

CPM

Thirteenth International Conference on Public Policy and Management

August 23-25, 2018

Inclusion and Exclusion: Policy and Practice

India Habitat Centre
Lodhi Road, New Delhi

Conference Proceedings



भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान बेंगलूर
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT
BANGALORE



Participants of the Thirteenth International Conference on Public Policy and Management

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Chairperson's Note

Conferences have an infectious energy. For a few days they are hubs of learning with free flow of ideas, creating and sharing knowledge across disciplinary boundaries and diverse stakeholders. I hope the CPP conference presents such a forum for scholars interested in public policy and management.

The annual conference is the Centre's flagship event and entails months of preparation, meticulous planning and detailed event management. Given the annual conference was held in New Delhi, away from the comfort of one's home institution, there was a manifold increase in the organizational complexities. That the conference went off without a hitch is completely due to the dedicated organizing team I had the pleasure of working with. Everyone went beyond their call of duty to take on the additional burden of coordinating this flagship event of the Centre.

Shashi Kala, Kavitha Ramesh and Chandrasekhar are the backbone of the conference; by now they are seasoned players and have a grip on all aspects of the event. Aradhana Tewari and Meenu Jothsna were the overall coordinators of all conference activities, which they managed efficiently and with enthusiasm. Sachin Arya, the main contributor to the proceedings, was also responsible for coordinating all volunteers during the sessions and in charge of handling CPP social media. He shared key ideas from the sessions in real time, both on Facebook and Twitter. It was a first for CPP and I believe, it helped in creating a buzz online about the sessions and speakers.

Our students, research assistants, and academic associates all travelled to New Delhi to provide moral support and assist with the many tasks that required attention – coordinating with guests, with the press, taking notes of sessions, moving between venues and so on. Abhirup Bangara, Neha Bhakar, Naveen Bharathi, Gopi Sankar Gopikuttan, Supriya Lakhtakia, Ramkumar Maloth, Soumya Pal, Jothsna Rajan, Megha Rao, Eureka Sarkar, and Vinay Reddy Venumuddala: thank you all for your support. Kavitha Kumar handled all communications and arranged for coverage of the event. Kaushik Jagadeesh from the development team provided valuable inputs in reaching out to our alumni and sponsors. Nanjunda and Lokapriya from the travel desk helped with transport arrangements.

Ruchika Kapoor and Nitesh Doshi from the ICE Integrated Conference and Event Management company took over from us completely at the India Habitat Centre (IHC). The professionalism of their team was truly remarkable.

I gratefully acknowledge our sponsors whose support was invaluable to the conference. The General Insurance Corporation of India and an anonymous donor have supported us for many years. We are grateful for their financial assistance and the trust they have reposed in CPP. We thank our new sponsors Syndicate Bank and the Agricultural Insurance Corporation of India for their assistance. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities was generous with their financial support and also lent their presence to the panel on disabilities and livelihoods.

My IIMB faculty colleagues have, as always, supported the event by reviewing research papers and participating in the conference as chairs or helping to put together interesting plenary sessions and panels. My colleagues on the organizing committee: Arnab, Raghuram, Ramesh, and Ravi were pillars of support. A special thanks to Ravi for his early reconnaissance trip to IHC and enlisting ICE to work with us.

Finally, I am grateful to all participants for their enthusiasm and support in making this a truly dynamic experience. I take this opportunity to invite you all to the XIV International Conference on Public Policy and Management scheduled to be organized during August 22-24, 2019 on IIMB campus.

Hema Swaminathan
Chairperson
Centre for Public Policy
Indian Institute of Management Bangalore

Centre for Public Policy

The Centre for Public Policy (CPP) at the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB) is an independent public interest-oriented policy think tank engaged in pioneering research, teaching, training and capacity-building. The Centre, established in 2000 through a partnership agreement between the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Government of India (GoI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IIMB, aspires to lead policy-thinking and praxis in India, promoting equitable, inclusive and sustainable solutions to the concerns of citizens and public governance.

The twin objectives of the Centre to influence policy discourse and improve governance are achieved through rigorous research and stakeholder engagement across domains. Its strong evidence-based research has focused on government innovations, regulation, policy-making, administrative and organizational reform, public-private partnerships and IT in government.

The Centre's work in various areas of public policy is continuously being strengthened through robust collaborative networks and partnerships with a variety of think tanks, policy professionals and practitioners around the world. CPP has a significant presence in IIMB's Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management. Additionally, it also conducts various innovative and influential executive programmes.

A vibrant academic ambience for scholarly engagement has helped CPP emerge as a platform for ideation, debate and exploration. The key activities of CPP are to promote critical research in public policy; support capacity building in public policy through degree and diploma programmes as well as modular training programmes; provide a platform for discourses and critical debates on policy-making and implementation connecting multiple stakeholders and function as a knowledge management centre.

Faculty & Research

CPP faculty members represent diverse disciplines and research interests. They influence policy dialogue and public opinion through publications, public lectures and writing in the media. They also hold memberships in many influential policy-related committees in India and abroad. The members regularly publish research papers on a variety of issues in peer-reviewed journals.

Some of the broad themes of on-going research projects involving CPP faculty members are: Financial Inclusion, Health, Urban Governance, Gender, Environment and Sustainability, Education, Political Economy, Regulation, Infrastructure and Transportation Systems, Law and Institutions of Public Administration.

The research at CPP is supported both by national and international foundations, including: Canadian Institute of Health Research, Gates Foundation, UK-India Education and Research – University Grant Commission, and United Nations Office for Project Services. Current collaborators include: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, McGill University, University of California, San Diego, University of Essex, University of Kent, and the World Bank.

Capacity Building

CPP emphasizes capacity building to help translate research into effective policy-making and policy implementation. It intends to create critical internal capacities in government through educational programmes. Keeping this in focus, the Centre offers educational programmes, which are characterized by rigour and range, including developing both analytical and research skills.

Annual International Conference

Since 2005, the Centre has organised an international conference each year on various aspects of public policy issues. The event attracts many national and international academicians, professionals, officials, members from non-governmental organisations and civil society and the media. The conference typically hosts a variety of academic sessions, topical policy debates, workshops, panel discussions and practitioner-oriented discussions on contemporary topics in public policy and management.

Over the Years

CPP engages with a variety of stakeholders/partners. They include Central and State government department and agencies, legislative bodies, national and international academic institutions and policy agencies, NGOs, private industry, and individuals. The Centre is motivated by the recognition that Indian policy decision-makers and stakeholders at different levels (civil servants, ministers and legislators at the Centre and States, businesses, NGOs) need public policy research inputs.

CPP has forged enduring partnerships to create sustainable teaching and research programmes. It has enjoyed a productive and long-term partnership with the Government of Karnataka. Its partnerships with the Maxwell School, Syracuse University, and the DoPT, Gol, have helped transform Indian public policy education. Currently, CPP partners with major civil service academies dealing with the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service, and the Indian Forest Service.

Thirteenth International Conference on Public Policy and Management

The three-day XIII Conference on Public Policy and Management themed around 'Inclusion & Exclusion: Policy & Practice', was hosted at the India Habitat Centre in New Delhi by the Centre for Public Policy from August 23-25, 2018.

The three-day conference was organized to encourage discussion, debate and conversations among individuals and agencies to sharpen thinking on current policy issues. The conference was diverse in its topics and in the disciplines that were represented. The event explored different ways by which policy processes impact social outcomes using both theoretical and empirical lenses. It provided a forum for exposure to new ideas and methodologies, hopefully leading to cross learning and collaboration.

Prof Hema Swaminathan, Chairperson, CPP opened the first session by emphasizing that a key agenda of the conference was to stimulate discussion on policy issues among academicians, policy makers, practitioners and others, who bring diverse perspectives to the process of policy formulation. Prof. Swaminathan expressed the hope that the conference would provide a forum for conversations and stimulating ideas by encouraging interactions and bringing people out of their cocoons. She further added that such conversations were integral to India's democratic processes and development.

In his welcome address, Prof. Raghuram, Director, IIMB highlighted the importance of holding the Annual CPP conference for the first time in New Delhi. One of the objectives of changing the conference location from Bengaluru was to engage more intensively with policy makers while also expanding CPP's circle of influence.

Reflecting on the earlier conference themes – Rural Livelihoods, Societies in Transition, Infrastructure Hard and Soft, Urban Governance, Public Private Partnerships – the Director felt these themes showcased the diverse perspectives of public policy and management. Dwelling specifically on the current theme of Inclusion and Exclusion, Prof. Raghuram made the observation that academics and practitioners paid a lot more attention to social dimensions of policy (health, education) where the impact was felt directly by the citizen. This has led to far less attention or even exclusion of other sectors such as infrastructure, shipping, transportation which are crucial to the economy but have a less direct impact on people's lives. The lack of engagement of researchers in such sectors has an impact on policy making and more importantly on the regulatory framework leading to issues of over-regulation or regulatory capture.

Finally, the Director concluded by highlighting the four plenary sessions and wishing everyone a successful and engaged conference.

Consumer Citizenship and Social Inclusion

Keynote Address: August 23, 2018

Amita Baviskar, Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi



(L to R): Prof. Amita Baviskar, Prof. G. Raghuram and Prof. Hema Swaminathan

Recalling her initial days, Prof. Baviskar recounted that her early academic career began by looking into social movements around forests as a result of displacement by large dams; then she went on to study urban Indian movements' collective action against evictions by slum dwellers. In her study of social movements, what has often struck her is that by and large, most people perceive collective action as mere protests or demonstrations, and not as means to bring about transformation in social policy and government decisions. The relevance of social movements is that people are fighting to hold on to their livelihoods; people are trying to secure access to work, but movements are also often wide-ranging in their implications in that not only are there about specifics of material existence, they also help in challenging wider ideas – how society ought to be and the direction in which the policies are moving and its effect on specific populations.

For most people, especially disadvantaged people, this kind of collective action is simply not possible. Either it is too costly or the situations are too desperate; collective action could have consequences that often make them more vulnerable. The other reason that collective action affecting social and economic policy has become much harder is that the vision of disadvantaged people or we should instead say, the vision of society-at-large about other worlds that are possible, has also shrunk over the last decade or so. It goes a little beyond imagination to be able to think about alternative worlds, which are fairer and just.

Prof. Baviskar provoked the audience by presenting her thesis that people, who cannot engage in social movements eat Maggi noodles! In thinking about the fast-rising consumption of industrial foods and the familiar story about the commodification of diets by multi-national corporations, Prof. Baviskar makes two points. For one, she doesn't agree with the fact that the success of global capitalism is a foregone conclusion when it is considered against nationalist politics. On the other hand, the popularity of processed foods is a form of consumer citizenship where society is conditioned to consume more of the fetishized commodities, doing which would give the people a sense of belongingness to a modern and affluent world.

Prof. Baviskar's second point stressed on the fact that food in India is governed by the Hindu-dominated cultural matrix, renowned for the complexity of its dietary rules which further vary across caste, religions and regions. Stigma as well as discrimination, based on the ideas of 'purity' and 'pollution', surround low-caste working-class practices of cooking, eating and sharing food. For instance, many upper caste Hindus refrain from accepting food from the lower castes. Until recently, even in the public sphere, caste discrimination was evident in the two-class system, where village chai shops maintained a separate set of glasses for Dalits so that the upper-class patrons would not inadvertently encounter their so-called 'polluting touch' and 'bodily fluids'.

With shifting political ideologies, the cultural politics of food are even more relevant in recent times. On this note, Prof. Baviskar referred to several examples. State authorities are now being used for campaigns aimed at imposing Brahmanical values such as vegetarianism. Thus, eggs have been struck off the menu of school nutrition programmes in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan – both BJP ruled states at the time. In North India, BJP affiliated groups targeted Muslims for allegedly eating beef. Hindu nationalist vigilantes invoking their reverence for the sacred cow attacked and killed Muslims in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan on the pretext of them storing or selling beef.

In an environment, where food prescriptions and prohibitions are internalised as well as imposed widely and often violently, industrial foods are distinctive in the sense that they appear neutral, floating above older classificatory schemes and catering only to modernity.

According to Prof. Baviskar, the timeline of instant noodles demonstrates that food is not only about securing biological nutrition but also about cultural desires shaped by the politics of capitalism, nationalism, caste and age. The consumer citizenship reflects some of the changing contours of social inequality and aspirations such as the questioning of hierarchies of caste and age and the constitution of pleasures – large and small. Prof. Baviskar, thus, laid a foundation for the audience to further ideate on possible role of the rather nonchalant nature of industrial foods such as Maggi noodles in transforming social relations in India.

Diversity and Inclusion at Institutes of Higher Education

Roundtable: August 23, 2018

Moderator: Rajalaxmi Kamath, Professor, IIM Bangalore

Panellists: Ashwini Deshpande, Professor, Ashoka University and
Dheeraj Singh, Independent Consultant



(L to R): Prof. Ashwini Deshpande, Mr. Dheeraj Singh, Prof. Rajalaxmi Kamath

Prof. Kamath initiated the session by drawing attention to three sharp issues. The first one dealt with caste discrimination, which is very different from discrimination due to gender and physical disability. What sets it apart and makes it tricky is the razor's edge between "are we creating stigmatisation?"; "are we being patronising?" or "are we really harbouring inclusion?". Once students come to campus, officially, the institute follows a caste blind policy where the caste data is not shared with the interview panels for admissions and the recruiters who come for placement interviews. Prof. Kamath, however, emphasized that bias existed, and everyone was aware of it. A key question to ask is how do we track the line between stigmatisation and having inclusion?

The second issue highlighted was with reference to schooling. Schooling in India is increasingly segregated, and by the time people come to institutes of higher learning, students already have an accumulated skills gap. She posed some pertinent questions to the panel: How do you tackle this? From the point of teaching, what sort of pedagogies do you have? What kind of examples do you give in the class, do you need a prep programme? Should it be mandatory/not be mandatory, how do you curb stigmatisation of the prep programme? The third issue was related to recruitment and the receptivity of industry to diversity. Does diversity stop at gender?

Prof. Kamath concluded with some perspective on solution strategies which included straightening the thin edge between stigmatisation and inclusion, studying the skill gaps and factors driving these when students move from a segregated school system to higher education and from higher education institutions the industry. Prof. Kamath also pointed out to the need for embedding more empathy within the faculty body.

Prof. Deshpande started off by mentioning how issues of diversity, discrimination and inclusion were very close to her heart and drive her academic research.

According to Prof. Deshpande, since the 1990s, enrolment into higher education institutions had increased and become more diverse and in the process, access had become a reality for diverse sets of people. This essentially meant that questions of inclusion were even more germane than they were a few years ago when access was still being negotiated. Educational institutes now face two kinds of challenges – academic challenges and pre-market discrimination. The latter is the skill gap faced by some students in higher education due to structural barriers they have encountered throughout their primary schooling. This poses enormous challenges to the student as well as the institutions who now have to ensure that the students match up the academic standard and be at a comparable level with others who have not faced such barriers.

Mr. Dheeraj Singh, an independent consultant, shared his thoughts on various aspects of diversity and inclusiveness. According to him, the remedial programs introduced in the name of inclusion were leading to stigmatisation with students often paying a heavy cost. Higher education institutions and corporations pretend that caste does not exist whereas caste was indeed a reality. Reaching out to parents would be a more effective measure to drive inclusion. Mr. Singh also mentioned that initiatives in the name of diversity and inclusion were often just 'lip services', and such attitudes only added to the existing barriers.

Mr. Singh urged academia to have the right intention. "A reimagination of inclusion and diversity in higher education institutions is required for them to stay relevant and to make the people who are not considered assets into true assets." IIMB has already institutionalised several diversity and inclusion initiatives. Mr. Singh concluded with a thought for a further debate on whether inclusion and diversity measures could also perversely lead to shrinking diversity and greater homogenisation.

Scaling Livelihoods for Persons with a Disability

Panel Discussion: August 24, 2018

Moderator: Meenu Bhambhani (Head, Corporate Social Responsibility, Mphasis)

Panellists: Arundhati Bhattacharya (Former Chairperson, State Bank of India); Prabodh Seth (Joint Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and Shanti Raghavan (Founder, EnAble India)



(L to R): Dr. Prabodh Seth, Ms. Shanti Raghavan, Ms. Arundhati Bhattacharya and Dr. Meenu Bhambhani

According to Dr. Meenu Bhambhani, over the last decade and a half, there has been a paradigm shift in livelihoods for the 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in our country. She mentioned that 2.68 crore is a contested number and based on Census 2011, but according to people with disabilities, this is a conservative number and is closer to being 5-7% of India's population.

She said, "After the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPWD), 1995, a lot of aspects have started to change and in the last few years, several jobs in the private sectors have opened because of leaders, who have been championing disability specific hiring and inclusion. The interests of associations like CII, NASSCOM Foundation and so on have resulted in the formation of special committees for disability specific inclusion in workplaces. Over the last few years, the Government of India has also increased the focus on disability, and they have launched many campaigns."

Ms. Shanti Raghavan emphasized the importance of scaling of livelihoods for persons with disabilities. Even as she recognised the importance of RPWD Act, Raghavan dwelt on the economic imperative of achieving scale. In her concluding remarks, Ms. Raghavan said, "The challenges in scaling gets more interesting because there are gaps among stakeholders. Synergy is ultimately the ecosystem development with each other. For example, in Karnataka, we have a disability NGO where we built collective impact and we created campaigns and we have seen that these campaigns have helped us to build backend value change starting from parents to NGOs. The last is systemic and structural gaps, what you do in rural India where there is no transportation and issues with structures and systems will be even more. For this, we created a

disruptive social networking platform called Anganwadi. In this platform, users get connected using a simple phone and they share an audio course. Today we have more than 30,000 users and we have received more than 4 lakh calls.”

As former Chairperson of a public sector bank, Ms. Arundhati Bhattacharya specified that there was a government directive which stated that 3% of candidates from the disability sector should be employed. Based on the SBI experience, Ms. Bhattacharya made two points. According to her, disabled employees really helped provide insights into enhancing the customer experience by suggesting design features to make the products simpler. They also helped the institution by ensuring that jobs were simplified and more rationalised. The second point that she emphasised was on the need for a supporting ecosystem in the company. In addition to training the persons with disabilities, there was a need to sensitize the group who worked with them. This was a question of inclusion without which scaling was not possible.

Dr. Prabodh Seth contributed to the economic aspect earlier emphasised by both Ms. Raghavan and Ms. Bhattacharya. He told the audience, “We always see that when we are looking at persons with disabilities, we are always looking at social justice. But when we talk about social justice, you go to the government, you ask for budgets. The first and foremost thing that comes to the minds of the decision maker, who allocates funds is that basically, it is for social justice. When economic growth and economic development is the centre stage then the prime importance is to push policy and department’s programmes, which are required to set up the rate of economic growth.”

Concluding the panel discussion, Dr. Seth mentioned that a key challenge for the government was that persons with disabilities should have the right kind of training or skill development that will help them find productive employment.

Special thanks to Prof. Mukta Kulkarni, IIMB, who organised this session but could not attend the conference.

for decentralising federal democracy, there were a host of other factors that were needed to be considered.

Prof. Chakrabarty mentioned the primary job of the finance commission is to assess the needs of both union and state governments in the relation to resources. From the 14th finance commission, 2011 Census population numbers has been used to assess the needs of the public-at-large.

Prof. Chakrabarty further stated that 91% of the revenue transfer is in the form of a tax devolution and the rest in grants. If the 15th finance commission has to take into account all the conditions in the terms of reference – including the incentives to states, and other central agendas – either the share of tax devolution has to go down or to increase the total corpus of transfer. Increasing the total corpus of transfer is unlikely and as a result, it is more likely to lead to a reduction of tax devolution to the states.

Concluding this talk, Prof. Chakraborty said, “It constitutes a reversal of the trends to enhance the autonomy of the states. The central government has a fiscal and revenue deficit of around 3% of the GDP and the central grants to states outside the finance commission allocations are at 2.6% schemes via the centrally sponsored schemes. Hence, we may need to seriously rethink the transfers between the Centre and the states.”

Emerging Skill Development & Regulatory Ecosystem

Closing Address: August 25, 2018

Dr. KP Krishnan (Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship)



Dr. KP Krishnan

Dr. Krishnan, being a trained economist, started off his talk by asking the audience if there existed a market for skills and acquisition. He did so because he believed that governments globally, and certainly in India, often jump into anything and everything without cause. He further mentioned that there isn't a strong economic case for state intervention in skills acquisition which caters to the large demand for skilled labour. To elaborate on the large demand, he referred to a Ministry of Finance study (2012), which estimated that on an incremental basis for a 10- year period, India at that time would have required 10 crore skilled people. According to Dr. Krishnan, the number continues to be of this order.

According to him, simple economics informs us that the basic education has characteristics, which make it merit good. Hence, as per basic economics, there is likely to be an under-provision of this good, if it is left to the free play of market forces. In the case of skill development, he stressed on the fact that it is not only about acquisition of knowledge in the classroom or a laboratory, but it is also about doing things in the workplace. Dr. Krishnan pointed out that the fundamental distinction between conventional education and vocational training that learning in the latter is mostly experiential.

In course of the talk, Dr. Krishnan summarised close to 7 decades of India's experience in vocational education. He mentioned about the initial set of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), most of which were located next to a large public sector entity or a large industrial estate and they, to a certain extent, existed in the same ecosystem. According to him, we have approximately 14000+ National Council for Vocational Training affiliated ITIs in India, of which 84% are privately owned.

He revealed that the average government ITIs in today's time may be very well located, with a large tract of government land, typically good building, state of the art establishment, but they are not updated, which Dr. Krishnan referred to as the pathology of public expenditure. According to him, state ITIs pay salaries to teachers way higher than what any private ITI would ever pay and formally, those working there would be highly qualified. He reiterated that the average private ITI would be worse in each of the parameters.

Dr. Krishnan stated, “In 2007, the Government of India decided that we tried reforming the ITIs, nothing is happening, so, it started launching a series of programmes – Modular Employability Scheme, which is a short duration skilling programme. In retrospect, there is a lot of good impact evaluation of these programmes that have been done. It turned out to be far better than what was envisaged initially.”

He informed the audience that he was a part of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which was created in 2014. Elaborating on the works of the ministry, he added that it amalgamates skill development programmes and works with agencies in many ministries. Increasing skill, enhancing quality and employability, and making skills aspirational are the three main objectives of the skill India programme.

Dr. Krishnan summarised his talk by emphasising two issues. First, the need for an effective regulatory ecosystem in the skilling market. Currently, the regulatory structure has completely fragmented and needed greater consolidation. Second, skilling lends itself to greater inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable populations (SC/STs, other minorities, persons with disabilities) and that one would have to think of innovative ways to make this happen.

Abstracts of Research Papers

Session : Gender in Contemporary India

Chair : Hema Swaminathan

Date : August 23, 2018

1- Crimes Against Women in India: Evaluating the Role of a Gender Representative Police Force, Garima Siwach, American Institutes for Research, Washington DC

Violence against women in India has gathered considerable attention in recent years with increasing public policy debates on urgent legal reforms. A factor which has perhaps not received enough attention is women's participation in law enforcement. In the year 2014, women comprised only 6.1% of the police force in India. This paper combines this narrative with the theory of representative bureaucracy which implies better outcomes for a section of society through increased representation in public decision-making bodies. Using state-level annual data from 2001 to 2012, I estimate the difference in the effects of the female and male police force on arrest outcomes for crimes against women. I suggest that increasing women at the inspector ranks plays a significantly higher role in arrests for such crimes, compared to increasing male inspectors. I find considerable heterogeneity across different types of crimes against women and states by female literacy levels and degree of urbanization.

2- Are Women Really Better Borrowers in Microfinance? Evidence from Matrilineal and Patrilineal Societies in India, Shagata Mukherjee, Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics, Mumbai.

While the universal policy of gender targeting in microfinance stems, inter alia, from the conventional wisdom that women are better credit risks, there has been little research on the underlying reasons for it. Are women wired naturally and fundamentally different than men to be better at repaying loans or is it the social context in which the gender roles operate that motivate their behaviour? I study this question by designing and conducting microfinance field experiments in comparable matrilineal and patrilineal societies in rural India. The experimental design allows isolating the different moral hazard channels through which default occurs and interact them with gender and types of societies. I observe a reversal of gender effect on loan default across the two societies. I find that women have significantly lower default in the patrilineal society but significantly higher default in the matrilineal society compared to their male counterparts. I also find that matrilineal women are more likely to invest in a risky project than women in patrilineal society. Moreover, they are likely to default strategically not only more than patrilineal women but even more than men from both societies. I suggest that while women are better clients on average, a universal policy of gender targeting to reduce default in microfinance might be suboptimal. Thus, in microfinance, and more broadly in all development policy spheres, policymakers should take into consideration the heterogeneity across societies and the social context in which a policy is implemented to be able to design better-targeted policies.

Session : Innovation for Sustainable Development

Chair : G Ramesh

Date : August 23, 2018

1- Inclusion through Technology: An Experience from MP State Election Commission, Girish Sharma, Deepak Nema and Kiran Mane, Gol

Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission is constitutionally mandated to conduct free and fair elections in the state for Municipalities and Panchayats. To fulfil the constitutional mandate, Commission has set her vision to "Promote measures for strengthening the environment for free and fair elections in Madhya Pradesh". It is the Commission's primary responsibility to make

all necessary arrangements so that voters can exercise their voting right in a smooth and hassle-free manner.

Many Difficulties are encountered by the state election commission during the conduct of elections due to the high scale of the operations, far-reaching polling stations, millions of voters etc. To fulfil her vision of free, fair, hassle-free, and efficient conduct of elections, and enhance user's (voters, candidates and officials) overall experience, the Commission has taken the important mission to "implement measures for the use of GIS and expand the use of IT applications in the elections" under the leadership of present state election commissioner.

In this paper, Commission's initiatives to utilize mobile and GIS-based technologies in election planning and management, voter's engagement and awareness, service delivery etc. are presented. Voters and candidates were in the centre of these initiatives and efforts were made to reach to the last mile voters and candidates to ensure their full participation and engagement in the election process.

The Geographic Information System (GIS) technology has been applied to manage the election process in Madhya Pradesh in which module has been provided by the Madhya Pradesh Agency for Promotion of Information and Technology (MAP_IT), Bhopal. Instead of delivering data in traditional forms such as text content, charts, tables and graphs, it provides a map-based view to visualize the location of P.S., local bodies and ward boundaries etc. to facilitate optimization of Polling stations, ward delimitation, etc. Which provides the election commission's ability to relate the tabular data with geographical features and able to perform spatially and overlay analysis. Commission has also opened up it for the public use by developing GIS portal to provide a single integrated platform to provide important information like candidate details, reservation, election results, and polling station details on map-based visualization. It also enabled voters to locate themselves on the map, verify their location and take corrective actions.

Commission has developed a mobile app 'Chunav' with features like electronic voter slip, polling station locations and directions, candidate important information, result information etc. It facilitated voters to download their voter slip on anytime anywhere basis, locate their polling stations and get directions on google map, and check various details of the candidates to make an informed choice.

The paper discussed the utility of these important initiatives of using cutting-edge technologies and how it helped Commission in achieving her desired outcomes and fulfil her vision of efficient, free, fair and efficient elections and in improving the overall experience of voters, candidates, political parties and officials with the election process.

2- Fostering Innovation in Financial Inclusion: Study on the Emerging Microfinance Business Model of Cooperatives Bank, Naveen Kumar K and Sarita Bhatnagar, National Institute of Bank Management, Pune

Financial inclusion facilitates households' access to and use of financial services and thereby improve their socio-economic wellbeing. There are several policy attempts being made in India to reach the financially excluded segments of society through formal institutions. Cooperative banks have played a critical role in the countryside to reach the rural poor through collateral free lending practices. In this study, we analyse the microfinance business model of a district central cooperative bank (DCCB) and its role in financial inclusion. The study finds that DCCB has innovated unique approaches to reach the unbanked and under-banked rural segments through microfinance-plus services. As a result, the bank could reach 0.5 million poor households at the bottom of the pyramid and could attain profitable microfinance business. Commercial, rural and cooperative banks have ample policy direction from this study to adopt a similar microfinance business model and to make financial inclusion a sustainable development effort.

3- MGNREGA for Sustainable Inclusiveness: A Study of Tripura, Nilabja Ghosh, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi

Tripura is a case of success in implementing the MGNREGA which is a public policy designed towards inclusive development within a market-led economic paradigm. This study, based on a sample survey supports the thesis that the poor in Tripura have benefitted from MGNREGA but also shows that over the years, participation has encouraged further participation reducing the market derived income of the participating households. The signs of budgetary dependency also raise concern as it tends to undermine the incentive and capacity of the rural poor, especially the women, to thrive in a competitive market likely to exist in the coming future.

Session : Contemporary Issues in Education Policy

Chair : Soham Sahoo

Date : August 23, 2018

1- How do Households Finance Private School Education? Insights from NSSO Data, Nishant Chadha, India Development Foundation, Gurgaon.

According to the 68th round of the NSSO employment-unemployment survey (EUS), conducted in 2011-12, of all students attending school, 38.12% attend a private school. This choice is not limited to richer households (HH) only. Even in the lowest consumption quartile, 19% of students attend a private school; this proportion rises to 61.6 for the highest consumption quartile. Typically, attending private school entails a higher burden of out-of-pocket expenditure on education for these HHs. Unconditionally, HHs who send at least one child to private school spend about three times more on education on average when compared to HHs who do not send any child to private school. In this paper, we investigate how HHs finance this out-of-pocket expenditure. Results show that households which have a higher proportion of children attending private schools increase their expenditure on education while reducing their durable goods expenditure and institutional medical expenditure. We control for various household characteristics to account for observable differences between households. To account for the unobserved differences between HH that could lead to the choice for private schools we use a novel instrument. We exploit the fact that sending the child to private school implicitly assumes that the private school exists. However, it is entirely possible that while the HH itself can afford the private school there are not many HHs around it who can. Having a private school in this geography is then not viable and hence the child cannot attend private school even though the HH can afford it. This implies that the probability that a child attends private schools is related to the number of schools available. Therefore, we use the proportion of villages in a district with at least one private school as an instrument. Instrumental variable results also show the same pattern as the OLS results.

2- Impact of Education Loans on Higher Education: The Indian Experience, Tridip Ray, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi

Since the introduction of a set of guidelines for a model education loan scheme by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Indian Banks' Association in 2001, the availability of education loans in India has been increasing drastically. This study evaluates the performance of this education loan scheme in incentivizing the take up of higher education. First, we estimate the effect of availability of education loans on an individual's decision to enrol for higher education. We find a positive and statistically significant effect of education loan availability on enrolment. For each unit increase in the number of education loan accounts per 100 people in their district of residence, the probability of an individual being enrolled for higher education goes up by 0.058, a more than 30% improvement. Then we evaluate the impact of the increased availability of education loans on the total years of education achieved by an individual by combining differences in several education loan accounts across districts with differences in

the exposure to the programme for various age cohorts. The results suggest a significant positive effect. The education loan programme leads to an increase of 3.23 years of education for a unit increase in the number of education loan accounts per 100 people in a district, representing a 42% improvement. We also find heterogeneous effects of education loans on enrolment and years of schooling, with the effects being more pronounced for the relatively disadvantaged groups: females vis-à-vis males, SC/ST or OBC vis-à-vis the general caste, rural population vis-à-vis the urban population.

3- Gender Segregation in Education and its Implications for Labour Market Outcomes: Evidence from India, Soham Sahoo, IIMB

This paper investigates gender-based segregation across different fields of study at the post-secondary level of schooling, and how that affects subsequent labour market outcomes of men and women. Using a nationally representative longitudinal data-set from India, we provide evidence that there is a substantial intra-household gender disparity in the choice of study stream at the higher-secondary level of education. A household fixed effects regression shows that girls are 20 percentage points less likely than boys to study in technical streams, namely science (STEM) and commerce, vis-à-vis arts or humanities. This gender disparity is not driven by gender-specific differences in mathematical ability, as the gap remains large and significant even after controlling for individuals' past test scores. Our further analysis on working-age individuals suggests that technical stream choice at a higher-secondary level significantly affects the gender gap in labour market outcomes in adult life, including labour force participation, nature of employment, and earnings. Thus, our findings reveal how gender disparity in economic outcomes at a later stage in the life course is affected by gendered trajectories set earlier in life, especially at the school level.

Session : India in Transition

Chair : Arijita Dutta

Date : August 23, 2018

1- Migration at Very Low Incomes: Evidence from India, Seema Sangita, The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi

This paper sets out to investigate the interlinkages between rural to urban migration in India and income and ownership of assets. I find that the inverted U hypothesis regarding the relationship between wealth and migration holds, but only to some extent. I find some evidence to support the existence of income and asset barriers to migration. At low incomes and wealth, households may not be able to undertake the cost of migration and hence are left behind leading to the phenomenon of geographical poverty traps. However, even this theory breaks down at very low levels of income.

I find that there is a relatively higher probability of outward migration of the lowest deciles of income, especially in the rural areas, which is a symptom of distress migration in India. I also try to identify the role played by a range of other factors including local amenities and social background, which may affect the migration.

2- Does Splitting Larger States Into Smaller Ones Help to Improve The Welfare of Rural Households? An Empirical Investigation, Tanisha Mishra, IIT Kanpur

Demand for provincial autonomy or smaller states has led to socio-political movements in India and the issue of separate statehood is still alive. Whether dividing larger states into smaller ones can promote faster local development or not, still remains an important research question. We aim to contribute to the literature and policy debate by finding an answer to that query, by taking up the cases of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand. These three new states came into existence in the month of November 2000.

Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh consistently rank below the national average on many developmental indicators. The states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand were created by carving out 7 districts from Madhya Pradesh, 18 districts from Bihar, and 13 districts from Uttar Pradesh respectively to promote fast-paced development in those backward districts. This paper investigates how successful this state separation policy has been in improving the welfare of people living in the carved-out districts. We focus on poverty among households living in the rural areas and use reduction in poverty as the welfare indicator. The analysis involves computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), proposed by Alkire and Foster (2011), using the household survey data for all districts in the new states and in their respective mother states for pre- and post-separation years. In the construction of MPI three major dimensions have been considered: health and sanitation; education; and living standards. The data used in the computation of MPI come from the household consumption expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization for the years 1998, 2004, and 2012. The empirical analysis shows that while Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand have performed better in terms of decline in rural poverty as compared to their mother states, Jharkhand and Bihar have seen about the same decrease in MPI over the timespan 1998-2012. So, the creation of small states has mixed results. We plan to conduct a regression discontinuity analysis to test the causal effects of this state secession policy decision.

3- Do Post Offices Compete with Banks on Household Savings? Empirical Evidence from All States in India, Cledwyn Fernandez, XLRI, Jamshedpur

The Post Office in India is one of the oldest institutions globally. In fact, India was the first country globally to mobilize savings through post offices. This paper is an empirical study of financial household savings in India across three financial entities: post offices, the State Bank of India and its Associates and a list of private banks. Using data for all types of financial savings – savings deposits, term deposits, recurring deposits, and other saving plans, the paper analyses the trend of household savings for all states in the Indian economy over a period of seven years (2009 - 2015). Although the major focus of this paper is to study the determinants of postal savings in India, a comparative analysis of financial household savings across all three financial entities is done. With the help of certain explanatory variables, such as state domestic product, number of branches, number of accounts and remuneration, the study reveals that remuneration and state domestic product affect postal savings, whereas branches have a significant effect on bank deposits only. Additionally, the effect of economic growth is more pronounced on postal deposits compared with the effect on bank deposits. An inter-state analysis of household savings across entities reflects a high divergence among states. The paper tries to examine these differences among states, and why certain states have high postal savings, but low bank savings and vice versa.

Session : Barriers to Education

Chair : JBG Tilak

Date : August 23, 2018

1- Inequality in Access in SSA: Empirical Evidence from the Indian States, Shelly Dahia, Punjabi University, Patiala

The subject of inclusion has been a key issue of policy debate among policymakers. The proponents of development economics have often argued that economic growth is not an inclusive approach rather an exclusionary approach, particularly in developing economies. Education has been considered as one of the central components of achieving faster economic growth with greater inclusion. In this context, elementary education plays a crucial role since it lays the foundation stone for a skilled labour force. In the absence of accessibility of elementary education, there are higher chances of negative externalities on education, resulting in a large number of the uneducated and unskilled labour force, which in turn hampers economic growth. The paper attempts to explore the issue of inequality in access in SSA, a major driving force for elementary education in India. The study is based on a panel data for a ten-year time period i.e. 2006-07 to 2015-16, i.e. at State level. The present study measures inequality Gini-coefficient.

There exist wide variations in access to elementary education in SSA, highlighting the presence of inequality in elementary education. There is a need to adopt more inclusive and multi-sectoral policies to address the issue of inequality in access in SSA.

2- Quota-based Affirmative Action in Higher Education: The Impact on Other Backward Classes in India, Gitanjali Sen, SRM, Andhra Pradesh

While quota based and other affirmative action remains on the policy radar of nations faced with social inequalities, there is limited evidence to support informed policy choices at the national level. This paper estimates the impact of quota-based affirmative action in higher education (HE) in India implemented from 2008, which mandates a 27 per cent seats to be reserved for the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in public funded institutes of HE. The differences in HE participation across social groups, age cohorts and geographies with varied histories of affirmative action are exploited to ascertain the impact of this policy. Since the immediate impact would be felt by OBCs who were eligible to go to college at the time of the implementation, using the Difference in Difference (DD) estimation strategy, we compare the differences in participation in HE by the younger (18-23 years) and older (24-29 years) age groups within eligible OBCs, with similar differences in the general caste population across three different regions of the country. Using the National Sample Survey data of 2004-05, 2009-10, 2011-12, and data on institutes of HE from the government of India, the DD estimates do not show a positive impact of the policy on the participation of OBCs across all regions. The coefficients seem to be negative, though statistically insignificant in all regions, except the east which lacks the long history of affirmative action. However, using the triple difference method, a comparison of the east without a long history of affirmative action with the southern or northcentral regions having a long history of such policy, produce positive treatment effects only in the south. Our results suggest that the generalized nation-wide policy may not be relevant for issues which are regional in nature and indicate the weak impact of this policy when states have already implemented.

3- Education-Occupation (Mis-)Match and Wage Dispersion in Labour Market: Evidence from India, Shweta Grover, IIM Indore

Given that a worker can be categorized into adequately, over, and undereducated by the match between her educational attainment and educational requirement of the job, this paper empirically observes whether part of the wage dispersion in similar workers (in terms of education and occupation) is related to differences in their match status. We employ data from employment and unemployment survey, 2011-12 conducted by India's National Sample Survey Office to estimate an empirical model that takes account of two major methodological issues, (i) heterogeneity in the returns to education and occupation and (ii) selection bias. We employ the technique of quantile regression to address the former point, while the latter is discoursed using double selection framework. The analysis finds that mismatch between attained and required education (education-occupation mismatch) is a crucial determinant of within-education wage dispersion. In contrast, the within-occupation wage dispersion is determined, at least in India, by factors other than the education-occupation mismatch. The policy implications of this research highlight the need for reducing education-occupation mismatch to harness the wage benefits of education in the Indian labour market.

4- Inequality in Access to Higher Education in India between the Poor and the Rich: Empirical Evidence from NSSO Data, Pradeep Kumar Choudhury, JNU, New Delhi

Rising inequalities in the society are indeed becoming an important concern of all. Among inequalities in different spheres, inequalities in education, and inequalities in higher education, in particular, are seen as too serious to ignore any more. The available studies on inequality to access higher education in India have largely examined the issue from gender and social category of the students; too little is done by examining income as a determining factor. Using NSSO surveys, conducted in 2007-08 and 2013-14, an attempt is made here to examine the income inequality and access to higher education in India. The analysis shows that the inequality in access to higher education has increased substantially by a household's economic status in the

last seven years. Though the overall gender inequality has come down significantly, this is very high between the rich and the poor. The inequality in access to HE also varies considerably between rural and urban regions. The logit results lead us to conclude that rich income groups have a higher probability of attending higher education institutions than others. The difference in the probability of participation between men and women narrows down as one move from poorest to richest quintiles. Recent debates on higher education in India have raised a variety of interesting policy-related issues and through this empirical study, the author has highlighted a few of them, particularly the interaction between income inequality and access to higher education, with the aim to facilitate a more informed policy discourse on this.

Session : Contemporary Policy Issues in Agriculture

Chair : Gopal Naik

Date : August 24, 2018

1- Enhancing Agricultural Productivity through Customised Agricultural Information: Evidence from an RCT Experiment, Aparna Krishna, Precision Agriculture for Development, Bhubaneshwar.

Research and policy on agriculture tend to see financial and ecological sustainability of agricultural operations in isolation. We show that current stock of agricultural research when shared with farmers through an innovative information delivery method can help in simultaneously pursuing the twin goals.

We used a mix of ICT methods and agent-based information delivery methods to provide information on all aspects of crop production, but focusing on nutrient management and plant protection, to paddy and cotton farmers in a field experiment setup. The method of information delivery enabled us to provide customized and detailed information. Our study finds that two years of intervention led to increase in crop yields by eighteen and eighty five percent and crop returns by sixty-three and one hundred and fifty percent for paddy and cotton crops respectively.

The enhanced yield and returns were achieved along with reduction in use of inorganic fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. At end of two years, treatment led to optimal balanced usage of inorganic fertilizers by farmers and an overall reduction in quantity of fertilizers used. Intervention also led to reduction in expense on plant protection chemicals owing to their proper usage. Yield enhancement and cost reduction contributes to the financial viability of agriculture whereas proper use of chemicals adds to ecological viability of agriculture.

Results are important because they show that agricultural information delivery can be used for goals beyond yield enhancement and that the crucial results can be achieved in a relatively short span of time. Results also have important implications for running of agricultural information delivery initiatives and continuity of such initiatives.

2- Flooded with Risk: The Economic Impact of Floods in the Selected Indian States, Vikrant Panwar and Subir Sen, IIT Roorkee

This study attempts to shift the focus of research pertaining to the relationship between natural disasters and economic growth from national to sub-national (regional) level. Considering a panel data of 24 selected Indian states over the period 1990-2015, this study employs panel vector autoregression models to examine the sector-specific economic impact and growth dynamics following floods. The results of the study show that floods have negative growth effects in the short-term across economic sectors except for the agricultural sector where the effects were found to be positive. Although the impact on the agricultural sector was as expected, a permanent shift in the growth trajectory was also observed in a few cases. However, these growth effects fail to persist in the long-term. Unlike typical floods, severe floods have either negative or statistically non-significant growth effects. Further, states with lower human development were found to be more sensitive to the shocks of floods with more economic sectors observed to be affected and significantly longer post-event recovery periods. The results of the present

study provide vital inputs to the policymakers to gauge the potential costs and benefits of investing in ex-ante disaster risk financing options such as catastrophic insurance and bonds. Further, the results for the sub-samples of states classified based on Human Development Index stimulate the policymakers to consider the convergence between disaster risk reduction and developmental goals in order to reduce India's overall vulnerability and increase its resilience against natural calamities.

Session : Public Economics and Policy

Chair : Arnab Mukherji

Date : August 24, 2018

1- The Impact of Demonetization on the Informal Sector Economy of India: Evidence from Chennai, Pune, Delhi, Guwahati and Sant Kabir Nagar, Adarsh Kumar, IIT Guwahati

"What really had happened to the Informal sector?" is one of the prime questions raised in the aftermath of demonetization. Lack of data was the foremost reason which made policy experts averse to comment on the issues related to the informal sector economy. This paper attempts to explore the condition of the workers in the informal sector economy in wake of demonetization. For the analysis of the condition, daily wage workers, Self-employed and self-employed-owners (which employed not less than 2 and not more than 10 people as daily wage workers) and farmers have been interviewed from various localities of Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, Guwahati, Delhi, Pune and Chennai. On an average 46 questions were asked from 162 respondents about their experience with demonetization event. The reference period for the survey was from 9th Nov 2016 to 31st Dec 2016. Data analysis is divided into two parts; descriptive statistics and regression analysis. For latter part logistic regression has been used to study dependent and independent variables. This paper reveals various tangible and non-tangible losses and gains due to demonetization incurred to the respondents. Apart from questioning the validity of policy which was meant to eradicate black money and to introduce the cashless system in the informal sector, the paper reveals the respondents' opinion on demonetization and their satisfaction with the policy adopted by Government of India.

2- Democracy, Redistribution and Optimal Linear Tax Structures, Santanu Gupta, XLRI, Jamshedpur

In a probabilistic voting model with three jurisdictions and residents with different incomes, we analyse inefficiencies in local public good allocation that emerge from trying to satisfy the median voter. The median voter and the rich may gain but the poor lose out. We analyse the impact on aggregate welfare and inequality levels of a uniform tax rate and progressive two and three bracket tax structures. If the government extracts part of tax revenues as political rents and maximizes expected payoff there is a possibility of taxing away all private income with no allocation of public good, if electoral uncertainty is high, especially when the government is risk neutral.

3- Measuring Financial Inclusion, Anjana Dube, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

The Govt. has undertaken the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) as an important mission on financial inclusion. The aim is to enable all the household in the country to avail formal financial services. The focus is to empower the weaker sections of the society including women, small and margin farmers both in the rural and urban sectors in the economy. Since then, in a mission mode project, more than 30 crores beneficiaries have been brought into the fold of the formal banking activities. This is achieved through 1.26 lakhs Bank Mitras delivering last mile banking services in the special service areas.

While the measures for access to and supplies of financial services are now much more readily

captured; the measures of the outcome of these efforts; the uses of such services are not so easily available and measurable. Still, there is no composite measure to understand the pace of change and geographical disparities in these efforts. It is proposed to define a measure to understand this significant change in the national economy and identify areas that are lagging. The effort is to create an Index of financial inclusion.

Session : Theatres of Democracy

Chair : N Ravi

Date : August 24, 2018

1- The Politics of Farm Loan Waivers: A Comparative Study, Ajit Phadnis and Aishwarya Gupta, IIM Indore

Loan waiver policies are ostensibly political decisions but surprisingly there has been no political analyses of the policy. The paper presents a political study on the policy through a descriptive analysis of a comprehensive original data-set of all loan waiver announcements in India over the last three decades. The findings bring light to the political, economic and environmental factors that have had a bearing on the politicians' choice to introduce waivers. Further it highlights that politicians choose from a variety of waiver policy designs, and this choice has substantive implications for the size of the waiver programme.

2- Efficacy of Municipal Appointment and its Impact on Electoral Outcomes, Aparajita Sharma, IIM Ahmedabad

The practice of redrawing single-member electoral ward boundaries in areas under the jurisdiction of Local Governments have political complexions by way of altering the demographics of the constituent population, both numerically and ethno-regionally. The administrative discretion bestowed by statutory and constitutional provisions delegates powers to State Governments, allowing them to intervene in the task of delimitation in Local Bodies through State Election Commissions and Election Departments. SECs are entirely dependent on the State Government for finance and logistic support, while the composition and appointments to the SECs are politically determined, wherein the Municipal Commissioner appoints the State Election Commissioner. Reservation of electoral wards is prescribed by rotation of seats proportionate to the population to further inclusion and representation of backward communities in local body elections. The reservation and rotation reserved seats among constituencies have been assumed by functionaries in the Local Governments, owing to which political interference may be observed in the categorization of a constituency as reserved to prevent a rival candidate from contesting, also observable in the political representation of women.

Critiquing the efficacy of municipal apportionment, evidence has been drawn from Greater Mumbai Municipal Council through an ex-post analysis of the process and pattern of re-districting pre- and post-Delimitation Order of 2016. Electoral and geographic data on municipal electoral outcomes of 2007, 2012 and 2017 elections have been processed using seats-votes curves to establish causality between delimitation and electoral outcomes. The extent and impact of malapportionment have been assessed through the lens of partisan interference, incumbency-advantage and distortion in the relative influence of voters.

In the spirit of federalism, the need for an electoral reform is highlighted to ensure neutral, inclusive and transparent redistricting policies and practice through an independent, non-political body. This is even more critical as malapportionment is not under the purview of a judicial review.

Session : Contemporary Issues in Growth and Development

Chair : Ajit Phadnis

Date : August 25, 2018

1- What Drives the Financing of Outward Foreign Direct Investment by Indian MNEs? A Tripod Strategy Framework, Sonal Thukral, Delhi Technological University, New Delhi

The rise of multinational enterprises from emerging markets in the global economic landscape has directed much of the research to understand their behaviour and strategies. In the wake of increasing outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) from emerging markets, the present paper presents comprehensive conceptualization and empirical testing of the forces driving financing of OFDI by embedding them into the 'strategy tripod' framework, residing on a three-level analysis – country, firm and the industry. Using the latest dataset that records the composition of OFDI (debt and equity) by Indian MNEs and employing a Random Effects Probit model, the study presents new findings. Indian multinationals seem to rely on the distinctive role played by external factors viz., the institutional make-up of the host country and the industry dynamics of the home country to undertake to finance OFDI. This suggests that multinational firms can succeed by capitalizing on the relationships built within the external contexts. The resource-based view does not seem to offer a strong explanation for shaping the financing of OFDI. The study consistently finds that (specifically) credit market development of the host country and R & D intensity of the parent's industry have important implications for the financing of OFDI by Indian multinational firms. Debt-oriented firms have been found to invest more by using parent debt. The study fills a large void in the literature relating to finance-specific factors of internationalization of firms from emerging markets.

2- Linking Financial Development, Economic Growth and FDI with Sustainable Development: An ARDL Approach, Neha Saini, Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce, New Delhi

Driven by the economic development motive, developed and emerging markets have witnessed a constant increase in demand for energy consumption leading to high carbon emissions and environmental deterioration. The objective of this study is to explore the relationship between economic growth, carbon emission, financial effectiveness, trade openness and foreign capital inflows in seven sample countries using ARDL and error correction mechanism (ECM) over the period 1965-2016. ARDL bound testing has been used to ascertain the long run relationship among the variables, while short-run dynamics have been investigated by applying ECM. The unit root properties of variables are examined by applying Clemente-Montañés-Reyes unit-root test with double mean shifts, AO model for structural breaks. Findings of the study confirmed a long run relationship among the variables. The results of this study showcase that high economic growth and energy consumption leads to environmental degradation, while financial development and FDI inflows fail to improve environmental sustainability. Based on the findings, we have suggested different policy initiatives for the sample countries under different heads including mandatory administrative instruments, economic incentives and voluntary schemes. The development and implementation of policy initiatives depend on energy efficiency levels. We propose energy efficiency building blocks through the adoption of policy instruments using technological innovation, financial subsidy incentives, interest-free loan programmes and the development of financial sectors ensuring energy efficient units.

3- Trends in the Wage Gap in India: A Decomposition Analysis, Suganya Balakumar, IIM Indore

How is the structure of wage gap changing in India? By using the National Sample Survey (NSSO) Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) data for four rounds from 1999-00 to 2011-12, this study estimates the pattern of formal-informal and skilled-unskilled wage gaps. The formal-informal wage gap at the overall level and at different quantiles of the wage distribution is

estimated and decomposed into endowment effect and coefficient effect following a generalised Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition technique. A similar analysis is done across Indian states and across genders. The study finds that there is no discernible change in the formal-informal wage gap across years, though the skilled-unskilled wage gap shows fluctuations. Further, the formal-informal wage gap is higher in Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Manipur, while the skilled-unskilled wage gap is higher in North-eastern states.

4- Are Money Lenders Prominent Source of Financial Credits to Indian Farmers?, Mukesh, National Sample Survey office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Pankhudi Shukla, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fishery, Ministry of Agricultural and Farmers' Welfare

One of the visions of Government for India @75 i.e. by 2022 is to double the farmer's income. The issues, challenges and remedial measures have been under debate for long. One of the challenging areas in the line of action is the extent of the outstanding loan on farmers which is due to the money lenders. In this paper, authors have attempted to explore the depth of the problem area by carrying out an analysis about the presence of outstanding loan due to money lenders' i.e. Non-institutional credit. This study has been carried out with the help of unit-level data on "Situation Assessment Survey for Agricultural households" collected by National Sample Survey office. Special attention is given on the flow of credit to farmers with reference to both amount & source and comparisons of loan availed through institutional set-up and money lenders. Another important feature of the paper is evidence that has been collected about the presence of outstanding loan due to money lenders and loan comparisons at states level. It is found that at all India level, every fourth loan availed by farmers is through money lenders. This can be deciphered as the deep-rooted presence of non – institutional credit in rural India.

Special Tracks

1. Maritime Policy: Towards Ease of Doing Business

Chair : G. Raghuram (IIM Bangalore)

Panellists : Ganesh Radhakrishnan (Jindal Global Business School, Sonapat); G. Raghuram (IIM Bangalore); P. Raveendran (Chennai Port Trust); Sanjay Bandopadhyaya (Ministry of Shipping, New Delhi); Saurabh Chandra (IIM Indore)

2. Is India on the Path to Universal Health Care? Potential and Pitfalls

Chair : Gita Sen (Public Health Foundation of India, Bengaluru)

Panellists : Rama Baru (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi); Srinidhi V (Public Health Foundation of India, Bengaluru); VR Muraleedharan (IIT Madras)

3. Role of Technology in Energy Inclusion

Chair : Monica Singhanian (University of Delhi)

Presenters:

- a. Ganesh Das, (Tata Power DDL, New Delhi) - *Leveraging Technology for Energy Inclusion in India*
- b. Monica Singhanian (University of Delhi) - *Algal Oil Powered Micro Grid*
- c. Naveen Kumar (PTC India Financial Services Ltd., New Delhi) - *Techno-Commercial Dimensions in Financing Solar Power Projects in India*
- d. Neha Saini (Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce, New Delhi) - *Linking Financial Development & Economic Growth with Energy Efficiency*

4. Open and Distance Learning in Secondary Education: Fields of Thought

Chair : Jyotsna Jha (Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru)

Presenters:

- a. Shreekanth Mahendiran (Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru) - *Secondary Education: Inequalities in Reach and Access*
- b. Neha Ghatak and Puja Minni (Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru) - *Rethinking the Role of ODL in Secondary Education in India*
- c. J. B. G. Tilak (The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration / Council for Social Development, New Delhi) and Shyam Menon (University of Delhi) - *Potential and Limitations of ODL*

5. Financial Inclusion

Chair : Arun Thankom (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Presenters:

- a. Sheri Markose and Arun Thankom (University of Essex, United Kingdom) - *Financial Inclusion in India: Supply Side Incentives, Demand Side Barriers, Social Security and Credit Policy Effectiveness*
- b. Udichibarna Bose and Arun Thankom (University of Essex, United Kingdom) - *What You Do Know Is Good For You: Information Transmission and Credit Uptake Among Households in India*
- c. R Arvind Balaji (National Law School of India University, Bengaluru) - *The Costs of Cash Transfers*

6. Alleviating India's Agricultural Crisis Through Comprehensive Agribusiness Information Service

Chair : Ashok Dalwai (Committee for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022, New Delhi)

Panellists : Vijay Paul Sharma (Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, New Delhi); Ashish Dwivedi (University of Hull); A Ganesh-Kumar (Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai); Bharat Ramaswami (Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi); Gopal Naik (IIM Bangalore); G. Krishnakumar (ITC Agribusiness, Guntur); Pratap Singh Birthal (National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi); Madhur Jain (Precision Agriculture for Development, Ahmedabad) and Soujanya Krishna C (World Bank, New Delhi)

7. The Politics of Knowledge in Policy: Text and Discourse as Signifiers of Exclusion and Inclusion

Chair : Madhulika Banerjee (University of Delhi)

Presenters:

- a. Pankaj Kumar Jha (Motilal Nehru College, New Delhi) - Flood Policy From Flood Control To Flood Management: A Paradigm Shifting the People Out?
- b. Arun Kumar Singh (University of Delhi) - Continuing Sugar Policy Conundrums: A Choice between Health and Wealth?
- c. Abhishek Handa (University of Delhi) - Knowledge, Market and Medicinal Plants: Does State Policy Remember the Collector?
- d. Pushpa Singh (University of Delhi) - The Politics of Seed Policies in India: Whither the Small Farmer?

8. Does Money Matter? Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers on Adolescent Aspirations and Early Marriage Among Girls

Chair : Arijita Dutta (University of Calcutta)

Presenters:

- a. Ravi Verma (International Centre for Research on Women, New Delhi) - ABAD and its Impact on Early Marriage
- b. Anindita Sen (University of Calcutta) - Kanyashree and its Impact on Early Marriage
- c. Arijita Dutta (University of Calcutta) - Kanyashree and its Impact on Aspirations Among Adolescent Girls

9. Handloom Consumers in the 21st Century

Chair : Suresh Bhagavathula (IIM Bangalore)

Panellists : Anaka Narayanan (Brasstacks, Bengaluru); Jeyasree Ravi (Palam Silk, Chennai) and Sivadevi Reddy (GoCoop, Bengaluru)

10. Faster Courts for Faster Growth

Chair : Anil B Suraj (IIM Bangalore)

Panellists : Jayant Mehta (Advocate, New Delhi); Mrinal Sathish (National Law University, New Delhi) and Anuj Bhuwania (Ambedkar University, New Delhi)



Conference Schedule

Date & Time	Plenary Session Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha	Speaker
23rd August 2018, 9:30 - 10:45	KEYNOTE ADDRESS Consumer Citizenship and Social Inclusion	Amita Baviskar (Professor, Institute of Economic Growth)
23rd August 2018, 17:15 - 18:15	ROUNDTABLE Diversity and Inclusion at Institutes of Higher Education	Moderator: Rajalaxmi Kamath (Professor, IIM Bangalore) Ashwini Deshpande (Professor, Delhi School of Economics) and Dheeraj Singh (Independent Consultant)
24th August 2018, 11:45 - 13:00	PANEL DISCUSSION Scaling Livelihoods For Persons With A Disability	Moderator: Meenu Bhambhani (Vice President and Head, Corporate Social Responsibility, Mphasis) Arundhati Bhattacharya (Former Chairperson, State Bank of India) Prabodh Seth (Joint Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) Shanti Raghavan (Founder, EnAble India)
25th August 2018, 9:30- 10:45	PANEL DISCUSSION Terms of Reference of the Fifteenth Finance Commission	Moderator: M Govinda Rao (Emeritus Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy) Arghya Sengupta (Founder and Research Director, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy) Balveer Arora (Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University) Pinaki Chakraborty (Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy)
25th August 2018, 12.30- 13.15	CLOSING ADDRESS The Emerging Skill Development & Regulatory Ecosystem	KP Krishnan (Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI)

Theme: Inclusion and Exclusion: Policy and Practice			
23rd August 2018, Thursday			
8:30 - 9:30	Registration Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha		
9:30-10:45	Inauguration Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha	Welcome Address	G. Raghuram (Director, IIM Bangalore)
		Key note Address Consumer Citizenship and Social Inclusion	Amita Baviskar (Institute of Economic Growth)
10:45-11:15	TEA BREAK		
SESSION 1	Maritime Policy: Towards Ease of Doing Business	Is India on the Path to Universal Health Care? Potential and Pitfalls	
CHAIR	G. Raghuram (IIM Bangalore)	Gita Sen (Public Health Foundation of India, Bengaluru)	
VENUE	Kadamba	Magnolia	
11:15-12:45	Ganesh Radhakrishnan (JGBS, Sonapat) G. Raghuram (IIM Bangalore) P.Raveendran (Chennai Port Trust) Sanjay Bandopadhyaya (Ministry of Shipping, New Delhi) Saurabh Chandra (IIM Indore)	Moderator: Gita Sen (PHFI, Bengaluru) Rama Baru (JNU, New Delhi) Srinidhi V (PHFI, Bengaluru) VR Muraliedharan (IIT Madras)	
12:45-13:45	LUNCH		
13:45-14:00	Group Photograph, Assembly Point		
SESSION 2	Gender in Contemporary India	Innovation for Sustainable Development	Contemporary Issues in Education Policy
CHAIR	Hema Swaminathan (IIM Bangalore)	G. Ramesh (IIM Bangalore)	Soham Sahoo (IIM Bangalore)
VENUE	Kadamba	Rudraksha	Magnolia
14:00-15:15	Crimes Against Women in India - Evaluating the Role of a Gender Representative Police Force Garima Siwach (American Institutes for Research, Washington D.C)	Inclusion through Technology- An Experience from MP State Election Commission Girish Sharma, Deepak Nema and Kiran Mane (GoI)	How do Households Finance Private School Education? Insights from NSSO data Nishant Chadha (IDF New Delhi)
	Are Women Really Better Borrowers in Microfinance - Evidence from Matrilineal and Patrilineal Societies in India Shagata Mukherjee (MDAE, Mumbai)	Fostering Innovations Financial Inclusion- Study on the Emerging Business Models of Cooperative Banks Naveen Kumar K and Sarita Bhatnagar (NIBM, Pune)	Impact of Education Loans on Higher Education: The Indian Experience Tridip Ray (ISI, New Delhi)
		MGNREGA for Sustainable Inclusiveness- A Study of Tripura Nilabja Ghosh (IEG, New Delhi)	Gender Segregation in Education and Its Implications for Labour Market Outcomes: Evidence from India Soham Sahoo (IIM Bangalore)
15:15-15:45	TEA BREAK		
23rd August 2018, Thursday			
SESSION 3	India in Transition	Role of Technology in Energy Inclusion	Barriers to Education
CHAIR	Arijita Dutta (University of Calcutta)	Monica Singhania (University of Delhi)	J.B.G Tilak (National University of Educational Planning and Administration/ Council for Social Development, New Delhi)
VENUE	Kadamba	Rudraksha	Magnolia
15:45-17:00	Migration at Very Low Incomes - Evidence from India Seema Sangita (TERI, New Delhi)	Leveraging Technology for Energy Inclusion in India Ganesh Das (Tata Power DDL, New Delhi)	Inequality in Access in SSA Empirical Evidence from Indian States Shelly Dahia (PU, Patiala)
	Does Splitting Larger States into Smaller Ones Help to Improve Welfare of Rural Households? An Empirical Investigation Tanisha Mishra (IIT Kanpur)	Algal Oil Powered Micro Grid Monica Singhania (University of Delhi)	Quota Based Affirmative Action in Higher Education -Impact on the Other Backward Classes in India Gitanjali Sen (SRM, Andhra Pradesh)
	Do Post Offices Compete with Banks on Household Savings- Empirical Evidence from All States in India Cledwyn Fernandez (XLRI, Jamshedpur)	Techno-Commercial Dimensions in financing Solar Power Projects in India Naveen Kumar (PTC India Financial Services Ltd., New Delhi)	Education-Occupation (Mis-)Match and Wage Dispersion in Labour Market: Evidence from India Shweta Grover (IIM Indore)
		Linking Financial Development & Economic Growth with Energy Efficiency Neha Saini (SGGSCC, New Delhi)	Inequality in Access to Higher Education in India between the Poor and the Rich: Empirical Evidence from NSSO Data Pradeep Kumar Choudhury (JNU, New Delhi)

17:15-18:15	Round Table Diversity and Inclusion at Institutes of Higher Education Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha	Moderator: Rajalaxmi Kamath (IIM Bangalore) Ashwini Deshpande (Delhi School of Economics) Dheeraj Singh (Independent Consultant)	
24th August 2018, Friday - Day 2			
9:00 - 10:00	Registration Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha		
SESSION 1	Open and Distance Learning in Secondary Education: Fields of Thought	Financial Inclusion	Alleviating India's Agricultural Crisis Through Comprehensive Agribusiness Information Service
CHAIR	Jyotsna Jha (Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru)	Arun Thankom (University of Essex, United Kingdom)	Ashok Dalwai (Committee for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022, New Delhi)
VENUE	Kadamba	Rudraksha	Magnolia
10:00 - 11:30	Secondary Education: Inequalities in Reach and Access Shreekanth Mahendiran (CBPS, Bengaluru)	Financial Inclusion in India: Supply Side Incentives, Demand Side Barriers, Social Security and Credit Policy Effectiveness Sheri Markose and Thankom Arun (University of Essex, United Kingdom)	Moderator: Ashok Dalwai (Committee for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022, New Delhi) Vijay Paul Sharma (CACP, New Delhi) Ashish Dwivedi (University of Hull) A Ganesh-Kumar (IGDR, Mumbai) Bharat Ramaswami (ISI, New Delhi) Gopal Naik (IIM Bangalore) G. Krishnakumar (ITC, Guntur) Pratap Singh Birlhal (NIAE, New Delhi) Madhur Jain (PAD, Ahmedabad) Soujanya Krishna C (World Bank, New Delhi)
	Rethinking the Role of ODL in Secondary Education in India Neha Ghatak and Puja Minni (CBPS, Bengaluru)	What you do know is good for you: Information transmission and credit uptake among households in India Udichibarna Bose and Thankom Arun (University of Essex, United Kingdom)	
	Panel Discussion Potential and Limitations of ODL J. B. G. Tilak (NUEPA / CSD, New Delhi) Shyam Menon (University of Delhi)	The Costs of Cash Transfers Arvind Balaji.R (NLSIU, Bengaluru)	
11:30 - 11:45	TEA BREAK		
11:45 - 13:00	Panel Discussion Scaling Livelihoods For Persons With A Disability Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha	Moderator: Meenu Bhambhani (Corporate Social Responsibility, Mphasis) Arundhati Bhattacharya (State Bank of India) Prabodh Seth (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) Shanti Raghavan (EnAble India)	
13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH		
SESSION 2	Contemporary Policy Issues in Agriculture	Does Money Matter? Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers on Adolescent Aspirations and Early Marriage Among Girls	The Politics of Knowledge in Policy: Text and Discourse as Signifiers of Exclusion and Inclusion
CHAIR	Gopal Naik (IIM Bangalore)	Arijita Dutta (University of Calcutta)	Madhulika Banerjee (University of Delhi)
VENUE	Kadamba	Rudraksha	Magnolia
14:00-15:15	Enhancing Agricultural Productivity through Customised Agricultural Information: Evidence from an RCT Experiment Aparna Krishna (PAD, Ahmedabad)	ABAD and its Impact on Early Marriage Ravi Verma (ICRW, New Delhi)	Flood Policy From Flood Control To Flood Management: A Paradigm Shifting the People Out? Pankaj Kumar Jha (MLNC, New Delhi)
	Flooded with Risk - The Economic Impact of Floods in Selected Indian States Vikrant Panwar and Subir Sen (IIT Roorkee)	Kanyashree and its Impact on Early Marriage Anindita Sen (University of Calcutta)	Continuing Sugar Policy Conundrums: A Choice between Health and Wealth? Arun Kumar Singh (University of Delhi)
		Kanyashree and its Impact on Aspirations Among Adolescent Girls Arijita Dutta (University of Calcutta)	Knowledge, Market and Medicinal Plants: Does State Policy Remember the Collector? Abhishek Handa (University of Delhi)
		The Politics of Seed Policies in India: Whither the Small Farmer? Pushpa Singh (University of Delhi)	
15:15-15:45	TEA BREAK		
24th August 2018, Friday - Day 2			
SESSION 3	Public Economics and Policy	Theatres of Democracy	Handloom Consumers in the 21st Century
CHAIR	Arnab Mukherji (IIM Bangalore)	N Ravi (IIM Bangalore)	Suresh Bhagavathula (IIM Bangalore)
VENUE	Kadamba	Rudraksha	Magnolia

15:45-17:00	Impact of Demonetization on Informal Sector Economy. Evidences from Chennai, Pune, Delhi, Guwahati and Sant Kabir Nagar Adarsh Kumar (IIT Guwahati)	The Politics of Farm Loan Waivers: A Comparative Study Ajit Phadnis and Aishwarya Gupta (IIM Indore)	Moderator: Suresh Bhagavatula (IIM Bangalore) Anaka Narayanan (Brasstacks, Bengaluru) Jeyasree Ravi (Palam Silk, Chennai) Sivadevi Reddy (GoCoop, Bengaluru)
	Democracy Redistribution and Optimal Linear Tax Structures Santanu Gupta (XLRI, Jamshedpur)	Efficacy of Municipal Appointment and its Impact on Electoral Outcomes Aparajita Sharma (IIM Ahmedabad)	
	Measuring Financial Inclusion Anjana Dube (Ministry of Finance, New Delhi)		
25th August 2018, Saturday - Day 3			
8:30- 9:30	Registration Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha		
9:30-10:45	PANEL DISCUSSION Terms of Reference of the Fifteenth Finance Commission Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha	Moderator: M Govinda Rao (National Institute of Public Finance and Policy) Arghya Sengupta (Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy) Balveer Arora (Jawaharlal Nehru University) Pinaki Chakraborty (National Institute of Public Finance and Policy)	
10:45-11:15	TEA BREAK		
SESSION	Faster Courts for Faster Growth	Contemporary Issues in Growth and Development	
CHAIR	Anil Suraj (IIM Bangalore)	Ajit Phadnis (IIM Indore)	
VENUE	Kadamba	Rudraksha	
11:15-12:30	Moderator: Anil Suraj (IIM Bangalore) Jayant Mehta (Advocate, New Delhi) Mrinal Sathish (National Law University, New Delhi) Anuj Bhuwania (Ambedkar University Delhi)	What Drives the Financing of Outward Foreign Direct Investment by Indian MNEs - A Tripod Strategy Framework Sonal Thukral (DTU, New Delhi)	
		Linking Financial Development Economic Development and FDI with Sustainable Development- An ARDL Approach Neha Saini (SGGSCC, New Delhi)	
		Trends in the Wage Gap in India - A Decomposition Analysis Suganya Balakumar (IIM Indore)	
		Are Money Lenders Prominent Source to Financial Credits to Indian Farmers Mukesh (NSSO, New Delhi)	
12:30-13:15	CLOSING ADDRESS The Emerging Skill Development & Regulatory Ecosystem Venue: The Theatre - Amaltas, Kadamba, Rudraksha	KP Krishnan (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI)	
13:15 Onwards	LUNCH		

List of Participants

Speakers:

1. Arora, Balveer - JNU, New Delhi
2. Arun, Thankom - University of Essex, United Kingdom
3. Balakumar, Suganya - IIM Indore
4. Bandopadhyaya, Sanjay - Ministry of Shipping, New Delhi
5. Banerjee, Madhulika - University of Delhi
6. Baru, Rama - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
7. Baviskar, Amita - Institute of Economic Growth
8. Bhambhani, Meenu - Corporate Social Responsibility, Mphasis
9. Bhatnagar, Sarita - NIBM, Pune
10. Bhattacharya, Arundhati - State Bank of India
11. Bhagavatula, Suresh – Indian Institute of Management Bangalore
12. Bhuwania, Anuj - Ambedkar University Delhi
13. Birthal, Pratap - NIAE, New Delhi
14. Bose, Udichibarna - University of Essex, United Kingdom
15. Soujanya, C - World Bank, New Delhi
16. Chadha, Nishant - IDF, New Delhi
17. Chakraborty, Pinaki - NIPFP, New Delhi
18. Chandra, Saurabh - IIM Indore
19. Chhabra, Sonal - DTU, New Delhi
20. Dahiya, Shelly - PU, Patiala
21. Dalwai, Ashok - Committee for Doubling Farmers Income by 2022, New Delhi
22. Das, Ganesh - Tata Power DDL, New Delhi
23. Deshpande, Ashwini - Delhi School of Economics
24. Devireddy, Siva - GoCoop, Bangalore
25. Dube, Anjana - Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
26. Dutta, Arijita - University of Calcutta
27. Dwivedi, Ashish - University of Hull
28. Fernandez, Cledwyn - XLRI, Jamshedpur
29. Ghatak, Neha - Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru
30. Ghosh, Nilabja - IEG, New Delhi
31. Grover, Shweta - IIM Indore
32. Gupta, Santanu - XLRI, Jamshedpur
33. Handa, Abhishek - University of Delhi
34. Jadhav, Vivek - SSE, Pune
35. Jain, Madhur - PAD, Ahmedabad
36. Jha, Jyotsna – CBPS
37. Jha, Pankaj - MLNC, New Delhi
38. Naveen K - NIBM, Pune
39. Kamath, Rajalaxmi – IIMB
40. Krishna, Aparna - PAD, Ahmedabad
41. Krishnakumar, G - ITC, Guntur

42. KP Krishnan - Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Gol
43. Kumar A Ganesh - IGIDR, Mumbai
44. Kumar, Adarsh - IIT Guwahati
45. Kumar, Naveen - PTC India Financial Services Ltd., New Delhi
46. Kumar, Shiv - NIAP, New Delhi
47. Mahendiran, Shreekanth - Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru
48. Malhotra, Sandeep - IFFCO Kisan, New Delhi
49. Mane, Kiran – Gol
50. Markose, Sheri - University of Essex, United Kingdom
51. Mehta, Jayant - Supreme Court of India, New Delhi
52. Menon, Shyam - University of Delhi
53. Minni, Puja - Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bengaluru
54. Mishra, Tanisha - IIT Kanpur
55. Mukesh - National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi
56. Mukherjee, Deep - IIT Kanpur
57. Mukherjee, Shagata - MDAE, Mumbai
58. Muraleedharan, V R - IIT Madras
59. Naik, Gopal - IIMB
60. Narayan, Anaka - Brasstacks, Bengaluru
61. Nema, Deepak – Gol
62. Panwar, Vikrant - IIT Roorkee
63. Phadnis, Ajit - IIM Indore
64. Radhakrishnan, Ganesh - JGBS, Sonipat
65. Raghavan, Shanti - EnAble India
66. Raghuram Ganesan - IIMB
67. Rajasekaran, Arvind - NLSIU, Bengaluru
68. Ramaswami, Bharat - ISI, New Delhi
69. Ramesh, G – IIMB
70. Rao, M - NIPFP, New Delhi
71. Ravindran, P - Chennai Port Trust
72. Ravi, Jeyasree - Palam Silk, Chennai
73. Ray, Tridip - ISI, New Delhi
74. Sahoo, Soham - IIMB
75. Saini, Neha - SGGSCC, New Delhi
76. Sangita, Seema - TERI, New Delhi
77. Sapre, Amey - NIPFP, New Delhi
78. Sathish, Mrinal - National Law University, New Delhi
79. Sen, Anindita - University of Calcutta
83. Sen, Gita - PHFI, Bengaluru
84. Sen, Gitanjali - SRM, Andhra Pradesh
85. Sen, Subir - IIT Roorkee
86. Sengupta, Arghya - Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, New Delhi
87. Seth, Prabodh - DEPwD, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
88. Shankar, Ravi - IIT, Delhi
89. Sharma, Aparajita - IIM Ahmedabad
90. Sharma, Girish – Gol
91. Sharma, Vijay - CACP, New Delhi

92. Singh, Arun - University of Delhi
93. Singh, Dheeraj - Independent Consultant
94. Singh, Pushpa - University of Delhi
95. Singhal, Karan - IIM Ahmedabad
96. Singhanian, Monica - University of Delhi
97. Siwach, Garima - American Institutes for Research, Washington
98. Srinidhi, V - PHFI, Bengaluru
99. Suraj, Anil B – IIMB
100. Tilak, J - NUEPA / CSD, New Delhi
101. Verma, Ravi - ICRW, New Delhi
102. Vinee - Palam Silk, Chennai

Organizing Committee:

Arnab Mukherji, G Raghuram, G Ramesh, N Ravi, and Hema Swaminathan

CPP Team:

Sachin Arya, Abhirup Bangara, Neha Bhakar, Naveen Bharati, Chandrasekhar, Gopi Sankar Gopikuttan, Supriya Lakhtakia, Ramkumar Maloth, Meenu Jothsna N, Soumya Pal, Jothsna Rajan, Megha Rao, Eureka Sarkar, Kavitha Ramesh, Shashi Kala, Aradhana Tewari and Vinay Reddy Venumuddala

