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SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE
Aseem Prakash is Professor and the Chairperson of the School of Governance and Public Policy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. Aseem has nearly 15 years of experience in research and teaching which also includes a stint at the University of Oxford as a Fell Fund Fellow. His research interests include the interface between the state and markets, sociology of markets, social discrimination, study of formal and informal institutions, human development, regulation and institutions. His most recent books are Dalit Capital: State, Markets and Civil Society in Urban India; published by Routledge (2015) and The Indian Middle Class (co-authored with Surinder Jodhka) published by Oxford University Press (2016).
Prof. S. Siva Raju holds post graduate degrees in Population Studies and Statistics and PhD in Regional Development and Health and Family Welfare. He is Deputy Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad Campus. His broad fields of research interest are: land acquisitions, rehabilitation and resettlement(R&R), corporate social responsibility(CSR), population and development, research methodology, statistics, ageing and health. He has carried out several research projects across India for various government and non-governmental agencies.

Prof. Siva Raju has organised several National and International conferences, seminars and workshops on various social issues. He has to his credit publication of over 20 books and several articles in various scientific journals. He is the current president of Indian Association For Social Sciences and Health and Hon. Director of International Longevity Centre- India, Pune. He has prepared a Status Report on older poor in India, which was launched by the UNFPA at the Second World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid in 2002. He is also a member of the Core Group of the Committee on Protection and Welfare of the Elderly Persons for the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi.
Inaugural Address

Jyotirmaya Sharma
Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad

PLENARY SPEAKERS
Afroz Alam, is presently working as Associate Professor and Head, Department of Political Science at Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad. He completed his Ph.D. from Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh on “Caste and Community in U.P.: A Study of Electoral Politics since 1990”. As a keen researcher, he has contributed more than 30 research articles in the field of electoral studies, constitutional laws, identity politics and multiculturalism and authored one book.

He regularly writes opinion pieces for many English and Hindi newspapers as well as reputed online news portals like The Tribune, The Statesman, Deccan Herald, New Indian Express, Tehelka, Firstpost, The Citizen, The Power Code and so on. He has also supervised number of electoral survey programmes in Uttar Pradesh organized by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS). In administrative capacity, he has also served as the Director of Centre for Public Policy and Governance (CPPG) and Registrar of National Law University Odisha (NLUO).
Aniket Alam is a historian who also has experience as a journalist, editor, publisher, and as a teacher. After graduating from the University of Delhi (1992), he joined the Jawaharlal Nehru University for his masters in Modern Indian History (1994). He received his doctorate from JNU (2002) for a thesis on the history of colonialism in, and its impact on, the western Himalayas.

His book, Becoming India: Western Himalayas Under British Rule was published by Cambridge University Press, Delhi under their imprint Foundation Books in 2008. He has presented his research at seminars and conferences in Asiatic Society Calcutta, Indian Institute of Advanced Study Shimla, Aligarh Muslim University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Kings College London, University of Copenhagen, and Shiv Nadar University, among others. He has conducted numerous workshops on academic writing in the social sciences at universities and research institutions in India.

He has worked as a journalist with The Hindu newspaper and was executive editor of the Economic and Political Weekly till July 2016. He has also worked as National Programme Officer of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and as coordinator of Panos International’s network of eight organizations. At present he is working on two books; one on the historiography of the Indian nation and the other on the political economy of black money. He is Associate Professor at the Centre for Humanities of the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad.
Anuj Bhuwania teaches at South Asian University, New Delhi. He studied law in National Law School of India University, Bangalore and School of Oriental and African Studies, London before doing his PhD in Anthropology at Columbia University in New York. He has held visiting positions at the Centre for Modern Indian Studies, University of Goettingen, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), New Delhi and the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance (CSLG) in Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Courting the People: Public Interest Litigation in Post-Emergency India, published in December 2016 by Cambridge University Press, is his first book.
Judge Victoria Kolakowski is the first openly transgender trial judge in the United States; she was elected to the Alameda County Superior Court in November 2010. Judge Kolakowski is the President of the International Association of LGBT Judges. As a judge, she has served in both civil and criminal trial assignments. She currently presides over a civil calendar, handling cases from filing through trial.

She holds a Bachelor of Arts in natural sciences degree from New College of Florida, a Master of Science in bio-medical engineering from Tulane University, a Master of Science in electrical engineering from the University of New Orleans, a joint Juris Doctor and Master of Public Administration (emphasis on budget and finance) from Louisiana State University, and a Master of Divinity from the Pacific School of Religion.

Prior to her election, Judge Kolakowski was an attorney for twenty one years in Louisiana and California, serving as a sole practitioner, attorney in a small firm, as general counsel for a publicly traded company, as a senior government utility regulatory attorney, and as an administrative law judge for two different California state agencies.

Since coming out publicly in 1989, she has been a leader in numerous local, state and national LGBT legal, political and spiritual organizations. She is a frequent guest speaker on issues of LGBT inclusion, and particularly about the transgender community. Her many accomplishments include co-authoring Berkeley, California’s domestic partner public registration ordinance in 1991 and co-chairing the board of directors of the Transgender Law Center, an organization focused on the well-being and protection of transgender individuals.

Judge Kolakowski is passionate about ensuring and expanding access to justice, particularly for those with limited resources. She serves on the Judicial Council of California’s Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness.
She is a retired minister of the Metropolitan Community Churches. She published the first article on transgender inclusion in the Christian tradition in a mainstream academic religious journal. She previously served on the board of directors of the California Council of Churches, and currently serves as its representative to the California Commission on Access to Justice, where she co-chairs its court fees committee. In 2011, Judge Kolakowski served as a Community Grand Marshal for San Francisco Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Pride, was named by the Equality Forum as one of 31 international icons for LGBT History Month, and received Equality California’s Equality and Justice Award. In 2012, she received the Vanguard Award from the Transgender Law Center. November 23, 2013 was declared “Judge Victoria Kolakowski Day” in Palm Springs, California. In 2014, she received the first “Pioneer in the Law Award” from California Women Lawyers, was the honored guest of Transgender Equality Network Ireland at Dublin Pride, and was Special Guest at Greater Palm Springs (California) Pride. In 2015 she was honored by the Alameda County Bar Association with its annual Distinguished Service Award for a Judge. And finally, in 2016 she was honored by the Veterans for Peace – Inland Empire (California).

She lives in Oakland, California with her wife Cynthia Laird (news editor for the Bay Area Reporter newspaper, the oldest continuously published LGBT newspaper in the U.S.), their Pembroke Welsh Corgi Darby, and cat Espresso.
Padmini Swaminathan is Professor and Chairperson of the Centre for Livelihoods at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. Earlier she held the post of Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, and was also the Reserve Bank of India Chair in Regional Studies at the same Institute till her retirement in May 2011.

At MIDS, a Social Science Research Institute, under the aegis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, Professor Swaminathan was able to broad-base and provide a multi-disciplinary focus to her research work. Her research interests expanded to cover newer areas as well as the linkages between the themes of industrial organization, labour, education and health – all from a gender perspective. Professor Swaminathan’s publications in a wide range of development journals and books reflect this diversity of her research explorations.

As Director of MIDS, Professor Swaminathan was able to streamline and provide a structure to the Institute’s Ph.D programme and in also bringing together faculty to work towards providing a collective focus to the Institute’s academic activities. In addition, Professor Swaminathan served and continues to serve on the Editorial Board of several academic journals. From time to time her services are also requisitioned by State and Central Government Bodies such as the Tamil Nadu State Statistical Committee, the Central Planning Commission and the High Court of Madras. Prof. Swaminathan is a well known author. Refer to Women and Work for her work.
Supriya Roy Chowdhury is a Professor at the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. She holds a PhD. from Princeton University. Her area of specialisation includes globalisation and labour, urban poverty, social movements and comparative development. Professor Chowdhury was a Visiting Fellow at the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, Oxford, U.K. between April and June 2011. She also held the position of T.A. Raman Pai Chair Professor at National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore.

Her recent publications include- “New Paradigms in Labour Studies: How Much Do they Explain,” “Employers Associations in India: Responses to Economic Liberalization”, and “Bringing Class Back In: Informality in Bangalore.”
VALEDICTORY
ADDRESS
Contesting state power: Empire building and Adivasis in India

Bhangya Bhukya is an active historian from India and specialized in modern Indian history with a strong interest in the history of subaltern and marginalized groups; a history largely neglected in mainstream history. He was Postdoctoral Fellow in 2010 at SOAS, University of London on a British Council Visiting Fellowship. His research interests are community histories, the effects of power/knowledge, governmentality and dominance on subaltern communities, particularly adivasis; the state and nationalism, and identity movements by forest and hill peoples in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

He taught history at Osmania University from 1997 to 2010, and at The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad from 2010 to 2014. Presently he teaches at the University of Hyderabad. He is also associated with adivasi (indigenous) people’s human right associations in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Among his recent publications are books such as Subjugated Nomads: The Lambadas Under the Rule of Nizams (Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan, 2010) and several articles in leading international social science journals.

DELEGATES
PROFILES
ABHISHEK HANNA

DELEGATE PROFILE

A Ph.D Research Scholar at the Department of Political Science, University Of Delhi, Abhishek is working on his research thesis- “Power, Market, Knowledge: The Political Economy of Medicinal Plants In India.” His research interests include themes like- Emergence of Capitalist Modernity and Politics Of Knowledge, Debates on Modernity and the Critiques of Dominant Science and Epistemology, Modern Development and its Critics, Environment and Ecology, Politics of Alternative Vision of Development, Commodification and Commercialization of Traditional Medicines and its Social, Economic, Ecological and Epistemic dimensions, Modern Agriculture and Politics of Green Revolution, Modern Capitalist Farming and its Social, Economic, Epistemic and Ecological consequences.

ABSTRACT

The Rapid Commercialization of Traditional Medicines in India: The Power Structure Of the Market and its Impact on the Biodiversity of Medicinal Plants and Livelihood of Indigenous Collector Communities

From the last few decades, the Commercial Importance of the Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP’s) such as Medicinal Plants and Herbs have been greatly realized. The present modern commercial age has induced the kind of development process which not only exploited the environment, ecology and nature but also limited it as a source of natural resources which can be used limitlessly to gain maximum commercial profit in emerging consumer society. There has been tremendous growth in the market for herbal medicines, prompting large scale industrial production of these medicines by big multinational pharmaceutical corporations. In this contemporary scene, there is a rising fear that Overharvesting without any concomitant efforts of regeneration will drastically damage the balance of nature as well as biodiversity of these plants. On the other hand this issue is not simply about the deterioration of natural biodiversity. These medicinal plants are not only product of nature but the identification of their medicinal properties is the direct product of the traditional communities and their indigenous knowledge systems. This paper proposes to outline the need to study the character of the actual, unorganized and unregulated market for Medicinal Plants in India, for which no systematic study is available. It proposes to outline how the complex and uneven power relations between the different actor-agents in this market can be explored, specially to understand the real factors in the over-harvesting patterns. It will also indicate policy measures already taken up and what others that could possibly be outlined to mitigate this problem.
DELEGATE PROFILE

ADITYA VASHISHTHA

Currently pursuing Masters in Public Policy at Jindal School of Government and Public Policy from O.P. Jindal Global University, he has served the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) as a Management Trainee in the past wherein he worked under the tutelage of the Mobile10X team and Events/Membership/Sponsorship team. He also shows keen interest in policy issues and governmental affairs. He currently is also working with The Asia Foundation on their Development Cooperation project. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronics engineering from DCRUST, Haryana and has completed his successful internship at Ericsson where he worked under the Technology, Government Relations and Sustainability team. He has been the class representative and student coordinator at different levels during his school and college and shows interest in dramatics and food blogging as well.

ABSTRACT

The “New” Economy of Startups

A few years ago, Indian start-up ecosystem was not as vibrant as it is today due to poor infrastructure, lack of support from the government and unavailability of funds from investors. However today, that scenario has changed dramatically. The Indian startup ecosystem is fast evolving, which is being driven by an extremely young, diverse and inclusive entrepreneurial landscape. This is leading to emergence of focused domain solutions for verticals like e-commerce, food delivery, healthcare, agriculture and education etc. In India, Mobile communications have been the most visible manifestation of the extraordinary digital accomplishments seen in the past decade—from providing basic access to education and health related information to making cash payments to crowd sourcing-the growing list firmly establishes us as a ‘mobile-first’ economy. One positive fallout of the success of mobile communications have been the rapid development of highly innovative bite sized software programs called mobile software applications or simply ‘apps’ resident on smart hand held devices. This rapid growth of apps can have a transformative impact on livelihoods and businesses as supported by empirical evidence that is being carefully collected across the world.

The government has initiated some support organized programs that are offered in the picture of Start Up India which is a great initiative to leverage the startup economy of India. The crux of the paper is to straddle an analytical approach to how the startup economy is placed in the system and what is the way forward. The paper will also address some of the issues that this ‘new’ economy faces and should be aware of. My work should be able to give one a holistic understanding of how this economy is placed and how is it regulated with the help of multiple stakeholders such as the government, private players and venture capitalists.
ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2nd of October, 2014 at Raj Ghat, New Delhi with the target to make India clean. The aim is to provide sanitation facilities to each and every family, including village cleanliness, safe and drinking water, solid and liquid waste disposal system, toilets supply by 2nd October, 2019.

It is not in our behavioural practice to keep our surroundings clean and sanitized. Slums areas in Patna face the problems of open defecation, drinking water, health and hygiene, solid and liquid waste management and sanitation problems. The dissertation aims to review different sanitation programmes launched so far at various levels in India an under this context, it tries to study how Swachh Bharat Mission is operating. I also talk about problems of sanitation in Naharpura and New Bhadurpura (Patna) where several cases of open defecation in Naharpura are reported.
Patterns of Spatial Inequality and Residential Segregation in Pune

This paper will focus on reviewing whether urban processes and cities reinforce inequality and the historical and traditional lines of discrimination. Inequality takes place when certain rights or entitlements are denied to a particular group in lieu of them belonging to that group or due to their location within the society. The Cities of today are considered as engines of growth. They shape the way we interact with one another and develop us as individuals. More than half the people of the world currently stay in urban areas_. The figure is a little smaller for India with thirty one percent of the Indian population being Urban. But the trends in India are slowly changing. Compared to the West, India has limited research on Urban areas, apart from a few handful of academicians pursuing it. But it is being increasingly important to understand the processes, policies and social relations that govern the life in the Urban. Urban theorists have long argued that studying urban inequality is distinct from looking at inequality in urban areas. Thus it can be inferred that the urban is not just a location for process of inequality but a mode of their production and reproduction It has thus become a necessity of sorts to study how and through what modes do these mechanisms operate? Studying spatial inequality is one of the ways through which it can be understood. A few studies have shown that cities in India are highly segregated based one factor or another. This denies an individual their Right to the City. The Right to the City is currently on the agenda of discussions for Habitat III forum as countries are discussing the urban agenda keeping this right as the cornerstone. This paper will enquire about the Right to the City by conceptualizing space in order to understand residential segregation in the city of Pune. The paper employs the indices of evenness and centralization as well as exposure using Primary Census Abstract and Household amenities data that is provided by Census (2011). This paper will focus on tracing the patterns of economic and residential segregation.
DELEGATE PROFILE

AMIT RAJAK

Amit is pursuing M.A. in Political Science at University of Hyderabad, after having completed his graduation from Presidency University, Kolkata. He has been actively involved with welfare work to nurture his passion for the cause of the rights. He has rendered voluntary service at CRY (Child Rights and You) and has worked as an intern at West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights. Amit has also involved himself in activities related to the rights of the differently-abled individuals during his internship at NALSAR and has worked at NHRC to further promote that cause.

ABSTRACT

Tribal Education in India: a Lacuna in Policy Making

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides the children with the right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary learning for the age group of six to fourteen years. This paper would seek to analyze the implementation, realization and achievement of the provisions of the RTE Act in different regions with special reference to the state of affairs of the tribal communities. Based on case studies on tribal education from different regions, the paper shall appraise the role of the state keeping in mind the other socio-cultural factors which impact their lives thereby resulting in marginalization and neglect of the pursuit of learning among tribal communities. The observations on education vis-à-vis the statistical data indicate universal achievement of literacy in the nation. However, despite the presence of various laws and mechanisms to ensure free and compulsory education for all, major impediments such as dual roles of teachers in the administration, shortage of teachers in schools, lack of toilets, playground and water facilities, multi-graded classrooms, insufficient budgets, unavailability of electric connections, physical, financial and human inabilities, et cetera fetters the achievement of quality education. Achievement of literacy among the tribals requires emphasis on various factors which affect their daily living. It can only be perceived when policies are formulated in a bottom-up manner contemplating the local realities of the marginalized people. Moreover, despite child labour being banned in India, the recent bill passed by the Rajya Sabha allows the children to engage in “home-based work” with their families after school hours which act as a determinant to dropouts or non-enrolment of tribal children in most cases. The concluding part of the paper puts forth some of the major hindrances towards attaining the provisions of the RTE, thereby suggesting some of the way forward towards holistic development.
A Case Study on Segregation in Housing in The City Of Guwahati with a Focus on Household Characteristics And Household Amenities

Segregation in urban spaces is very prevalent. We often see urban dwellers are dealing urban life separately from each other. This separation happens due to many factors. Caste, religion and economic conditions are some factors which are responsible for urban segregation. The research will look into housing quantity (includes dwelling characteristics), housing quality (household amenities) and housing affordability (rent, housing loan, commuting cost) in order to find out the marker of segregation in the city of Guwahati. The research will include both qualitative as well as quantitative methods of research. The rationale of the research is to look for the prevalent marker of segregation in the city.
ANANYA FILBERT & GANESH GOPAL

ABSTRACT

A Critical Analysis of the Kerala Technology Start up Policy

Over time, it has been seen and established how small and medium sized enterprises and businesses have been the major engines driving growth in developing economies. Now the thrust has turned to start-ups to leverage technology, replacing older systems through creative destruction and permeate long-run economic growth. Long before the national start-up promotion programmes were launched, the state of Kerala had come out with its own comprehensive Technology Start-up Policy in 2014, the very first of its kind by any State in India, where it was seen strengthening its technology business incubators (TBI’s), investing heavily on latest technology and rehashing its technical education system, after which Karnataka, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh followed suit in announcing the technology start-up policies of their respective states. How effective (or not) various policies have been, despite being ‘targeted’ to a great extent would also be analyzed in the paper with a focus on the impact of multiple agencies and actors on the ecosystem in Kerala. Kerala Start-up Mission, the nodal agency for implementing the Start-up Policy in Kerala has been successful in promoting further tinkering in technology at the college level by setting up a more inclusive umbrella network of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Cells (IEDCs) in over 120 colleges in Kerala along with the FABLABs it has already setup in association with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA. Thus this paper attempts to study and critically analyze the impact of the various interventions made by the State in the innovation ecosystem and their impact with respect to (but not limited to) Kerala, through its pioneer technology start-up policy, strengthening of Technology Business Incubators (TBI’s), as well as the creation of a network within educational institutions to strengthen academia-industry linkages and easing norms to promote innovation in the state by playing the role of a facilitator, rather than that of a regulator.
DELEGATE PROFILE

APARAJITA SINGH

She is a third year PhD Research Scholar in Economics at Humanities and Social Science Department, IIT Bombay. Her research is titled “Analysis of Porter’s Hypothesis in the Indian leather industry” where she is analysing whether well-defined regulations spur innovation or hamper competitiveness of the Indian leather industry. She has done her M.A. Economics from Hyderabad Central University and was awarded a gold medal for academic distinction. She has done her graduation in Economic (Hon) from Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi. She has keen interest in the field of environmental economics and public policy.

ABSTRACT

Cross Country Analysis of Regulations and Regulatory Compliance in the Leather Industry

The global leather tanning industry processes around 15 million tons of leather per year and generates 6 million tons of tannery solid waste. Disposal of this waste is one of the major challenges that tanners face today. Specific regulations for the leather sector have been imposed by all leather producing countries but their monitoring and enforcement differs across them. This paper compares the regulations and regulatory compliance pertaining to leather industry in India and its major leather importing nations namely US, Germany, China and Italy. The analysis in the paper shows that leather industry of US, Germany and Italy are least polluting and safest with regard to human health and environment. These countries use ‘market-based instruments (MBIs)’ and the effluents discharge limits are based on Best Available Technology (BAT) to ensure low cost of pollution control. Strict compliance is ensured through continuous scrutiny and updated standards. In contrast, China and India follow ‘command and control’ based pollution laws where effluents discharge standards are uniform across the industry. The standards are set too high without recognising the constraints faced by small tanners in these countries. China has launched its own eco leather mark ‘Genuine leather’ to overcome trade barriers on account of environmental performance from US and EU markets. Indian leather industry has lost around 10% of exports market share over a decade due to price competition from developing countries and poor environmental performance as compared to developed nations. Outdated laws, rampant corruption and political interference in the regulatory institutions have further aggravated the pollution problem. The paper concludes that Indian leather industry should adopt the cleaner models of the European States and the USA which maintain efficiency in leather production by using less water and chemicals, consuming less energy and use of MBIs. This will make the industry more competitive and sustainable at the global level.
Governance and Public Policy: The Unique Case Study of Kizhekambalam Gramapanchayat, Kerala

The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) came from the ideas like corporate citizenship or strategic philanthropy and business responsibility. The legal validity of the CSR policy came through the legislation of 135th Clause of the Companies Act, 2013, which started functioning from 2014-2015 is applicable to companies who earn 5 crore or more, should spent 2% of its total net profit in social spending, for the upliftment of the communities, and India became the first country with mandatory CSR. The schedule 7 of the India Companies Act provides the list of activities that can be carried under through CSR.

Kizhekambalam is a Grama Panchayat in Ernakulam District, Kerala. In the local self-government election held in November 2015, out of the total 19 seats, 17 wards were won by Kitex 2020- an independent group, which fought the panchayat elections and won the election through the framework of CSR of a garment company- Kitex. The vision of the team is to make Kizhekambabalam a model village by 2020. A series of public policies were initiated post-election, encapsulating a welfare system in itself under the CSR framework unparallel to any other case. The opposition parties protested saying entry into politics by the corporation will ruin the basic principles of democracy and the corporation is doing this to get hold of the panchayat for their expansion, where the previous panchayat samiti cancelled the company’s license on environmental issues. This paper traces down how the policy of corporate social responsibility emerged as a tool for political intervention by the corporation unlike before and is this, a new model of corporate social responsibility which will bridge the welfare gap or is it a new version of strategic philanthropy-an eye wash for safeguarding company’s interest.
Success of a Public Policy: The Nadia Model Of Open Defecation Free District

Swacch Bharat Abhiyan was launched by Shri Narendra Modi on 2nd October, 2014. Initially known as the Swaccha Bharat Mission (Gramin), the government restructured it to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan with the mandate of making the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019. After the launch of the Swacch Bharat Mission, the government of West Bengal decided to converge its efforts to achieve the common goal of achieving an ODF Bengal under the banner “Mission Nirmal Bangla”. Under this policy, the Nadia district of West Bengal was the first district to be declared ODF in India. This paper seeks to analyze the implementation of the Public Policy, ‘ODF Nadia’ through a personal survey conducted under the Panchayat of Bagula and Jayaghata, villages in the district of Nadia. It tries to find out the role of bureaucracy, the coming over of the centre and the state governments to achieve a common goal and the working together of the bureaucracy and the local government. It also tries to figure out the participation and the views of the stakeholders of the district towards achieving an Open Defecation Free District. The ODF Nadia dealt with two challenges while it came to be implemented. One was the construction of toilets under a stipulated time frame and the second one dealt with scrutinizing the people using the toilets to eradicate open defecation totally. The survey also tries to find out the impediments of the ‘success model’ such as the policy being framed in as bottom up manner and if the government scheme could have been implemented in a better way. It also tries to evaluate if the model of implementation of the public scheme is universally applicable or could be just applied to a specific region.
**ABSTRACT**

**Negotiating Caste In A Lower Middle Class Space In The City**

Caste continues to mediate social relations into the 21st century. However, the power attached to caste changes spatially across states, districts, towns, villages, colonies, shanties, lanes and by-lanes. It gets negated contextually or rather one has to acclimatize in a factory in the city when a migrant may have no option but to have water from a common water source as opposed to the village where caste is far more entrenched. Migration plays a key role in attitudinal change. Whether this change is induced by majboori ‘compulsion’ a reason typically ascribed for migrating to the city or does the influence of caste actually get diminished or negated in a different space are key questions, the subtleties of which, will be explored in this paper. This paper will look at factors that shape and reinforce caste as well as elements that undermine it in a lower middle class space at Samaypur Badli industrial area, Delhi. It seeks to draw inferences from the experiences of migrants regarding caste in the village and the city, and the changes they have witnessed as caste dynamics evolve in both spaces. It examines how varied factors have influenced the way migrants perceive caste and how they view themselves vis-à-vis caste in varying living spaces. As far as impact of public policy is concerned, it will look at how laws and change in political power has brought about these changes. It thereby seeks to examine the level at which caste operates in a specific area that lies in the periphery of Delhi, by analysing the nuances of narratives of migrants, particularly in context of mobility and spatiality. It will look at multiple themes such as residential clustering, endogamy, role of laws and changed political climate.
Caste Segregation in Urban India and Indian Cities: A Comparative Study from Census 2011 and 2001

Residential segregation by any marker of identity can lead to variation in behaviour and outcomes across space. In urban India, anecdotal evidence suggests some degree of segregation by social groups (caste). The study aims to understand caste based segregation among the two historically marginalized social groups, Scheduled Caste (SC) or Dalits and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Indian caste system. Using Dissimilarity Index, one of the widely used index of segregation in the existing literature on urban segregation, the study will help to understand the degree to which the urban population is residential homogenous in states, districts, towns and in 9 most populated Indian cities, at ward level, based on data from Census 2011 and Census 2001; and also reconnoitre change in urban segregation over the decade. The study will also compare caste based dissimilarity in rural and urban areas and for this purpose to understand if urban segregation is a reflection of traditional rural segregation. If urban Indian study will provide an understanding of macro-segregation, city level study will help us understand micro-segregation in urban India. It is an attempt to have nuanced understanding of caste based segregation in urban India and Indian cities across urban settlements over a decade.
DELEGATE PROFILE

DHRITIMAN MUKHERJEE

ABSTRACT

Domestic Politics and Rigid Borders: Limiting Human Mobility

Domestic politics and policies taken by the government of all nations affect their foreign policies and relationship with other nations. This paper will try to bring out the impact of the right wing governments coming to power in different countries across the world and the decisions they make regarding their borders and how this affects human mobility in the region, especially for those living in the neighbouring countries. In their electoral campaigns and the speeches of the candidates there is a sharp rhetoric that the number of people coming from other nations in their countries to make a living should be limited to a minimum and they try to win popularity by saying that their country or motherland belongs to them and all other immigrants (legal or illegal) are intruders. Strict visa norms can be implemented to curb the inflow of people from other countries, refugees coming from different parts of the world will not be allowed to enter their territory, traders travelling across nations will also have to face the same problems. Such rigid borders and actually the notional borders that are created in the minds of the people will impact human mobility and the people to people contact, the cultural flows that too in an era of globalisation. A nation state maintaining rigid borders for domestic electoral benefits will always impact human mobility in a negative way. The paper provides examples from different countries and their policies regarding immigration in the recent period to substantiate the point, specially focusing on Europe, where even among the members of the European Union such rigid borders exist that affects human mobility.
DELEGATE PROFILE

DIVYA CHAUDHARY

**ABSTRACT**

India’s Defence Policy (An Economic Perspective)

National defence is one of the main functions of the state which it must perform effectively for the safety of the state. This safety comes at a cost, which the people must pay for in the form of taxes. The government has the challenging task of allocating funds for different functions of the state with the goal of economic/social development along with maintaining peace within and outside the borders of the nation. This paper proposes to look at trade-offs in the economic relationship between military expenditure and public welfare/development of India. Diverting the resources towards arms procurement and maintaining personnel’s and equipment directly impacts other important sectors of the nation such as health, employability, education and other social/developmental areas. But defence economics says otherwise, the potential cost of war and reconstruction will be far greater than present expenditure. Defence expenditure of different nations are each dependent on the way they maintain their foreign relations. India has fought three wars after independence and with terrorism on the rise, one cannot be complacent with the nation’s security. India has the second largest army in the world but is lacking in advanced weaponry, in turn bringing down the effectiveness of the human capital within defence. This drives up the arms procurement cost as importing is an expensive affair. Borrowings for the war effort will cause the nation to fall in a debt trap, which will lead to an increase in the tax rate, for the repayment of interest. This will further lead to a rise in inflation in the economy, followed by recession. Post war economic impact will be analysed, by taking into consideration, a few countries and how a war has changed their defence policy, or vice versa. This paper is an attempt to understand the different dynamics of a nation and its government and how they impact the defence expenditure policies, by comparing it with various other avenues such as social welfare and economic development.

Divya is presently pursuing Masters of Public Policy MA (PP) from Jindal School of Government and Public Policy (JSGP) from O.P Jindal University, Sonipat. He did his under-graduation in B. Com from B. R Ambedkar College, University of Delhi, after which he was enrolled in the Cost and Management Accountant (CMA) program for a period of 1 year where he acquired the knowledge of cost and benefit analysis.

Recently he has completed his internship at Centre for Budget and Policy Studies (CBPS), Bangalore, where he worked on an ongoing UNICEF study for CBPS requiring analysis and interpretation of the state budget. His main areas of interest revolve around Public health, defence, environment & climate change and energy sector.
DIVYA RUTH JOSE

ABSTRACT

Humiliation and Violence: Perceptions and prevalence of gender based violence among Rohingyas in Hyderabad

Humiliation is seen as the enforced lowering of a person or group, a process of subjugation that damages or strips away their pride, honor or dignity. As a Stateless community, the Rohingyas have been at the receiving end of a culture of humiliation based on misrecognition and violence. Despite the international instruments that have been put in place to safeguard their rights, the Rohingyas as a community, have been systematically discriminated against and denied their rights socially and politically. However, this paper seeks to identify the double vulnerabilities faced by the Rohingya women as they are subjected to humiliation from within, and without.
This paper explores the perceptions and prevalence of gender based violence among the Rohingya women in Hyderabad, by sharing the lived experiences of these women, and tracing their interactions within the traditional context of family and the local culture of the host country. The subjugation of the woman to the man’s marzi, and the levels of autonomy allowed to them further exemplify the nature and extent of everyday violence faced by the Rohingya women. These acts of violence against them, serve to add to their humiliation as aliens in a foreign land.
Drupa is currently pursuing Master’s Degree in Public Policy (MPP) at the National Law School of India University. She holds an undergraduate degree in Social Sciences from TISS. Social Welfare, Inclusive Policy Making and Gender Issues are some of her research interest.

Kiran is currently pursuing Master’s Degree in Public Policy (MPP) at the National Law School of India University. He holds an undergraduate degree in Electronics and Communications Engineering and has three years full-time work experience as a Software Engineer. Interdisciplinary research, agenda setting, policy analysis and methods are some of his research interests.

DELEGATE PROFILE

DRUPA DINNIE CHARLES & KIRAN A.B

ABSTRACT


The central tendencies of social indices often deceptively represented the two outlier communities—the fishing community and the adivasis. The significance that fish and fisheries demand in the socio-cultural foundations of the society has not translated into economic benefits for the fishing community. They have been excluded from the mainstream economic and socio-cultural progress, owing to them, inter-alia, living on the fringes of the land mass, dependent on common property resources, akin to the adivasis who resort to the forested habitats. Majority in the fishing community are landless and inhabit thatched hutsments along the crowded narrow strip of the coast often beyond the cadastral survey. Apart from being prone to devastation by natural disasters, this settlement pattern resembling the urban slum configuration are also devoid of basic housing amenities like clean drinking water, electricity and toilets. The benefits of the institutional initiatives sponsored by the state for the betterment of this community are being usurped by others.

The objective of this paper is: (a) to construct a comprehensive policy framework for social welfare of fisher folk community in India; (b) to analyse the social welfare components for the fisher folk community in the National Policy on Marine Fisheries.

In order to address these objectives, the paper adheres to qualitative research methods. The authors present an ontological framework illustrating the ‘big picture’ of fisher-folk community. The textual analysis of draft versions of National Policy on Marine Fisheries are operationalised here to study the proposed objectives.
Gentrification in the Textile Mill Areas of Mumbai: Changing Practices and the Role of State

This paper attempts to portray the transforming textile mill land areas of Mumbai, its relation to peoples’ changing practices and negotiation with the state led gentrification in the post industrial city. The paper argues that with the state policy formation that move towards pro gentrification the ex-textile mill workers are not only becoming an effacing concept but they have to go through continuous negotiation with the state for housing and employment in the phase of redevelopment of built environment. The process of de-industrialisation followed by the prolonged textile mill strike that lasted for two years (1982-83) led to an eventual but gradual closure of the textile mills. This culminated into city space transformation where redevelopment regeneration of the built environment and city branding process became the main mantra. The emergence of the new landscape with service sectors firms, IT industries, creative sectors, cheek by jowl shopping malls, high end restaurants, pubs, night clubs, fashion houses and gated communities juxtaposed with long rows of chawls (houses for the working class) in the old neighbourhood of working class community led to an exorbitant land values and reproduced itself as a landscape of contrast, contestation and rising aspirations. The mill lands in the central part of the city turned into a gold mine for the real estate developers and the state participated in it through its policy formations. The arrival of the upwardly mobile middle class and the effect of bourgeoisie culture deeply disturb the older urban rhythms related to space, place, work and life in these localities. The lack of employment, the ghettoisation of working class chawls surrounded by gated communities and low affordability, displaced many workers to far off places. Those who sustained to stay here became informal workers. This creates not only a sense of discontent but ignites a process of negotiation and bargaining and the space becomes a space of negotiation for the ex mill workers and the state. This ethnographic paper through observations and semi structured interviews takes into account of the transformation, role of state and the process of negotiation conflict and social exclusion attached to it.
DELEGATE PROFILE

GHAZAL ARORA

ABSTRACT

Labour Laws in India: A Case Study for Segmentation, Discrimination and Exploitation of Workers

The recent debates on labour welfare in India have been dominated by discussions on improving the working conditions of the unorganized sector, on bringing the informal workers in the fold of the formal economy and so on. But the insistence on contract based work environment especially after the intensification of liberalization has deteriorated even the formerly formal work spaces. Contrary to populist perceptions, labour laws in India have allowed the employers to escape obligations related to ensuring basic minimum facilities like provisions for drinking water and canteen at the site of work. These laws have perpetuated the processes of labour cheapening in the organized sector allowing greater surplus and hence, more profits. Case in point is the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill that was primarily brought in to abolish the contract system but almost all the clauses of the Act have allowed the proliferation of the contract system in the country. The contract law is a clear manifestation of the thriving nexus between the law makers and the capitalists of the country. The paper traces the legislative journey of certain labour legislations in India and the role of various parties that were either in favour or against the then proposed features that could have benefitted the employees. The paper discusses the social consequences of liberal law regimes as the labourers are always under duress not only because of extremely hostile working environments but due to lack of solidarity and trade unions’ support.
Institutional Compliance: Case of Aarogysri Health Insurance Policy

The paper, using strong theoretical base proposes a compliance framework for regulated institutional structures. It is suggested that having an independent regulatory mechanism is the best way to have the stakeholders conform to the objective of any policy that is regulated. This framework is utilised to study compliance in health sector, with the case of Aarogysri Health Insurance Scheme; a government funded tertiary health care policy, targeted at the economically disadvantaged population in the state of Telangana. The scheme functions under a regulatory body called Aarogysri Health Care Trust through registered hospitals and district administration. The regulator facilitates the scheme by means of a range of actions, from incentive creation to revoking the registration. A field study conducted in Hyderabad district in 20 network hospitals inputs with primary data to support arguments in the paper. Based on the primary data collected from the stakeholders, it is understood that the current compliance system has various loopholes. Since one single compliance framework cannot cover multiple levels of intuitions with different power structures, the paper proposes different models at different levels of institutional structure.
H. Vanlallawta hail from Mizoram, India currently doing PhD in the Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, working under the supervision of Dr. S. Shaji. His area of research is "Indo-Myanmar Engagement in the Post-Cold War period: A Study of the Implications for North East India". He is a recipient of RGNF and have qualified NET conducted by the UGC.

ABSTRACT

Issues And Problems Of Stateless People In North East India

For the past several decades the Northeast has received a continuous flow of economic migrants from neighbouring countries due to porous border. The waves of refugees and migrants besides causing demographical change have caused displacement of indigenous population from their ancestral land. When indigenous people realize the danger to their existence, they begin to express their grievances through mass protest and social movement and only then the displacement drew public attention. In addition, there is huge competition between the local people and migrant communities in terms of economy and this led to ethnic discord and xenophobia mind-set and this often lead to serious ethnic conflict among them. Since India is also a member of civilized comity of nations, it has also proved to have human sufferance and agony. It has around 65,000 Chakmas and Hajongs refugees who are primarily stateless in the north-eastern state of Arunachal Pradesh apart from some sporadic groups of Bihari Muslims in various pockets of northeast India, Mizoram has around 1,50000 Chakmas as per 2011 census.

The current research paper tries to analyst the issues pertaining to migrants’ people in neighbouring countries to India’s and the implications involved in such migration. The paper also analyses the political implications such as citizenship/stateless in the emerging scenario of ethnic conflict. The study would involve multiple resources such as report, documents in NGO/UNHRC, government data and many other sources. The study would be conducted in analytical and empirical methods.
DELEGATE PROFILE

HIMALAYA AHUJA & SWATI MOHANA KRISHNAN

ABSTRACT

Marketplace to Place in Markets: Insights from Weekly Markets in Delhi

The Neoclassical vouch for the virtue of free markets while interventionists stresses on the need to regulate the markets because of their inability to provide for the social needs. The two sides vary on the degree of freedom that markets as institutions should possess. However, they both converge on the notion of what market is. Whether free or regulated, markets are described as ‘abstract’ and ‘megalithic’ institutions that play a crucial role in economic development. Ha-Joon Chang (2001) even goes on to describe the markets as mere ‘political constructs’ which are based on certain political beliefs that are embedded in the society. We take this understanding of markets to our analysis of two weekly markets in the settlements of Kalyanpuri and Trilokpuri in East Delhi, to juxtapose these debates with the experience of the felt and the observed in the 3 months of fieldwork consisting of in-depth interviews with vendors and customers, conducted in the summer of 2015. Thus this paper aims to unpack this metaphysical notion of Markets and attempts to study them as ‘local’ spaces. The paper focuses on markets in the form of a weekly (af)fair that takes places in the ‘public spaces’ of settlements. It then problematizes our understanding of markets at various levels, first at the level of space- namely what is the ‘public’ and how it gets transformed into a traded and rented space subject to regulation by local state authorities and the police. Secondly at the level of the nature of the transactions, where economic embeddedness in social relations determines the location, time and prices in markets. Third, in terms of the internal dynamics of these markets, the local hierarchies and segmentations, migrant and non-migrant identities, the gendered spaces and roles, which current policies need to take cognizance of in order to have a more holistic impact. Fourth, this paper analyses the notion of ‘market failure’ in such markets which are basically a spatial and economic agglomeration of precarious livelihoods.
Compliance in the food sector: A study on the implementation of food safety and management systems in Raipur

With alarming cases of fraudulent and unethical practices found to be the way of doing business followed by the food business operator, this puts the consumer’s health at stake. As people’s lives depend on reliable safe food that is free from harmful contamination and adulteration, it is crucial for proper enforcement, monitoring and imparting knowledge to the food handlers. A mutual responsibility is shared both by the food regulator and the food business operator towards ensuring the quality and safety of food. The study strives to assess the level of compliance of the food safety and management systems among the food business operators and the instruments used by the food safety officers to ensure compliance in the food manufacturing establishments. Additionally the study aims to contribute to the understanding of market and regulatory incentive as well as the formal and informal compliance, followed by the capacity to comply through engaging the ground reality. The study implies that food inspectors play a role in shaping the behaviors of the food business operators and likelihood of compliance depends on how the food inspector handles the situation while inspecting. Furthermore, the study also proposes an alternative compliance model of responsive regulation for regulating the food business operators and enforcement style.
Ishita Gambhir is a research associate at National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi where she is working with the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) team. She has graduated from Lady Shri Ram College, with a B.A (Hons.) in Economics, and with an M.A in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. Her research interests pertain primarily to the fields of development economics and applied microeconomics. Previously, she has worked at Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe) and at the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi.

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ABSTRACT

Role of Networks in the Elite Capture of Food Subsidy Program in India

Elite capture is one of the key challenges faced by safety net programs designed to ensure food and nutritional security for the poor. The results for access to Ration Card (RC) (which provides some subsidy but is mostly used as a proof of identification and residence) are distinct from the results for access to BPL a card (which provides high levels of subsidy and has more stringent eligibility criteria). A greater level of social networks—whether active or passive—seems to be closely related to the household’s ability to get a RC. Households that participate in political meetings are more likely to get a RC but the same is not true of membership or acquaintanceship in local governance. Since every single household is entitled to a RC, thus, acquiring a RC merely entails appropriately handling the bureaucratic system to demand one’s legitimate rights. This paper examines the role of social and political networks in shaping access to the food subsidy program in India.
JASWANT MALIK

ABSTRACT

Complaince as process: Delivery of skill training under PMKVY in Gurgaon district of Haryana

The skill development and training of the labor force is an important engine of economic growth and development for a country. At an individual level it enhances citizen's access to markets. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana was launched in 2015 to encourage skill development among youth of the country to achieve these twin goals. This research study is an attempt to examine the various stages of operation of PMKVY and locate implementation gaps. The researcher will critically look at the behaviour of training partners vis-a-vis NSDC and their response towards the guidelines of the policy. The endeavour is to broaden the notion of compliance around two dimensions. Firstly we need to understand that compliance is a holistic phenomenon. There is no single uniform instrument/strategy to achieve compliance. It should not be seen only as an outcome but also as a process. Secondly while proposing these instruments we have to go beyond the traditional 'principal-agent' understanding of compliance. At the end the author would suggest a theoretical framework inspired from responsive regulation approach to mitigate non-compliance in the delivery of skill training under PMKVY.
TEJASWINI KAJA, JAYASHREE & ANTARA BANERJEE

ABSTRACT

Bioenergy and Its Relevance in India's Potential and Policy Challenges

The paper discusses the potential of biomass resources as a solution to energy problem in India. The paper critically examines the policy challenges along with policy options in the implementation of Bio-energy as a viable energy solution in the Indian context. Studies conducted by Government of India shows that the total installed capacity for electricity generation is about 302087.84 MW [Ministry of Power, March 2016], and the total installed capacity of New and Renewable energy is 42849.38 MW, which is about fourteen percent. The share of Biomass energy in Renewable energy generation stands to be only Twelve percent. India generates the abundant amount of waste, which can be used for generation of Biomass energy.

The paper would focus on the analysis of the policy aspects of Biomass power generation (which includes various sectors of Bio-energy that is Biofuels, Biomass, and Biogas) along with long-term economic impact with some cost-benefit analysis. It also devotes considerable sections in identifying strategic and policy issues of Government of India in harnessing the Bio-energy to its optimum level.

Tejaswini is currently pursuing her Master’s in Public Policy and Governance from Azim Premji University. She has a bachelors in Mechanical engineering and has been an entrepreneur. She has keen interest in environment and sustainability, especially in agriculture and related policy aspects.

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Antara is currently pursuing her Master’s in Public Policy and Governance, Azim Premji University. She holds a Bachelor’s Degree in English language and literature.
Jeemut Pratim Das is currently enrolled as an M. Phil. Research Scholar at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 2016-18. He completed his M.A. in Political Science from the Centre for Political Studies, JNU, in 2013 and his B.A. with Political Science (Hons.) from Cotton College, Gauhati University in 2011. He was a participant at the two day International Conference on ‘Human Rights: Contemporary Issues and Challenges’ held at Jagran Lakecity University, Bhopal, in collaboration with WFUNA, USA, from 2nd to 3rd October, 2015 and was awarded the ‘Best Paper in Researcher Category’ at the same. His areas of interest include Indian Government and Politics, Public Policy and Governance, Globalization, Nation-State, Developmental State, Security, Immigration, Radical Movements, Neo-liberalism and Domestic Economic Policies.

**ABSTRACT**

Immigration and Border Politic: Seeing the "Other" in Assam

With the growing concern of the question of granting citizenship rights to a subset of the immigrants to the state of Assam, it becomes pertinent to dwell on the construction of such a category as the ‘illegal’ among the Muslims from the state of Bangladesh, all the while contrasting their presence and existence with their Hindu counterparts. In such a charged scenario, this paper attempts to chart a trajectory of exclusion, the roots of which can be traced back in history to the negligent colonial policies of labour migration practiced in a labour deficit state. The transformation in the post-independence phase, when the debate went beyond its economic underpinnings to acquire an ‘imposed’ political discourse forms the crux of this paper.

The structure of this paper is divided across three overlapping though succeeding sections, with the latter being a direct consequence of the former. The first delineates the emergence of the politics of immigration in the period of British rule and as to how the core questions were chiefly of an economic criterion. The second part deals with the entry of this debate in the political arena, which is argued to be a result of an ‘imposition ‘from above' by the elites of the Assamese society rather than the end process of any mass mobilization ‘from below’. The third section will provide a look into the policies of immigration in Assam, where the idea of ‘statelessness’ of the Muslim immigrants is seen as a direct result of state policies.
ABSTRACT

Tribes and Gender: The question of empowerment in the autonomous district councils in Manipur

Inclusion of minority groups and women within the political process has been two dominant themes in political and social discourses in independent India. In line with the Sixth Schedule of the Indian, the Manipur Government also instituted the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in the hill/tribal districts of Manipur under the "The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971". Despite this effort, due to vague provisions and limitations particularly in legislative and judicial powers, discontentment is on the rise among the tribal population resulting in mobilization for greater autonomy including full-fledged statehood. Moreover, the provision does not cater to the problem of inclusion of women in the local decentralization scheme, putting women empowerment to the back seat. This study intends to argue how the consideration of these two exigencies in the institutionalization of ADCs could substantially lead to the inclusion and empowerment of tribes in general and women in particular, in the democratic process.

This study is an examination of the current institutionalization of tribal autonomy in Manipur. By employing analytical method, the study would make use of secondary sources such as records, newspapers, magazines, journals, books and documents (both published and unpublished) on the area.
ABSTRACT

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy and Abortion Rights is the Continuum of Reproductive Rights and Human Rights.

The medical termination of pregnancy and/or abortion rights is the continuum of reproductive rights and Human Rights.

This paper attempts to analyze how the Indian State and Judiciary interprets Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and Abortion under Section 312 to Section 316 of Indian Penal Code. The critical analysis of different High Courts and Supreme Court judgments and arguments regarding abortion and medical termination of pregnancy petitions have been done to understand the legal discourse of abortion rights from feminist perspective.

The agency to exercise reproductive rights is a function of caste, class, gender, race, location; etc. In this context different perspectives of State, legal framework and regulatory intentions of Indian State and social standpoints have been situated to understand different parameters on which the agency to exercise reproductive rights depends.
Constraints to the Diffusion of Community based Social Innovation: The Case of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) in Tamil Nadu

Despite certain advantages of green revolution technology, in India, it has been criticised for other reasons. Initially, its bias towards large farmers and farmers with assured irrigation was observed and later it was criticized for its negative environmental impacts due to high use of chemical fertilizer/pesticide. Thereafter, India has seen a shift in state policies and support to non-state stakeholders such as civil society organisations, so as to emphasis on newer technologies that can increase yields with use of less water, chemical fertilizer and pesticides. Thus, reducing negative externalities. These technologies are conservation tillage, integrated pest management, soil nutrient testing, precision farming and more recently System of Rice Intensification (SRI). System of rice intensification is a technology that has been developed outside the formal research establishment. It is a product of social innovation which has spread all over the world including India. This method of cultivation has some advantages compared to conventional methods of cultivation such as less use of water, chemical fertilizer/pesticides and it is also labour saving technology. After realizing the potential of this social innovation, government has taken efforts to spread it across the country.

Diffusion of SRI technology is good at macro level, but there is an inadequate adoption/diffusion of SRI technology at micro level (Pushba, 2013). In this context, this paper aims to analyse its’ constraints and government intervention to diffuse SRI across state. In doing so, this study intent to use both primary and secondary data. Through analysis of secondary data from Tamil Nadu directorate of Agriculture, it is identified that Cauvery delta and North-eastern zones have a high prevalence of SRI technology as compared to other zones in Tamil Nadu. To fulfil the second objective, SRI Tirunelveli has been selected as study area.
Exclusion of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups: A Case Study of Maharashtra

Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups are part of the Scheduled Tribes. These communities are most backward and deprived among Scheduled Tribes. For the development of PVTGs, 100 Percent Sector Schemes were started in 1998-99 and in 2015-16 Conservation-cum-Development schemes were started. These groups are lagging behind in education, health, housing and economic conditions and other basic amenities as compared to Scheduled Tribes. There were 52 tribal communities known as Particular Vulnerable Tribal Group in 1972. Since 1993, there are 75 tribal communities known as PVTs in 18 States and One Union Territory of the India. This group created in 1972 on the basis of most backward and deprived. The defining characteristic of this group is that they are resided in forest and hill area, their population is declining or stagnant, low level literacy rate, pre-agricultural technology and socially and economic backwardness [Annual Report 2015-16]. The tribal communities spread in around 15 district of Maharashtra. As per the Bench Mark Survey 2001, there are 1783 villages in Tribal Sub Plan areas of Maharashtra where the PVTGs are resided. In general 50 percent tribal population reside in Tribal Sub Plan areas of Maharashtra. There are 45 tribal communities residing in Maharashtra out of them there are three Particular Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra; Madia Gond, Katkari and Kolam. The Madia Gond resided in Gadchiroli District, Kolam resided in Yavatmal and Chandrapur district and Katkari resided in Thane and Raigad district. PVTGs find in hill areas or in forest areas of these districts where there is still less connectivity with other communities, less infrastructure facility, and lack of other basic amenities. These groups are not only the backward but also most disadvantages and deprived and in Maharashtra. This paper intends to find out, utilization of government welfare schemes and programmes for Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Maharashtra.

This paper shows that there is very low impact of government welfare schemes and programmes on the development of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
DELEGATE PROFILE

N SAI BALAJI

ABSTRACT

Refugees, Migrants and the reimagination of Borders in the Post Globalised World

The imagination of borders as a zone of confrontation and conflict in the traditional notion of nation-state has slowly been challenged by globalisation. We have organisations like WTO and others which encourage trade and movement of both labour and capital.

However, the European Refugee crisis and Brexit has calmed the over reliance of globalisation and challenged the idea of its transborderness. When we see borders being reasserted not only physically but mentally through segregation and identification of the other the idea of transformation of nation state is questioned. Asylum seekers and people migrating to greener pastures for a better livelihood are seen as threats and have in return given rise to xenophobia in host countries.

The physical nature of border has transformed into a socio-political one where the zone of interaction and assimilation is facing a crises of identity. Through this paper I would like to analyse the idea of citizenship which has its roots to economic engagement in the present world order. How migration of people in general is creating a new wave of nationalism in the developed countries especially the West. The case of Donald Trump winning US Presidential elections on question of immigration and giving jobs to Americans shows how economic migration supported and encouraged earlier is not a boon for the very same due to the prospects of people in host countries losing jobs to migrants.
Migration and Public Policy in India: Revisiting the Harris-Todaro Model

India’s urban population has increased from 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011. The level of urbanization has gone up from 27.8 percent to 31.2 percent over the same period (Census of India, 2011). The United Nations has projected that by 2050 half of India’s population will be living in cities. India’s urban population will go up from 410 million in 2014 to 814 million in 2050 (United Nations, 2014). The growth in urban population will come from natural increase, migration and reclassification of villages to towns or annexation of rural areas to city boundaries. While rural-urban migration has contributed about 20 percent of the increase in urban population in the past, its importance is likely to go up significantly in the decades to come. However, the theoretical understanding of migration in the development economics literature has generally been on a negative direction. Referring to Urban Economics, New Growth Theory and New Economic Geography, it argues that when migration is associated with positive externalities in cities, a strong case exists for accommodating migrants in urban areas subject to appropriate policies for urban planning and development incentivized by the national government duly involving the city government.

The Harris Todaro model has dominated the theoretical understanding of governments and planners for decades. Because of this understanding, governments of various nations, mainly those in developing countries have tended to adopt anti-migration policies. In 2009, 83% of the national governments viewed their spatial distribution of population and migration patterns not complying with their thinking of being satisfactory. In 1974, 44% of the developing countries had implemented the anti-migration policies which increased drastically to 78% in 2009 (Mohanty 2014). In this context, the main purpose of this paper will be to draw lessons from theoretical and empirical research and also critically examine the mainstream theoretical model of migration to propose an alternative framework that presents migrants into the city not as nuisance, but as important contributors to productivity and growth for the economy as a whole.
DELEGATE PROFILE

NITIN K MISHRA

He is currently a student of School of Development Studies at Ambedkar University, Delhi (AUD).

ABSTRACT

Development and Political Empowerment: A study of Land in Rural Uttar Pradesh.

Proposed paper is conceptualized in the backdrop of changes in the socio-political and economic spheres that have taken place post economic liberalization (1990s onwards) in India. The study tries to understand dialectical relationship(s) between development and political empowerment through the change in land use and seeks to explore how large scale developmental projects are affecting and getting affected by people’s increasing engagement with the political processes of development policy formulation, implementation and distribution of benefits. The study is contextualized in reference to developmental intervention in terms of infrastructure creation, land acquisition and the processes through which people have engaged with the policy and politics of such development in Gautam Buddha Nagar (GBN) in Uttar Pradesh (UP). GBN bordering Delhi has been in news for farmers’ agitations [erupted into violent clash between police personnel and farmers in 2011] against land acquisition for construction of Yamuna Expressway and Business Corridor in the area. Yamuna Expressway Project (YEP) was conceived by Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2001, with the object of promoting tourism and avenues for industrial and urban development of the region. Completed and inaugurated in August 2012 connecting Greater Noida to Agra, the total length of the expressway is 165km and it incurred cost of Rs 13,000 crore. This study attempts to understand [in given context] the contestation between state facilitated market forces and politically rooted civil society mobilization with reference to farmers (both with farm and with no farm). It further explores the modalities and processes of negotiation, assertion and claims by different stakeholders i.e. the State, the Farmers, political parties and the civil society.
Surrender and Rehabilitation policy for the Left Wing Extremist areas: Myths and Reality

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) introduced a 'Surrender cum Rehabilitation policy' in 2005 for left wing extremist areas. Policy made for a peaceful solution to the violence prostrated by the extremist group for 'peace and development' especially in the conflict regions. The scheme aims at providing gainful employment and entrepreneurial opportunities to the surrendered LWEs so that they are encouraged to join the mainstream and not return to the folds of the Maoist Movement.

Since then, number of Maoist surrendering to the state. Across the country, since 2005 to December 2016 total 8406 Maoist surrendered as per the MHA. In Maharashtra after launching policy, according to Media reports (TOI) last 10 years total 502 Maoists surrendered in Maharashtra, out of which 482 are only from the Gadchiroli district. However, scholarly articles and media reports highlighted, ‘fake surrender’ and ‘fake encounter’ cases in conflict areas. The national statistic might be increased but surrenders hardly tested real fruits of the policy. As a result, policy has failed to maintain peace in conflict regions.

Present study has been conducted in the Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra, it is flanked by the Maoist headquarter ‘Chhattisgarh’ and undivided Andhra Pradesh. This paper aim is analyse ‘surrender cum rehabilitation policy,’ using in-depth case studies to explore conditions of the surrenders persons. Paper largely cited experiences of surrendered cadres of the Communist party of India (M), also cited experiences of police officers, journalist and advocate. Both primary and secondary information is a major source of the paper.
Pallabi Barah is an MPhil research scholar at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. A graduate with a master’s degree in Political Science from Delhi University. Her research areas include Women in Politics, women rights, human rights, Indian Politics, and Political Thought. Further, her areas of interest include gender relations, women and development, issues concerning women and is currently working on her MPhil dissertation titled “Engendering Democracy: Political Participation and Representation of women in Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD)”.

ABSTRACT

The role of Digital India in re-casting of development: Explorations into the changing gender relations

The concept of development has been conceptualized in a different way at different historical junctures and context. The classical notion of production led development scheme has faced various challenges from different quarters like academics, policy making so on and so forth. One of the important questions which have come to the forefront is “Development for whom”? The shift has occurred from macro-conceptualization of development to the micro-level analysis of development. In this context, there is a need to analyze the implications of macro-level governmental policies on micro-level zones of society or say how economy or technology can impact in changing sociological and political relationship at the local level amongst individuals. In this context, the analysis of one of the government program Digital India can help us in understanding the changes that are occurring at the ground level. There are many products and services which come under Digital India. And, one of the most important is Common Service Centers, formed with an aim to provide various services to people from a single place. The CSCs are operated by a head known as Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE). As of now, there are around 19% women VLEs across India. As a VLE woman is not only becoming self-sufficient but at the same time do away with patriarchal norms. CSC has become a way out for those women who earlier used to confine in household chores. It is not only about economic and digital development but also about rural development and women empowerment. Therefore, this paper would reflect upon the question how Digital Platform and local initiatives are gradually transforming the sociological dynamics at the local level? How has this distributed the fruits of development and empowered women in realizing their potential within society?

For this purpose, the paper would also discuss some of the stories of women VLE and in what manner those stories may be situated in proper context to understand and unfold the changes and progress that are happening at the local level.
Paras Tyagi is a student at Centre for Youth Culture Law and Environment (Cycle).

**Paras Tyagi** is a student at Centre for Youth Culture Law and Environment (Cycle).

**ABSTRACT**

**Conversation Across Boundaries One City Many Faces**

Not all urbanization leads to everything which is positive in terms of equity, access and more or less, willingly acceptable societal development. This has been the case with the Urban Villages (UVs) of Delhi since 1957. After which their land was acquired by the government to prepare the edifice of the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) 1962. While the native people lost their sole means of livelihood agriculture and traditional form of governance, at the same time they were exposed to variety of government policies to better their way of lives and market interventions of the modern-day city of Delhi. All these sudden changes forced them to rapidly alter their way of lives. Whether the government really fostered change and how Independent India's first major urban development initiative had impacted the society, has seldom been a topic of debate and discussion.

Today, Delhi has around 135 are designated as UVs. Their number will increase to 152, as per the MPD, 2021. This peculiar rising dichotomy of ‘Urban yet Rural’ resemble a unique case of urban development and demonstrate, as if they are stuck in the old times of the socio-cultural backwardness, a transition is going on and they are still far away from the city. This research has mainly focused on the provisioning of public services in Budhela, one of the Urban Villages in Delhi. It is located in West Delhi and was declared urbanized, after its land was acquired in 1962.
PRABHUJEET PANDA

ABSTRACT

Compliance and Governance of Property Tax in Hyderabad

Property Tax is a single robust source of revenue for the Municipal Administration under GHMC. Over the past 15 years, Property Tax collections have received higher levels of compliance with the introduction of a Regulatory Framework to assess properties and by encouraging a voluntary regulation through simplification of rules. The study is an observation and analysis of the present Regulations and Compliance levels in the sector. Some of the key areas that the study focuses at are the impact of the incentive based collection drives that have been introduced very recently to enhance the Compliance to the enforced regulations. Moreover, the research also emphasizes on the impact of technological drive in the Property Tax sector that has helped in addressing the earlier issues related to procedural delay and public’s perceived procedural fairness in Property Tax. The research attempts to understand the grounds that facilitate Compliance, and factors that result in non-compliance in the revenue generation for the ULB.
Public Investment in Sewage Treatment Plants in India

With the rapid increase in population in urban areas, demand for potable water is also rising worldwide, especially in the developing countries. Due to scarcity of water resource a major policy is to focus on exploring the potential for the reuse of waste water. There are industrial, household and agricultural sources from where wastewater is generated. In most cases planners in urban areas of developing countries have opted for decentralized treatment of waste water by setting up sewage treatment plants. Hence, the factors that influence public investment in pollution abatement like sewage treatment plants (STPs) needs careful examination.

Benefits from treating raw sewage are manifold: first, it abates surface water pollution with in turn reduces the cost of treating surface water. Thus, it also contributes to the health benefits of the society at large and also avoids degradation of soil quality, preserves the growth of aquatic habitat sand also safeguards the amenity value of water bodies. Hence, efficiency calculations would require that such benefits needs to be at least as large as the costs of operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants. Thus, if the planners tend to favor a particular social group or a politically more active community they might disproportionately allocate the STP in those particular areas.

Underutilization of capacity of STPs is also a major problem in India. Communities with higher concentration of poor and slum dwellers might be unattractive for STP investments in terms of scale economies. This is not a well explored field in terms of municipalities of India.

Our study hopes to contribute to this policy dilemma by analyzing the factors that influence public investments in sewage treatment plants in India. In India investment in waste water treatment capacity has been far from adequate as par the report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
Prerna Panda is first year as a Research Scholar in School of Economics, University of Hyderabad. She has Master’s Degree in Economics from the School of Economics, University of Hyderabad. Her Ph.D. topic is ‘Agglomeration and Network Externalities- Financing Infrastructure in India’. Her areas of interest are Public Finance and Urban Economics.

ABSTRACT

Land-based Instruments for Financing Infrastructure in India

The Golden Rule of public finance conceptualizes that all the long-term and lumpy investments, are to be financed through ‘borrowing’. Infrastructure investment is one such investment whose benefits spread over generations. Moreover, investment in infrastructure is a capital expenditure, it propels the economy towards a higher growth trajectory. There exists an undeniable infrastructure gap in India. The High Powered Expert Committee (2011) report highlights that India requires Rs. 5.92 million crores. Where public finance highlights the role of borrowing, urban economics literature gives an insight of various land-based instruments for securing resources to adequately finance the infrastructure requirements.

While the basket of revenue sources with Indian municipalities is narrow, inflexible and non-buoyant, there is a need to optimally exploit the revenue sources already available with them. In particular, land-based taxes including property tax and vacant land tax; land development financing tools, including impact fee, and land value capture financing mechanisms, including town planning schemes and betterment levies, will need to be fully explored. This paper attempts to draw lessons from known theories and successful international and Indian practices of land-based financing of cities to present a tool box of instruments for amassing finances and hence suggesting a reform.
ABSTRACT

Livelihood opportunities for Stateless Persons in Hyderabad: Study of Rohingya Camps in Balapur

Livelihood remains to be one of the major standards to assess assimilation with the local market. Livelihood does not only mean material belonging such as land, livestock or money. It also includes human capital, education, health and social capital. This study tries to understand the hardships faced by Rohingya person in assimilating with the local market and understanding the network built over the years. The research captures different types of livelihood opportunities adopted by men and women of Rohingya community. Research also focuses on relations built during the course of their stay in Hyderabad with the local community and trying to understand the needs of the community and the problems faced in adapting to the new work culture. One important question this paper will try to address; how is the native poor population (Hyderabad) different from Rohingya population. Discrimination is an important dimension for understanding their treatment in the host community. Researcher has also looked into the aspect of relations built within the camps and how do they become an important part of their lives.
RAJA SEKHHAR REDDY SALIPELA

ABSTRACT

How the Smart AP foundation is using Social Innovation towards Development of Villages, Wards and Tools of Innovation in a Subnational government in India (Andhra Pradesh)

This paper tries to analyze how the Smart AP Foundation is using social innovation towards development of Villages, Wards and tools of innovation in a subnational government in India (Andhra Pradesh). Which acts as a catalyst for donors who want to invest knowledge, time and funds in improving infrastructure in villages is the right place for any young person to see a juxtaposition of public policy and charity of individuals as well as NGOs. It is focuses on community led development, knowledge sharing, channelizing resources from external stakeholders, linkages and finally monitoring and evaluation. To cater better management of village and wards, the Smart AP foundation is established under Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The overarching research question guiding this paper is: how does implementation of Smart Village Smart Ward programme is enhancing the 20 non-negotiable indicators that enhance the holistic development of villages and wards. At the outset, this study is about organizational analysis, in order to understand the social innovation projects working such as using performance management, collaborating governance and technology.
ABSTRACT

Child Rights and Child Protection Concerns Among The Rohingya Refugees In Hyderabad

This paper mainly deals with the child rights issues and child protection issues faced by the Rohingya refugees of Hyderabad. It mainly focuses on the dark part of the refugee children’s life- the challenges that the refugee children face within the family, society, educational institution and also the abusive life of the children. It also focuses on the reasons which make them to fall in these situations. The study was a complete ground level field study, both parents and children between 5 and 18 were part of this study. Individual as well as focused group discussions were conducted in order to gain a better understanding of the life of the refugee children. Teachers of the schools and maulanas were also a part of the study to get a view from their part as well as to know more about the refugee children.
DELEGATE PROFILE

RICHAKOHLI

**ABSTRACT**

**Slum Rehabilitation and Relocation: Pushing the Urban Poor to the margin**

With cities becoming the centre of trade, migration was prominent as the rural moved to urban areas which transformed into the locus of economic activities in the nations. Therefore, the neo-liberal policies cater to a market driven society running after economic development. This “development” is often tokenistic and inequitable but is anyway supported by the State through its governance and policies that cater to the privileged classes. One of the major examples is the gentrification process that aims to fulfil the modern idea of a “global city living” by eliminating the Urban poor and marginalizing them. This paper will look into various such projects like the ongoing in-situ rehabilitation project in Kathputli colony or the relocation project that happened in Nagpur city, to analyse how inclusive these projects are. The paper will also look at the relationship between the privileged classes and the State who come together to redefine the aesthetics of the city according to their cosmopolitan taste. This attempt to “restructure” the city by occupying the space or the urban poor is a form of gentrification that is enforced through policies such as Master Plans. This paper endeavours to look at the symbolic development of the city and how it affects the Urban poor who has the numbers but does not have a voice or the power.
Rishab & Madhabendra Sinha

Rishab Das is a student of B.Tech. (4th Semester) in Computer Science and Engineering at National Institute of Technology Durgapur, India. His research interests include macroeconomics, development economics, statistical economics, international economics, and optimization techniques.

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DELEGATE PROFILE

ABSTRACT

Globalisation and Inflation: An Empirical Study of India

The paper attempts to investigate the impact of globalization on inflation empirically in India, where hypothesis of globalization is a mostly relevant one. Inflation has remained remarkably subdued despite a significant increase in commodity prices, high rate of economic growth and also external accommodating monetary policies in many of developing as well as emerging countries like India. Some policy makers view that low and stable rate of inflation reflects global competition more intensively, which does put off producers to raise prices and pressures on wages to fall. So producers in developing and emerging countries with low cost of production continue to integrate the local economy into the global trading circulation, and these forces ensure the low rate of inflation. Another type of economists suggests some alternative explanations for recent movements of inflation including better credibility of monetary policy, greater productivity gains and so on. If it is established that the tailwind from deteriorating prices of globally traded commodities influence inflation then monetary policies are to be less restrictive to meet a target of certain inflation than those are to be otherwise. If magnitudes and durations of the tailwind had been overestimated, though, monetary policies may risk being too expansionary.

Against this backdrop this paper explores the dynamic relationship between globalization and inflation at aggregate level in India where the policy of economic reform in 1991 brought a revolutionary change with a shift from the traditional policies like inward looking, import substituting etc. to outward looking more liberalized and competitive approach to integrate economy with the global economy to fill the gaps in available literature. We quantify globalization by trade openness measured by trade-GDP ratio and inflow of FDI in India. Rate of inflation in India is captured by consumer price index. Our findings imply that there is a unidirectional long run causal relationship between globalisation and rate of inflation in India.
Health and Nutrition of Stateless people

The statelessness crisis is a global problem having impact on almost all the countries of the world. South Asian countries are more vulnerable to this problem as most of them are in their development phase and due to extreme scarcity of resources they are struggling even to support their own growing population. In spite of such a critical situation, these countries continue to receive large amount of stateless within their territories. The research study is based on the Rohingya community’s settlements with an objective to unravel the health and nutrition profile of Stateless community living in the settlement. Apart from that the study also incorporates the process of interaction level of the different stakeholders adjoining the settlement area. Most importantly to understand the policy level, the provision presently bestowed upon the Rohingya stateless community of Hyderabad settlement from state Government (Telangana)and international agencies. So far the history on the beginning of the stateless has been already mentioned so before introducing the broader area of the research it is crucial to understand the relationship of Indian and the stateless when India is not party to the Stateless convention that protects the rights of the stateless. After which the problems of the Rohingya stateless community would be followed which would bring forth the research content in gest.
Gender in the City: The Rise of Modernist Urban Planning

The way a city is planned plays an important role in the debate between women’s freedom to access public space and their safety. This issue is not merely about better street lighting and public toilets. Unfortunately, in India, the narrative of an ideal city invariably follows the guidelines laid by architects like Le Corbusier, the father of modernist urban planning. In fact, Chandigarh, the city he designed, is still seen as the model of a perfect city. Modernist cities believe in a segregation of functionalities— a separation of the residential from the commercial, of pedestrian traffic from vehicular movement, and so on— for maximum efficiency. These rigid zones reflect modernism’s preoccupation with rational, single-purpose planning.

In its zeal to provide for the wants of its people, modernist cities fail to address their needs. A city is planned around its citizen, and in the case of modernist planning, around the image of a typical citizen— an upper or middle class, preferably Hindu, man. This is seen not only in the policies existing at ground level, but also in the increasing culture of protectionism and surveillance with respect to women’s safety; in city plans where vast, uninhabited stretches connect the commercial to the residential, where the organic concentration of people and its relative safety is eliminated, where public space is inaccessible at certain timings, and to certain people. Thus, this paper seeks to critically examine the rise of modernist urban planning in India and to situate gender in the cities we plan for ourselves. The ‘death of the street’ and how it plays a role in the safety of women will be analysed. Further, the notion of segregation of functions, seen as a hallmark of efficiency, will be deconstructed. Above all, this paper aims to imagine a city that recognises its women and their rights to negotiate its spaces in a full and free manner.
The Demography of Poverty in India: Well-being in an Age of Dependency

This paper examines the relative well-being of children, adults, and elderly, utilizing income and consumption data from the Indian Human Development Survey 2005 and 2012 rounds. Using official poverty lines based on per-capita expenditure of households, we find that children emerge as the poorest group. To check for robustness, we shift towards equivalence scales, which adjust for household economies of scale, and non-identical resource-needs between different demographic groups. We employ regression and stochastic dominance methods, in addition to equivalence scale sensitivity analysis. We find that adults and elderly appear to be better off than children, regardless of the choice of equivalence scale or measure of welfare or methodology used. Moreover, over time, the relative gap between children and other age groups has risen. This finding is at odds with recent public policy initiatives in India which are shifting emphasis on safety nets for the elderly, while programs geared towards children have suffered a neglect.
Promotion of Governance Reforms and Bureaucratic Initiatives: Experiences from India

Changing circumstances necessitates reforms in the administrative process to achieve social political and economic development in the country. The appointment of Second Administrative Reforms Commission was one of the landmark decision to bring about changes in the functioning of public administration in India in the context of New Public Management (NPM) and Governance reforms. The Blacksburg manifesto (1983) begins with an argument that bureaucracy is a legitimate institution of governance. According to Peters (2006), Governance reform is essential for bringing changes in the society. They are not Acts of God. They are permeated by administrative reformers and implemented through an established administrative system. Since permanent bureaucracy has a major role in the policy formulation and implementation of the recommendations of Reforms commissions, in the context of ‘letting the managers manage’. it is, therefore, important to study how bureaucracy becomes more functional and innovative to bring changes in society and administration.

Hence this is an attempt to examine some of the bureaucratic initiatives in the regime of governance and New Public Management reforms. The methodology used for the study is empirical and analytical. The study tries to identify the prospects and constraints of bureaucrats for bringing innovation in their functioning.
Saloni Bhutani is currently pursuing PhD Economics from University of Hyderabad with specialization in Urban Economics. She has done BA (H) Economics from Hansraj College, Delhi University, post which she did Masters and M.Phil. in Economics from University of Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

Economics of Inclusionary Zoning: Lessons for Planned Urbanization in India

Urbanization is an inexorable part of every nation’s economic evolutionary process. Urban areas are not just becoming a predominant form of habitat for mankind, but also the engines of economic growth, human development and social capital formation. India, being a developing nation is also urbanizing at a rapid speed. Its urban population has risen significantly from 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011. The level of urbanization has also gone up from 27.8 percent to 31.2 percent over the same period. Although India’s pace of urbanization has increased rapidly in recent years, the housing and other amenities have not grown at the same pace. The urban sector of India suffers from extreme housing shortage and lack of supply of basic amenities like proper hygiene and sanitation, inadequate drinking water, and poor quality of shelter. The challenge of urbanization in India is to ensure affordable housing and basic public service delivery at desired minimum standards which are essential for sustaining economic growth and promoting human development when planning ahead for reaching the status of a developed nation. Given this perspective, this paper questions the quality of urbanization in India which has been exclusionary and highlights the importance of proper planning to make urbanization inclusive. It tries to find effective ways to provide affordable housing to the Economically Weaker Section and Lower Income Group and recommends the adoption of inclusionary zoning and inclusionary housing practices adopted by many developed countries and developing countries in India to facilitate the implementation of “smart growth” principles by creating compact, mixed-income, mixed land-use communities. The paper deals with the economics of inclusionary zoning and takes inspiration from international practices for planned urbanization in India. It suggests the need of restructuring the spatial planning paradigm and argues for reforms in Indian master planning system to make urbanization inclusive. In this context, the paper provides some directions for reforms for India’s urban policy.
**DELEGATE PROFILE**

**SAMPURNAA DAS**

**Sampurna Das**, is a 1st year M.Phil Research scholar with specialization in Planning and Development in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. She has completed her Bachelors and Masters degree in Sociology from University of Delhi. Her research interests lies broadly in the fields of gender studies, queer sexuality, feminist gerontology and sociology of migration.

**ABSTRACT**

**Elderly women: Problems and Beyond**

It has become almost a maxim to state that present-day world values women less than men and the aged less than the young. There is, however, little consensus about the combined effects of being both female and old. One reason for this could be the lack of adequate work on the intersections of gender and old age. While social gerontology, on one hand, has failed to recognise the relevance of gender to aging; feminist discourses of 1980's and 1990s Many argued that the theoretical inability to study the elderly women was the outcome of some kind sociological obsession with paid productive work, dating from the founding fathers of the discipline, which renders anyone and anything outside the category of paid work as less important for research. This, however, is not to suggest in anyway that old age have suddenly became a central area of feminist analysis or that a feminist revolution occurred within social gerontology; because even now only a small group of researchers within both the fields were trying to explore the intersection of age and gender. Infact many scholars still feel the absence of a coherent understanding of how gender affects the process of aging and vice-versa.

By critically analysing the tendency of locating elderly women only in terms of problems or disadvantages, the paper therefore argues for a more balanced understanding of elderly women, in which the perception of elderly women is less reliant on men as a relational category and which recognizes the sense of happiness and satisfaction and some other experiences that women undergo as they grow elderly. The paper, however, do not in any way try to deny that elderly women have problems or that at times these disadvantages are far more complex than their male counterparts.
DELEGATE PROFILE

SHAYANI SARKAR

Shayani Sarkar is a second year master's student in Jindal School of Government and Public Policy Jindal Global University. She is interested in child rights, Women Rights and Environmental justice. She has presented 2 papers in The World congress of criminology titled “Child Sexual Abuse behavioural problems, Crime, Legal remedies” and “Perspective for Causes of Crime and Criminal behaviour”. She has also co-authored a report By Centre for excellence in Alternative Care of Children "At a Glance , Model guidelines for foster care in India". She has also co-authored an article on “New Hope for farmers in India “along with Professor Armin Rosencranz, Jindal Global Law School and Aditya Vora, student, Jindal Global Law School. She is also the co-author of an article titled “To Act East, India must look in its own backyard” , co-authored with Professor Nehginpao Kipgen, Jindal School of International Affairs.

ABSTRACT

Education inequality and high dropout rate among girls

The Right of the children to free and compulsory education passed by parliament which was enacted on 4 August 2009, the Act makes education compulsory in the age group of 6 -14 years under article 21 A in the constitution. The act provides norms and regulations related to building and infrastructure and also specifies the responsibility of appropriate government, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education. According to the United Nations, Human Development Programme India ranks 130 out of 155 in gender inequality index. One of the main reasons why gender parity does not exist in India is educational inequality. Though research suggests that during the past decade India achieved policies towards school enrolment for girls, gaps still exist particularly in secondary and higher education. It is important for India to combat educational inequality as Educational inequality can increase Economic Inequality. About 70 percent of the GDP increase can happen by raising female labour participation by 10 percent.

The paper will emphasize on the main reasons for educational inequality and high drop out among girls, also emphasizes on the various solutions to address the issue of educational inequality and focuses on the role of single sex schools and some facilities in schools to address educational inequalities such as toilet facilities in school, water facilities in schools. Further, the paper also focuses on various policy decisions that can be taken to address the issue of education in gender inequality.
Shayesta Nishat Ahmed is currently enrolled as a Ph.D. Scholar in the Diplomacy and Disarmament Division of the Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament (CIPOD) in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She has completed her M.Phil. from the same centre with the submission of her dissertation in July 2016. She has participated and presented papers in a number of international and national conferences. She presented a paper at the 57th International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention held in Atlanta, Georgia, USA from 16th to 19th of March, 2016. She has published a web article in CLAWS Focus by the Centre for Land and Warfare Studies in June 2016. Her research interests include International Security Studies, Maritime Security, Strategic Studies, Peace Studies, Indian Foreign Policy, Nuclear Politics, Diplomacy Studies, and Feminist Security Studies.

**Abstract**

**Gender in Negotiations: An Assessment of Female Diplomatic Styles**

The field of career diplomacy and state policymaking being majorly masculinized, has witnessed the participation of women in their full capacity only recently, notwithstanding institutional and public biases. The paper investigates the influence of the sex of the negotiator in the process of negotiation and analyses if it is one of the individual background variables. There lies a societal suspicion over female negotiators and statespersons on the question of the levels of efficiency in the negotiation styles among male and female diplomats. In the post independent period, after the creation of a constitutional system of government, there has been no complete emancipation from gender based biases and violence in the India. Be it in the process of policy-making or other state activities, the involvement of women has been marginal. However, the Indian women joining in state policymaking and diplomacy have risen, in the recent years only. The field of diplomacy, traditionally seen as a masculinised career had to witness the entry of women in their full capacity today, albeit a lot of institutional and public biases. There is also a societal suspicion of difference in the levels of efficiency in the negotiation styles among men and women diplomats.

The paper which is chiefly divided in three parts, attempts in the first part, to study the impact of gender and its absence in the policy-making and diplomacy field, and particularly in the Indian sub-continent. The second part looks into the process of negotiation through the lenses of primarily, opportunity and compensation, secondarily, ethnic expectations and finally, gender schemas and their impact on the individual of the negotiator. In the third part a thorough examination of the advent of female diplomats in the Indian diplomacy scene would be done through the literature available and on the basis of interviews conducted with prominent Indian female diplomats.
DELEGATE PROFILE

SHIBANI MISHRA

Shibani Mishra is a first year Ph.D. Scholar in the School of Economics of University of Hyderabad. She has completed her Master’s Degree from the School of Economics, University of Hyderabad in June 2016. Her areas of interests are Urban Economics, Transport Economics and Public Finance. She has also worked as a Research Analyst under the HUDCO Chair Programme, which coincided with her area of interest. Presently, she is working on formulating reforms in the taxation system of India.

ABSTRACT

What Ails Property Tax in India: Theory, Practice and Directions for Reforms

Municipalities in India suffer from a gross mismatch between the functions assigned to them in accordance to the 12th Schedule of Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 and the finances available to discharge these functions. Municipal taxes constituted only 32 percent of total municipal revenues, and property tax accounted for 50 percent of municipal taxes. Property tax is grossly under-exploited. The collection under property tax has not kept pace with the spectacular booms in land and property markets, and rising demands of urbanization and economic growth. Property tax-GDP ratio in India, less than 0.2 percent at present, is one of the lowest in the world. The reasons why the potential of property tax in India is far from being realized are multi-pronged. These include systemic problems and inefficiency in municipal tax administration. This paper is driven by the motivation that innovative experiments by cities like Bogota, Hyderabad and Bengaluru in the past have led to substantial increases in property tax revenues. It is estimated that the collection of property tax in India could be increased by 2-3 times with relatively modest reforms. Considering the importance of cities, the colossal requirement of urban investment to support growth, importance of property tax for the autonomy of municipalities, and its huge unexploited potential, property tax reform in India assumes critical significance. The importance of property tax has also been highlighted in the recent budget and Economic Survey, 2016-17. This paper makes an attempt to look to theory and international practice, including innovative initiatives launched by select cities and states in the past for designing and pursuing a robust agenda of property tax reforms in India to suit the changing times and needs. In particular, it critically reviews the unit area method of property tax adopted by many Indian cities.
Compliance in the sharing economy: A study of app-based taxi aggregators in Hyderabad

The rapidly expanding nature of the sharing economy implies that countries have to respond to numerous regulatory lapses by the participants in this realm. The shared mobility sector, actualized by app-based taxi aggregators has seen similar regulatory failures since its inception. With an inherent difference in the structure of relations in the sharing economy from traditional models, there is a need for unique regulatory solutions to capture issues as well as ensure that egalitarian ethics are not compromised. This paper on “Compliance in the Sharing Economy: A Study of App-Based Taxi Aggregators in Hyderabad” is an attempt to understand the issues that have led to regulatory failure in the sector and suggests mechanisms to obtain compliance which will promote innovative urban mobility models successfully.
**ABSTRACT**

**Conservation of Cultural Heritage Monuments and Sites in Maharashtra: Contested History, Memory and Identity**

The Constitution of India stipulates that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture (Art. 51A (f)). The historical and cultural processes are reflected through the remains of the past in the form of heritage monuments and sites. The policy of conservation of monuments and sites was laid down in the colonial period. This policy has been continued with minor additions in the postcolonial period. The responsibility of protection and conservation of these sites is of the State (Archaeological Survey of India and State Directorates).

In recent times, various NGOs, Community Groups became active in protecting the “cultural heritage”. The historical obsession with the Maratha period and the politics of Marathi nationalism and the Maratha cultural identity in the postcolonial Maharashtra also had an impact on the recent upsurge of various community groups and NGOs involved in the conservation of forts. At the same time, some of the monuments in Maharashtra witnessed destruction by some community groups on the basis of contested history. The issues of caste and community identity and mobilisation of communities is at the centre of historical monuments and sites. The State institutions many times succumbs to this regional politics. These issues have created the problems in the governance of cultural heritage monuments and sites. The present paper takes a brief overview of the colonial policy and the postcolonial changes in the policy on conservation and protection of monuments and sites. The paper traces the development of contestation on a monument in Maharashtra in a historical perspective and its effects on conservation. It will also analyze the recent emergence of various community groups, their engagement with State agencies and the State’s approach towards them.
Segregation of household amenities in cities: Study of women in Faridabad slums

Poverty is often described as deprivation of basic human needs and in this paper we will consider this very definition in terms of household amenities which is deprived and spatially unequal in a city keeping our focus on women of the city. In India and other parts of the world poverty and deprivation is not just improved by the income level of the people but also the kind of amenities and conveniences they get to enjoy in their daily life. Thus income is not the only factor but other human indexes come into the picture when we talk about human development and basic human needs. Main objective of the study is to identify segregation of distribution of household amenities between urban areas and slums. Slum areas are deprived of basic household amenities such as drainage, drinking water supply, latrine/bathroom families and cooking fuel. Each household on the basis of income face different problems in accessing different amenities but that problem is even harder when source and supply of the same is poor and hard to access, thus this study focus on how women of slums area manage their daily life with such shortcomings and how do they face drudgery of their life.
Sonali Singh is a graduate student at School of Public Policy and Governance. She holds a graduate degree from Daulat Ram College, Delhi University. She is keen to understand the nexus between public policy and social conflict.

**ABSTRACT**

**Education of Refugee Children**

Rohingya Muslims account for one of the largest fleeing refugee groups in the world. They are denied the right to have right that is citizenship in 1982 as their ancestors failed to meet the citizenship criteria in Myanmar (then Burma). Consequently, today Rohingyas live a life under constant fear of persecution in the boundaries of Myanmar and lack of protection outside the boundaries of Myanmar. Over the past ten years India has had been receiving colossal number of Rohingya population. A huge chunk of their population resides in Hyderabad. Children within the group remain one of the most vulnerable groups often separated from families and deprived of education. This study attempts to understand the implications of past experiences and statelessness on current schooling patterns of Rohingya children settled in Hyderabad.

Stateless children experience frequent disrupted and limited access to school. The enrollment results of refugees fall far below than global level. Several factors such as conflict and persecution in the previous place of residence, legal restrictions on access to education and frequent migrations are responsible. Based on the variables used, study found that past experiences of stateless persons have compelling and potent effect on current schooling pattern of a child. It indicates that individual carrying the experiences of killings, burning houses and schools, abduction and similar fears have strong implications on determining the enrollment of a child in school. This burden is considerably higher for girls in comparison to boys. In addition, the study found that religio-cultural practices too have convincing effect on determining the type of school for a child. Therefore, the study observes that past experiences and practices play a well-founded role in shaping the schooling pattern of a stateless child.
Euphemism and Male Mitigation of Domestic Violence: Case Study of Rohingya Masculinity in Refugee Camps of Hyderabad

The overabundant literature on ‘Gender Based Sexual Violence’ mostly emphasizes on women’s narrative but the perpetrator narrative remains elusive. The following study tries to capture that ever elusive perpetrator narrative on gender-based sexual violence. It does so by looking at gender violence through the lens of masculinity. The researcher during the entirety of the study tries to delineate possible masculinities among Rohingya men and expends his energies on the most noxious types. Like ideas, gender roles are abstractions with limited spatiotemporal understandings. Masculinity or manhood have cultural and durational meanings. The researcher tries to understand these markers of masculinity using the qualitative tools at his dispense. The research subjects are ‘Rohingya men’, who have settled in Balapur, Hyderabad. The Rohingya are stateless refugees who due to an incessant humanitarian crisis have fled Myanmar, the crisis is on-going and there are still several thousand who are dying while crossing perilous borders. The subject statelessness has not received the necessary attention it should. The idea still remains confounding even after six decades since the conception of instruments for statelessness. The dearth of literature is a cause of concern. The research is an attempt to add new information to a non-existent literature on statelessness. The study aspires to establish possible links between statelessness and the toxicity exuded by the research subjects. The research is optimistic and fancies that the field findings would be used for longitudinal and comparative studies in future.
DELEGATE PROFILE

SUJEET KUMAR

He is a student of public policy at the National Law School of India University, Bengaluru. He holds a degree in Chemical Engineering from the Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai. He is presently working on his final year dissertation on the urban planning process in Bengaluru through the lens of the Advocacy Coalition Framework. He has previously worked in the oil and gas sector. Emerging issues of urban inclusion and its impact on the planning process, the smart cities vision, sustainable housing and urban service delivery, and access are some of his key areas of interest.

He is also part of the Editorial team of the NLSIU MPP students’ blog Lokniti that provides a platform for active engagement with policy.

ABSTRACT

The Political Economy and Development of Slums: Evidence from Patna, Bihar

India, the world’s largest democracy and known for diverse and caste based society. Almost a billion people reside in slums worldwide, and sixty-five million of them currently live in India. In next two decades, more than half of the population in India will live in cities as well as the largest number of slum population will be here in India as UN estimates. Concurrently, economic inequality is rising in the towns and development of India will be shaped how the issues of urban poor are addressed. Despite uniform policies of the development of slums and squatter settlements, it is observed that the development process of slums is not consistent in the same city. This process of uneven development provokes the fundamental question: why are some settlements able to secure development from the state while others fail?

This article draws on original ethnographic fieldwork and survey data to examine the non-uniform development process in the slum settlements. The study focuses on a particular and vulnerable type of slums established on the government or private plots, constructed by residents. Selection of settlements is based on grounded theory research approach in the city of Patna, Bihar. The tools of data collection have been open interviews, survey, and observation. The resulting data sets from ethnographic case studies of two settlements that illustrate the dynamics of the theoretical understanding and allow examining the nature of slums, coping strategy and process of development. The conditions of informality, unauthorized character, and underdevelopment are the common thread among these settlements.
ABSTRACT

Innovative Models of Land Assembly for Planned Urbanisation in India

India’s urban population estimated at 410 million at present is projected to increase to 820 million by 2051. Cities and towns in India contributed 62-63 percent of GDP in 2007 which is expected to rise to 75 percent by 2021. The provision of land, housing, workplaces, public infrastructure and services to the huge numbers in cities and towns, existing and to be added, is a colossal task for policy-makers and planners. In this context, land assembly for planned urbanization is a critical issue as the procurement of land for planned urban development through the compulsory acquisition of land is going to be difficult under the new land acquisition law of 2013.

Land is the most important factor in the spatio-economic transformation of a nation. In particular, land has to be procured for trunk infrastructure facilities like transportation. In this paper, we examine the various alternative models of land assembly and their suitability to Indian conditions. The paper takes the view that the model of public acquisition of land, recommended by the Land Policy Committee of 1965 and championed by Delhi Development Authority has outlived its utility.

We draw lessons from known theories and successful international and Indian practices to suggest methods to make serviced urban land available in tune with the demands of urbanization in India. The paper also looks at the issues of serviced land for the poor and the low income groups to address the genesis of slums and lack of shelter as well as lifeline amenities to a large section of the urban society. Further, it suggests a tool box of land-based financing instruments for planned urban development.

Land assembly models for planned urban development in India in the past have approached urban development from a narrow physical planning point of view. International and Indian best practices, however, suggest that spatial planning, infrastructure development, city financing, inclusion and partnerships between developers and public authorities must be integrated in the strategy of planned urban development adopting a holistic approach.
**Deepaprabha** is a final year student in St Joseph's College (autonomous) studying economics sociology and political science. She has been part of the sociology and the political science associations as their media head.

**ABSTRACT**

**Men as victims**

History tells us that law is a medium through which men have tried to establish a common value system. For centuries laws have influenced norms which in turn have conditioned the mind of individuals that have consequently altered societies.

Individuals today are living in an era of communal tension and stress which demands for major reforms to be made to our judicial systems and to our social systems, a brief inspection of the two will reveal that without a change in one the other can't be influenced. Norms and laws are seen as two sides of the same coin, where once can't exist without the other and the presence of one influences the other.

In this paper, I will be looking at sexual assault and rape with respect to men being the victims of this horrendous crime. In India, the current sexual offense statutes, Section 375 and 376, do not recognize men as potential victims. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, (2012) would have allowed for male victims to be recognized, but sadly that was rejected. The current proposal, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2013 retains the change of “rape” to “sexual assault” element in section 375, but maintains that the notion of sexual violence is a “gendered” crime. Given such, it is unlikely that the “gender neutral” laws would actually be applied to male victims of rape, particularly given the opposition to including women as potential offenders.

Using a sociological perspective I shall be analysing the relationship between law and society and how having stronger rape laws in the country for men will actually influence the way the society sees rape as a crime against humanity. I will be analysing the problem of masculinity with regard to accepting the idea of male rape, being victims of sexual assault by a woman and how society could change its norms due to the change in the laws relating to men being victims of sexually assaulted by women.
ABSTRACT

Understanding Compliance for the Forest Rights Act, 2006 a case study from Rayagada district in Odisha

In fact the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Forest Rights) Act, is also widely known as the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The particular Act was enacted in 13 December 2007 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) India in order to compensate the historic injustices faced by the Forest Dwelling Communities especially the Tribal and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers of India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 recognizes and vests the rights over the forest and ensures the right to live in and cultivate the forest lands those have already been occupied before 13th December 2005 by the Tribal and other forest dwellers. At the same time the Act invoke the government in order to grant the community forest rights for the Tribal and other forest dwellers to manage protect and regenerate the forest. It also ensures the Tribal and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers to own and dispose the Non-Timber forest products from the forest. Moreover, this Act is the main landmark by the Government of India towards the Rights of the historic deprived Tribal community in India. This study significantly tries to understand the compliance mechanisms in the forest rights act, 2006. Here the author has emphasized to understand the role of several institutions and stakeholders in the implementation of forest rights act, 2006.

Udit has completed his graduation in Political Science honors from Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar. He comes from Rayagada district of Odisha. His first-hand experiences of socio-economic deprivation, practice of untouchability, drop out of poor students from education, poverty and Maoist insurgency affecting the poor and marginalized persuaded him to explore policy solutions. His stay at TISS as a Public Policy and Governance student has provided him a lens that a young development practitioner should have a professional approach towards problem solving.
The Effect of Trade on the Environmental Performance of Local Indian Firms

As industrial production shifts to emerging economies the environmental performance of industries in LDCs assumes global importance. This study compares the environmental performance (environmental policy and end-of-pipe) of local Indian firms from different industries either selling to the domestic or international markets. The paper argues that core business differences between the sectors explain the variation in levels of environmental investment when selling to domestic markets. However, when selling to international markets, environmental performance of firms will be determined by type of good. Commodities (identical products regardless of who produces them) sold to international markets will tend not to create incentives for environmental investment, since the good produced cannot be differentiated from one producer to the other, therefore consumer or reputation pressures don’t affect the firm. On the other hand differentiated products for which there is variation between competitors, are conversely traceable back to individual manufacturers in a meaningful way, whether they are high or low end products (e.g. drugs versus denim). In this case, trade with global markets will push local firms to meet environmental regulation requirements, at a minimum, and indeed produce positive pressures by either the supply chain or the international standards to go beyond the local compliance levels. The study uniquely provides a comprehensive description of firm environmental behavior including unique analysis of end-of-pipe data, which both represents a crucial part of firm environmental behavior, and is perennially neglected in studies of this kind. Such analysis for a better understanding and explanation of the behavioral differences of firms’ environmental investment.
N.A. ARIVUKKARASI

DELEGATE PROFILE

She is an inter-disciplinary research scholar with training in both quantitative and qualitative research. Her areas of specialisation include social structures (caste, class, gender) and capital accumulation, dynamics of macro-micro policy (globalisation, liberalisation) interactions on local social structures and gender intersectionality.

Presently she is working as a guest faculty at department of Women’s Studies, University of Madras. She has pursued Ph.D with ICSSR research fellowship.

ABSTRACT

Handloom Silk Weaving- Dynamics of Policy Interactions and Supply-side Responses

Handloom is the largest industry in the unorganised sector in India and the sector continues to be the one of the major rural non-farm employment sources. Research studies on the one hand have indicated the nature and intensity of crises and challenges faced by the sector such as organisational structure, shortage of raw materials and volatility in raw material price. On the other hand, the studies have highlighted the implications of shift in the textile policy from protecting livelihoods and employment generation to market-led productivity and efficiency, implications of reform policies, globalisation and trade liberalisation on the handloom sector and weaving workers’ living standards. The current research mapped pre-reform (pre-1995) and post reform (2010) period supply-side responses in to dynamics of macro policy interactions at micro level in handloom silk weaving. The research was carried out in 1995 and 2010 in the three villages- Nesal, Vinayagapuram and Veerasampanur situated in the Arni region, one of the major handloom silk weaving centers in Tamilnadu. Data was collected from the weaving households in the three villages using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The data was analysed using Social Structure of Accumulation (SSA) approach. The research showed that macro level policy interactions at micro level have significant implications on local social structures caste, class, gender age and space. The research strikingly highlighted that the supply-side driven changes have significant implications for the demand structure, in particular product-technology-mix.
RESOURCE PERSONS
RESOURCES PERSONS

AMIT SADHUHKHAN

Before joining TISS, Amit worked at the Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata as a Post-doctoral Fellow. His research interests include applied international trade, Indian industry, and labour markets. He has worked on several research projects at ISI (Delhi), ICRIER, UNDP (India), and IEG (Delhi) on a range of economic issues such as growth across India's states, India's trade integration, linkages between India's trade and industry, and trade unions and collective bargaining. His doctoral research examines the linkages between India's trade liberalisation and its impact on the labour market. He has presented and published his research work at various national and international platforms. He earned his M.Phil and Ph.D in Economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

AMIT UPADHYAY

M.A. (Univ. of Hyderabad), M Phil. (Univ. of Oxford), Ph.D (Univ. of Hyderabad)

Amit Upadhyay has studied in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Oxford (at the latter as a Rhodes Scholar). His areas of interest lie at the intersection of state and society concerns, with specific focus on rights discourses mobilized by established as well as emerging protest constituencies.

He is also interested in political parties from a history of ideas perspective. His current work combines archival research with political ethnography. He teaches courses in political science, sociology, and human rights.
Ashutosh Murti, is an Assistant Professor in Human Resource Area, Centre for Management Studies, ASCI. He has Bachelor in Business Administration from Sikkim Manipal University and completed his Master in Human Resource Management from ICFAI Business School, Hyderabad. He holds a Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy from School of Management and Labour Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and has more than 8 years of experience in academia and industry. His PhD work investigates positive and normative analysis of human resources practices and methods. The study emphasizes the need for information which reflects how search, selection and social-network plays an important role in different sphere of firm's success.

Bibhu P. Nayak is an Associate Professor at School of Livelihoods and Development, Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Hyderabad Campus. He is an economist by training and has been working on environmental and resource governance issues. He has worked on several research and consultancy projects funded by various national and international agencies. His research interest include economics of conservation, community based institutions, social capital and collective action, participatory natural resource management and rural livelihood systems. Prior to TISS, he worked for The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi and Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru in India.
Ekta Singh has a background in Political Science with a B.A. (H) Political Science from Hindu College, Delhi University and a Masters, M.Phil and PhD from Centre for Political Studies (CPS/SSS), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. In her doctoral research she worked on the topic "Indian State and the changing notion of welfare in the era of liberalization: A Case study of Bihar and Chhattisgarh (2000-2010)" wherein she looked at the governance reforms in the welfare policy of Public Distribution System (PDS).

After submission of the doctoral thesis, she served a brief stint in the International NGO Transparency International India (TII) as Research Associate on a governance project to curb corruption in public procurement. The prime areas of her research cover political economy of development, politics of welfare, public policy and governance issues.

Ipsita has been working in the development sector for over 15 years with international agencies, national level NGOs and research agencies. She also volunteers for a grassroots organization working with disadvantaged section in rural West Bengal. Ipsita has been an active blog writer and has written over 250 blog articles on various developmental issues. Ipsita is a recipient of British Chevening fellowship and Commonwealth Scholarship. Having just completed her PhD from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai on Disability and Livelihoods,

She has joined TISS Hyderabad as a Programme Manager. Ipsita likes travelling and as a member of Hospitality International Club hosts travellers from across the world.
RESOURCE PERSONS

JOHNY STEPHEN

He completed his Ph.D in Political Geography from the Amsterdam Institute of Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam. For his Ph.D he used theories in spatial relations to explore the spatial perspective, ethnic identity and political agency of the Indian trawl fishers in order to better understand the fishing conflict in Palk Bay between the Indian trawl fishers and the small-scale fishing communities of Sri Lanka’s Northern Province. During his Ph.D he was associated with the Madras Institute of Development Studies. His previous works includes researching on the politics of post tsunami investment in India (at Action Aid International) and on human rights issues and coastal fisheries governance (at Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation). He has a Masters both in Marine Biology and International Fisheries Management. His academic interests broadly lie in the disciplines of political geography and natural resource management.

LAVANYA SURESH

Lavanya Suresh is an Assistant Professor at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. Her areas of research interest are political ecology, gandhian studies and decentralisation. She has a Master’s degree both in Public Administration and Sociology, and a PG Diploma in Environmental Law from the National Law School, Bangalore. She has pursued a PhD in Political Science at ISEC as a UGC Senior Research Fellow. In her thesis, she looked at the process of decentralisation and democracy using the lens of natural resource governance. She had worked earlier as a research associate for two years, and taught online for a few years. She has been involved in the curriculum development of the Masters in Natural Resource and Governance and the Masters in Development Studies at TISS, where she teaches and guides students at both the Bachelors and Masters Level now. A few of her research papers have been already published.
MURLI KRISHAN

Murli Krishan completed his M.A, M.Phil from EFLU, Hyderabad, Ph.D from University of Hyderabad. Murali Krisha specialises in English language teaching, School Education and Autobiography Studies.

RACHANA MUDRABOYINA

Rachana Mudraboynia graduated from the Osmania University as a Bachelor of Commerce, also completed a Master of Commerce and a Master in Social Work in Nagarjuna University in 2009. She started working at PATH India in 2005 as a National Key Population Consultant. She has working experience with different key population like Female Sex Workers, Males who have sex with Males, Truckers, Injecting Drug Users and People living with HIV & AIDS to build their capacities through training with special focus on Interpersonal Communication skills to prevent HIV/AIDS and Participatory Site Assessment. She was part in developing the training manual for NACO on Interpersonal communication skills. In 2014, Rachana is one of the founding members of Telangana Hijra Intersex Transgender Samiti. She was one of the alumni of International Visitors Leadership Programme, sponsored by United States Federal Government for the exchange programme on Transgender Issues 2016.

RESOURCE PERSONS

RITE SH KHUNYAKARI

He is keen on pursuing research in Science Education, particularly issues of Design and Technology education, Design Cognition, and Assessment and Learning. More recently, he has developed research interests in teacher education, and cognition and learning. He looks forward to nurturing research groups that could pursue work in these areas and contribute novel insights through contextually embedded studies. Engaging in teaching has enriched my understanding over the years and he would like to sustain it. In a nutshell, he would like to achieve a balance in the two passionate areas of interest: teaching, and research and development.

Research: An Exploratory Study on Mapping the Pre-Service Teacher Education Programmes in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

SITA MAMIDIPUDI

Sita Mamidipudi is an Assistant Professor at the School of Gender Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. She is also engaged in research and policy advocacy on the response of the public healthcare system to sexual assault. She is associated with grassroots organizations such as ANANDI, Gujarat, Vanangana, Uttar Pradesh.
Srinivas Surisetti had a mix of experience in field implementation, training, capacity building, research and advocacy. He has been associated with both Government and Civil Society Organizations for about 15 years. He has held leadership positions in APMAS, AP Rural Livelihood Program-GoAP, Aide et Action and as a Senior Faculty at The Livelihood School, BASIX. He also worked at the grass roots for about 5 years in both urban and rural contexts, with his work with NGOs such as Care India, ARTiC and Urban Basic Services for Poor-GoAP. His interests and expertise are capacity building in Institution building, Watershed development, and Skill building towards livelihood promotion.

He anchored major research studies and edited the research works such as AP Rural Livelihoods, and Savings Behaviour of the Poor. Some of his research work has published in referred and academic journals. Srinivas joined TISS, Hyderabad as Assistant Professor in November 2011.

Suchismita Satpathy is a visiting faculty at the Centre for Public Policy and Governance at TISS Hyderabad RM campus since June 2016. She is associated with the UGC e-pg pathshala Philosophy project that produces online course material for the M.A. Philosophy students. She has done a PHD (2015) in Sociology from the University of Hyderabad. She did her M.A. (2007) in Sociology from Utkal University.

Besides this she did M.A in (Public Administration) and language courses. Within sociology, her areas of specialization are Urban Sociology, Understanding Indian Society, Sociological theories, Gender and Society and Development Sociology.

Her writings have been within the broad areas of Urban Sociology covering the political economy of urban space, right to city and urban citizenship, urban growth, culture of city, urban planning and policies.
Vyjayanti Vasanta Mogli, is a transgender activist actively involved in advocacy efforts to expand the rights of transgender people and women. Along with her other transgender friends, she happens to be one of the founding members of the Telangana Hijra Intersex Transgender Samiti (THITS), an unfunded and an unregistered people's collective and network of hijra and transgender people. Vyjayanti volunteers pro-bono with the hijra and transgender community, and is engaged with the community, the legal fraternity and the government to foster a legal framework that decriminalises the livelihoods of the transgender community. She intervened in the Suresh Kumar Kaushal & Others Vs Naz Foundation & Others case in the Supreme Court of India when it came up for review in January 2014, through her affidavit focusing on the deleterious effects of aversion/conversion/reparative therapy on LGBT people and how re-criminalisation opens the flood gates of many unethical and unscientific medical and mental health practices.

Vyjayanti is an alum of the International Visitors Leadership Programme (IVLP) of the State Department of the United States of America and has along with Rachana and a team of other transgender activists officially visited the White House and had consultations with Raffi Freedman Gurspan, the former Senior Associate Director of Public Engagement at White House. She did a comparative study of law and policy in the space of the rights of transgender people under the sponsorship of the State Department of the United States.
Sonny Chungkham is a Graduate student of School of Public Policy and Governance. He has been associated with various photo documentary most recent being the "Kragil Children Project" which were exhibited around Delhi. His forte is Street, Travel, culture and portrait photography.

Huidrom Boicha Singh is a Graduate student of School of Public Policy and Governance. His is a History and photography enthusiast.
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