissemination of jointly organised ILO-IHD Virtual Consultative Workshop on 'New Social Security Code and Strengthening of Social Protection System in India with Particular Reference to **Western**

India on 25 October 2021.

- Aditi Madan, assisted in planning, coordinating and pre and post dissemination of jointly organised UNICEF- IHD virtual launch and panel discussion on the report titled 'Assessing Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Socio-economic Vulnerable Populations through Community-based Monitoring'.
- Aditi Madan, assisted in planning, coordinating and pre and post dissemination of 62nd Annual Conference to be held in IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand during 11-13 April 2022.
- Bhim Reddy, Seminar Coordinator: Coordinated IHD Internal Seminar Series and organized virtual webinars - Impact of Cash Transfers and RCTs by Shalini Roy (June 2021)

ANY OTHER RELEVANT ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Aasha Kapur Mehta-

- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Worked with Professor Balwant Mehta and Dr Deeksha Tayal to jointly prepare and present the proposal titled “Towards care work and care jobs for the future of decent work in India: Assessing the coverage gap of care service provisions in India”. The bid was a success.
- Aasha Kapur Mehta, Four papers based on the project have been accepted by ILO. These are presently being prepared for publication on the ILO website.

Aditi Madan

Research related:

- Aditi Madan, successfully enrolled in ICSSR post-doctoral fellowship, Delhi in Jan 2022
- Aditi Madan, Editorial work as the Assistant Editor of the Indian Journal of Human Development published triennially by Sage and IHD
- Aditi Madan, Proposal prepared for ‘*Conducting Impact Assessment of Support my School Mission Recycling Program*’ and submitted to American Indian Foundation
- Aditi Madan, Expression of Interest prepared for ‘*Empanelment for Providing Program Evaluation Services*’ and submitted to Bernard van Leer Foundation
- Aditi Madan, Proposal titled ‘*Implementation research to strengthen health and nutrition services in drought-affected communities within India*’ submitted for Right 5 Call by NIHR Global Health Research Centres
- Aditi Madan, Proposal titled ‘*Impact of Covid-19 on School-going Underprivileged Children in India: A Case Study of National Capital Territory of Delhi*’ submitted to Spencer Foundation
- Aditi Madan, Proposal titled ‘*Reaching the Unreached: A Cohort Analysis of Education among Children of Migrant Workers since Covid-19- A Case Study of Delhi-NCR, India*’ submitted for E-Cubed Research Funding Cal

Communication related:

- Aditi Madan, Planned, coordinated and engaged in development of ISLE conference website, development of social media deck, creatives and dissemination of announcements and alerts in ISLE conference
- Aditi Madan, Prepared Rapporteurs report in ISLE conference
- Aditi Madan, Production of IHD working papers, IHD-CGS working papers, IHD-CES working papers, dissemination of newsletters through mass mails
- Aditi Madan, Planning, organising and coordinating virtual conferences, seminars,

- consultative meetings, panel discussions etc.
- Aditi Madan, Planning, coordinating, designing and content development for IHD website
- Aditi Madan, Regular updation of website with communication material of latest projects, reports, articles, working papers etc.
- Aditi Madan, Reviewed and proofread various manuscripts for journals- IJLE, IJHD and IASSI
- Development and execution of communication plans, baseline tools and knowledge products like manuscripts, blogs, journal articles, reports, newsletters, website content, conference proceedings, annual reports, programme briefs, research summaries
- Managing entire social media marketing (development of monthly calendar, post copies and creatives and vacancy related postings on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn)

Amrita Dutta-

- MA Dissertation Guidance
- Bilahari M (completed, June 2021). Development and Resistance: A Case Study of the LPG Terminal Project at Puthuvype, Kerala
- Naresh K (completed, June 2021). Role of PESA (Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 in Adilabad District, Telengana.
- PhD Dissertation Guidance
- Iswarya Priya J (ongoing). Homebased workers: The case of leather industry workers in Tamil Nadu, India. Global value chains, family dynamics and youth aspirations.
- Narasimha Reddy A (ongoing). Forest Valuation in India: The case of Kawal Tiger Reserve.
Research Project
- Research Project on Women's Work in India (ongoing) funded by IIT Hyderabad Seed Grant

Charu Garg-

- Charu Garg, UNICEF consultant for supporting countries on implementation of National Immunization costing tool. Supported Tanzania and Cambodia as pilot countries.
- Charu Garg, WHO KMC Scale Up Study Group (2022): Incremental costs of scaling up kangaroo mother care: Results from implementation research in Ethiopia and India. *Acta Paediatr.* 2022;00:1–9. August 19, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1111/apa>. Led the group and publication as WHO consultant
- Garg CC, Goyanka R (2022): Comparing outpatient costs in public and private facilities in Delhi, India: a top-down costing approach. Submitted for publication
- Goyanka R and Garg CC (2022): Patient Perception of the Attributes of Primary Care at Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics in Delhi, India. Submitted for publication
- Goyanka R and Garg CC (2022): Progress in Catastrophic Payments and Impoverishment due to Out-of-Pocket Expenditure on Medicines in India. Submitted for publication
- Charu Garg, Asian Development Bank (ADB): 05/2022-ongoing, Consultant "Supporting Education and Skills Development Facility - Economic Analysis. Economic assessment to support the Early Childhood Project in Meghalaya, India.
- Charu Garg, Academic Editor for PlosOne

Gerry Rodgers-

- Gerry Rodgers, Reviews of book manuscripts and articles for CUP, Routledge and the IJLE.

- Gerry Rodgers, Advice on various IHD activities.

Sarthi Acharya-

- Sarthi Acharya - Have been working as Managing Editor of the IJLE

Bhim Reddy-

- Bhim Reddy - Editorial work as the Associate Editor of the Indian Journal of Human Development published triannually by Sage and IHD
- Bhim Reddy - Worked on research proposals (1.the migration hub proposal for OMIDYAR Network; 2) FPRW in Cotton Supply Chain for ILO)

Sudeshna Sengupta-

- Sudeshna Sengupta, Prepared report “A Review of Legal And Regulatory Frameworks for Bidi Workers In India” based on secondary data
- Sudeshna Sengupta, Submitted article “-Bidi Workers in India: Vulnerability and the Law" in EPW in February 2022

Deeksha Tayal

- Deeksha Tayal - Successfully completed PhD in Economics from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi in 2021
- Have been constantly making efforts towards developing research proposals for bringing new projects for the Institute. Efforts in this direction include:
- University Research Funding Programme 2020. Proposal title was “Safe Public Transport as an Enabling factor for Women's Employment in the pre- and post- Covid-19 Scenario: An Age-Cohort Study in the NCR Delhi region”.
- National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) call for Research Grants on Economic Shocks and Gender 2021. Proposal title was “Addressing Vulnerabilities Due to Multiple Health and Economic Shocks: Policy Issues Based on An Analysis of The Impact of Covid-19 On Women in The Slums of Delhi”.
- British High Commission in India: Call for proposals 2021 under UK-India Tech programme for projects addressing ‘Gender Inclusive Future Transport (GIFT)’. Proposal title was “Towards gender inclusive transport policy plans and implementation based on evidence from Delhi-NCR region”.
- Request for Proposal (RFP) issues by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2021 for the project titled “Towards care work and care jobs for the future of decent work in India: Assessing the coverage gap of care service provisions in India”.
- UNICEF proposal submitted in 2022 on the project titled “Mapping and analysis of Girl Child Cash Plus initiative in 8 states of India and BBBP national scheme: Towards Gender Transformative Approach”.
- International Labour Organization (ILO) d) Request for Proposal (RFP) issued in 2022. It is for the project titled “Situational Assessment of Sanitation Sector and Sanitation Workers in India and Preparation of Action Plan”.

Prashant Kumar Arya-

- Prashant Kumar Arya, A proposal prepared and submitted to Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Germany for the 'Consultancy service for conducting a Vulnerability and Food insecurity mapping study in Jharkhand '

Swati Dutta-

- Swati Dutta, Prepared Rapporteurs report in ISLE conference
- Swati Dutta, Reviewed various manuscripts for IJLE, IJHD journal and IASSI journal
- Prepared both technical and financial proposal for bidding call for proposal

Sunil Kumar Mishra-

- Sunil Kumar Mishra, Preparation of two Course Materials for MA course IGNOU
 1. Sunil Kumar Mishra, Unit 23: Social Security Measures in India
 2. Sunil Kumar Mishra Unit 24: Regional Disparity in India: Policy Implications

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