



## **I. Poverty and Gender Analysis Study with special reference to Primitive Tribal Groups(PTGs)**

The study will support the design of a new project to be supported by IFAD in partnership with the Government of India and Government of Jharkhand. It will aim to gather information on the depth of poverty, the causes and consequences of poverty and vulnerability, and on the challenges faced by the tribals particularly the PTGs and women. The study will also provide information on the development priorities of poor people particularly the tribals and the PTGs living in the hill and disadvantageous villages of Jharkhand.

## **II. Poverty and Gender Analysis Study with special reference to poor people living in the hill villages**

The study will support the design of a new project to be supported by IFAD in partnership with the Government of India and Government of Uttarakhand. It will aim to gather information on the depth of poverty, the causes and consequences of poverty and vulnerability, and on the challenges faced by women. The study will also provide information on the development priorities of poor people living in the hill villages of Uttarakhand.

## **III. Research Programme - AIMING AT INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN BIHAR**

IHD has developed a major research programme - AIMING AT INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN BIHAR : The Dynamics of change over 30 Years (1980-2010) and the emerging policy framework.

The main long term goal of the programme is improved social and economic development performance in Bihar, and a wider sharing of the benefits of that development. Dr. Gerry Rodgers and Professor Alakh N. Sharma are the Co-directors of this research programme.

To contribute to that goal, the programme aims to deliver better information on the pattern of development in Bihar, and analysis of the key factors which are responsible for both positive and adverse dimensions of change. This improved knowledge base will inform policy formulation and implementation for inclusive development at local, State and Central levels, and will be used in a programme of capacity building and policy dialogue.

The IHD programme is a wide ranging effort to contribute to understanding of Bihar's development. It includes long term analysis the pattern of rural development, based on a resurvey of a representative set of villages which were previously studied in 1981-3 and 1998-9; and a series of thematic studies on key issues such as migration, gender equality

and urbanization. It also includes actions designed to improve research capacity and information systems, and to promote policy dialogue among key social actors.

**The projects within the programme:**

- I. The dynamics of rural change over 30 years (1980-2010) and the emerging policy framework.** New household and village level data from a representative sample of 36 villages will permit a much clearer understanding of change, innovation and stagnation, in economic, social and institutional terms. The fortunes of individual households can be followed, as well as the impact of policies, much more accurately than with information at a single point in time. Rural development is a central issue for Bihar, and this project will provide data and reference points for the programme as a whole. **(Sponsored by UNDP)**
- 2. Urban development and industrialization.** Urbanization in Bihar is extremely low, only around 10%, and the same is true of industrialization; most urban centres are built around services and trade. Understanding why this is so, when most of India is urbanizing rapidly, is likely to be an important factor in the understanding of Bihar's poor economic performance. The project will examine enterprise development, labour markets, rural urban linkages and infrastructural aspects in both large and small towns, to highlight possible sources of innovation and growth.
- 3. Macro-economic connections between Bihar and the rest of India: capital flows, investment and trade.** An important source of low economic growth lies in low private investment, limited public investment and a failure to take advantage of trading opportunities within and outside India. The project will explore these issues in depth, examining the overall macro-economic conditions and how far they explain differences between Bihar and other parts of India in economic performance. In this regard, a comparative study of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, drawing on long term longitudinal data on households and villages in Bihar, and secondary data in both States is being done. Bihar, one of the poorest States in India, was long reputed for ineffective social and economic policies and poor governance. However, in recent years it has seen both higher growth and a shift towards a better designed and implemented policy regime, which appears to be reaching many more beneficiaries among the poor. Andhra Pradesh, on the other hand, has a long tradition of policy innovation and effectiveness with a significant impact on poverty. **(Sponsored by ILO)**
- 4. Connections between Bihar and the Indian economy: migration.** In recent decades, large scale migration of rural labour from Bihar, mainly to North-West India, has emerged as an important phenomenon. This is added to a longer tradition of migration of highly educated people and skilled workers to both public and private sector jobs

elsewhere in India. Migration has many effects, both positive and negative, not all well understood. And the pattern of migration is also changing. This is a key development issue which needs to be examined in depth. **(Sponsored by UNDP)**

5. **Gender inequality.** There are many forms of inequality, between social groups, between regions, between men and women, which impact on development. Gender inequality is the most pervasive, but it is also one where change can be observed, partly as a result of policy interventions. An important project within this programme explores the nature of this inequality, in both economic, and the effectiveness of policy measures to overcome it. This project seeks to develop broad insights into the status of women in rural Bihar with a view to examine any signs of transformation in work and gender relations. For this, a survey of women was carried out in 14 selected villages across 9 districts of north and south Bihar. The nature and extent of transformation in the status of women with respect to work and gender relations is explored over time by eliciting information on economic, political and social aspects to ascertain whether transition towards gender equality and empowerment is witnessed in rural Bihar. **(Sponsored by ILO)**

6. **The developmental consequences of violence and conflict.** Conflict is frequent in Bihar villages, and often violent. Land is a common source of conflict, but there are other economic, political and social factors involved. In this context this study will exclusively look into the aspect of land related issues like access to land, agrarian relations, tenancy, land improvement and development and exclusion of land. **(Sponsored by Actionaid)**

7. **Incidence of poverty and level of indebtedness.** This part of the programme looks into credit related aspects like level of indebtedness, source of indebtedness of households, loan amount – source wise, duration and purpose of loan and its utilisation, conditionality of loan and rate of interest, etc. **(Sponsored by NABARD)**

A common theme in all of these projects is the development of public and private institutions, and the quality of governance. The effectiveness of the existing system for policy delivery needs to be considered, along with ways in which it might be improved. Recent improvements in governance can be seen in programmes which are for the first time visibly reaching all communities at village level; these advances need to be studied and replicated.

#### **IV. Mapping of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) initiatives relating to child labour in India**

The project entails comprehensive mapping of CSR initiatives on child labour in India which involves discussions with industry associations, export promotion councils and mapping clusters of industries with high prevalence of child labour. Based on this mapping exercise, the study report will recommend one or more CSR initiatives for in-depth study to ILO. **(Sponsored by ILO)**

## **V. Research Programme - Globalisation and Labour: Impacts, Emerging Perspectives and Policies in India**

This is a research programme sponsored by ICSSR to study the major issues confronting Indian labour markets; assess the impacts and implications of the process for globalisation on them and suggest appropriate policy agenda. This is a three year programme which will extensively use secondary data, case studies and FGDs/ Focussed Interviews to map the trajectory of relevant issues impacted by the policy measures over a period covering 1977-78 to 2009-10. The Programme has the following 6 research studies:

### **1. Globalisation, growth and employment**

Researchers: Dr. Ajit Ghose and Dr. Alakh Sharma

### **2. Globalisation and employment in the organised sector**

Researchers: Dr. T.S. Papola and Dr. Alakh Sharma

### **3. Globalisation and unorganised sector workers**

Researchers: Dr. Sheila Bhalla and Mr. BS Mehta

### **4. Women in the new economy**

Researchers: Dr. Preet Rustagi and Dr. Sunil Mishra

### **5. Globalisation and inequality-**

Researchers: Dr. Deepak Mazumdar and Dr. Sandip Sarkar

### **6. Globalisation, workers' organisations and worker rights**

Researchers: Mr. Navin Chandra and Mr. Aseem Prakash

## **VI. NREGA and Its Multiplier Effects on Gender Relations and Village Economy: Understanding Exclusion, Process Participation and Asset Management**

Apart from socio-cultural and livelihood benefits, guaranteed employment programmes leave a positive impact on women's life and livelihoods, thereby reducing gender inequalities. In fact these programmes can be used as an important strategy for promoting women's development and empowerment. In view of these, IHD is conducting a study on NREGA and its multiplier effects on gender relations and village economy in six states of India for UNIFEM SARO. The study will identify the reasons for women's participation/non-participation in the NREGS, outline how best to eliminate discriminatory practices against single women and women belonging to poorest households. Field survey work was completed and the draft report of the study was discussed in a workshop organised for this purpose in Delhi..

## **VII. Understanding the Tipping Point of Urban Conflict**

The project is funded by an award from the ESRC/DFID Joint Scheme for Research on International Development (Poverty Alleviation) and managed by Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester. It aims to offer new insights into the dynamics of urban conflict and proposes to address the issues of wisdom on urban violence explaining the 'tipping' of urban conflict into overt violence in cities in the developing world; develop alternative violence reduction solutions for poor communities through identification of 'violence chains'; how poor communities' can best introduce new codes of negotiation with violent social actors and local authorities, to ensure safer environments. Comparative research will be conducted in four cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which have all been recently afflicted by violence associated with one of the four 'tipping factors': Mombasa (Kenya), Dili (Timor Leste), Patna (India) and Santiago (Chile). IHD will conduct Patna part of the study. Research will collect both quantitative and qualitative data to reveal how the four conventional tipping factors can (or cannot) be related to outbreaks of violence. It will develop an innovative methodology to trace the 'violence chains', in order to determine where and how the chain may most effectively be 'broken', with a view to identifying alternative policy solutions.

## **VIII. Evaluation study of Backward Regions Grant Fund**

Evaluation study of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been assigned to IHD by Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission. The BRGF is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts. The evaluation study has to cover 31 districts spread over 16 states. Work is in progress and state level coordinators have been identified. Questionnaire for

collection of state, district, block, panchyat/ urban local body and beneficiary level information and guideline for FGD have been prepared. These questionnaires and methodology of the study were discussed in a brainstorming session participated by experts of social science research and evaluation studies and district coordinators. On the basis of their suggestions the questionnaires were revised and were presented before Planning Commission. A pilot study has been conducted in Lohardaga district of Jharkhand and Hissar District of Haryana. On the basis of the pilot study the questionnaires are being revised. An interim report has been prepared on the basis of the findings of the study of these two districts and the investigations carried out at state and district level.

#### **IX. Evaluation of MSDP in Minority Concentration Districts**

This evaluation study sanctioned by ICSSR is a sequel to an earlier study involving baseline survey of 90 minority concentration districts for the Ministry of Minority Affairs. A Multi-sector Development Plan (MSDP) was developed in these districts on the basis of this study. The Ministry of Minority Affairs had approached ICSSR for an evaluation of this scheme. Accordingly, evaluation of the MSDP will be undertaken in 20 States/UTs and cover one district each in 16 States and Union Territories, and two districts each in Assam, West Bengal, UP and Bihar. The total districts are 24. IHD will undertake survey of 2 districts in Bihar, and one each in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, and Delhi. A Steering Committee has also been formed to oversee the work on the evaluation.

#### **X. Evaluation of Educational Scholarship programme in Minority Concentration Districts**

The evaluation of scholarships, also a sequel of an earlier study involving baseline survey of 90 minority concentration districts for the Ministry of Minority Affairs, for students in these districts will cover one district each in 14 states of UP, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Haryana, Assam, Manipur, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, and Orissa. IHD will evaluate one district each in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Bihar, and Jharkhand for evaluation. The evaluation is aimed at strengthening and evaluating MMA's educational programmes for the Minority communities in different States/UTs.

#### **XI. Public Private Partnership in Social Sector: A Case Study of Health and Education in India**

Sponsored by OXFAM the project will explore several unexplored dimensions of the PPP regime for the social sector in India particularly in the area of Health and

Education. the research project proposes to look into the following aspects of public private regime:

- a) Examine and analyse the market-creating institutions (processes and policies) unfolding the public private regime in the social sector
- b) Examine and analyse the various available models of public private regime in the social sector
- c) Examine and analyse the institutions responsible for regulating the public private partnership regime in the social sector
- d) Document and analyse the socio-economic impact of the PPP regime on the end users.

## **XII. Capturing the Gains: Economic and Social Upgrading in Global Production Networks and Trade**

Capturing the Gains is a DFID funded international network of experts from North and South, which aims to promote strategies for decent work in global production networks and for fairer international trade. The programme envisages comparative research in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The University of Manchester, UK, which is one of the network organizations in the project, has partnered with IHD for its project 'Economic and Social Upgrading in Global Production Networks and Trade'. Under the project, IHD is responsible for conducting sector research on mobile phones and tourism as also for coordination of the comparative research activities.

## **XIII. Preparation of District Human Development Report of Three Districts in Jharkhand**

The study has been assigned by GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence (GoI-UN-JPC). It consists of preparing District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for Pakur, Hazaribagh and Gumla districts in Jharkhand. The assignment of preparing DHDR of Pakur has already been started. After a preliminary study of the district a consultative workshop was organised in Pakur on 18 January, 2011, which was participated by a large number of government officials, academicians and NGO representatives of the districts. The major issues and problems of the districts were discussed in this workshop. The inception report, based on our preliminary findings and the outcome of the workshop has already been submitted to GoI-UN-JPC. The secondary data on issues related with human development has already been collected from the district and its blocks. Primary data and information using different tools of participatory research have been collected from four (Pakur, Littipara, Amrapara and Hiranpur) of the six blocks of the district.

## **XIV. Nature of work, Quality of work and Working Conditions in ICT sector: A case of India**

The study will examine the nature and structure of employment in ICT sector in India and its impact on work and labour market. The data related to ICT sector will be collected from both the secondary and primary sources. Under the primary source, it will collect data from 150 workers from IT industry and 150 from ITeS workers spread across different segments of the industry in the National Capital Region of Delhi. Additionally, the data will be supplemented by interviewees with HR Heads or employers, Government Policy makers and case studies. It is also planned to cover the structure of firms, nature of work, turnover, job security, social security, general participation, demand and skills etc. The study has been sponsored by Nanyang Technological University.

#### **XV. Preparation of the Mizoram Human Development Report, sponsored by the Government of Mizoram.**

The Mizoram Government has given us a project to prepare Human Development Report for their state. A preparatory workshop for the Report has been held at Aizwal. Primary and secondary data have been collected and report is being finalised.

#### **XVI. Work and Livelihoods of the Poor in the National Capital Region: Towards Evolving a Strategy and Action Programme**

Sponsored by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the project is aimed at developing livelihood promotion strategies in the NCR region focusing on urban poor, migrants and informal workers. The study also attempts to understand the linkages between urban growth centres and their rural hinterland within NCR, in terms of livelihoods of the poor. As part of the study through field based sample survey (with over 20000 samples), mapping of livelihood would be taken up and followed by that sub-sector studies will be taken up in identified areas. The study would bring out livelihood promotion strategies that can be implemented by the government departments, NGOs and donors. As part of the study, background papers were commissioned on various themes and the sample survey is underway.

#### **XVII. Micro Conflict Analysis (MICROCON)**

This is a project sponsored by European Commission and being executed by a consortium, of which IHD is a member. In India, the project is led by Patricia Justino (IDS) in joint collaboration with IHD. The project addresses the role of ethnicity and religion identities in explaining the onset of communal violence. The project will be based on the analysis of specially designed household surveys and open-ended individual and group interviews in three Indian states (Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil

Nadu). The project will examine the role of ethnic divisions along caste and religious lines (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian) in explaining contemporaneous and dynamic inequalities of access and outcomes that result in violent conflicts.