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Policy

XVIII International Conference on Public Policy & Management

22nd August 2023 - 24th August 2023

Conference Proceedings & Abstracts



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Centre for Public Policy and Management

The Centre for Public Policy (CPP) at 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 CPP was established in 2000 based on a tripartite agreement between the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), the Government of India (GoI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IIMB.

The Centre was founded on the twin objectives of effectively influencing policy discourse and improving governance through capacity building. These are achieved through extensive research and stakeholder engagements across multiple domains. The Centre's work in various areas of public policy is continuously being aided through its worldwide association with a number of think tanks. As a think tank, CPP provides advice and evaluates ongoing policies at the national and sub-national levels. Being housed within an academic setting, the Centre brings rigor and builds learning and knowledge from these engagements. The Centre also closely works with NGOs and independent professionals. At present, CPP offers a vibrant platform for critical thinking, ideation, research, debates and dialogues around policymaking and implementation. The Centre is actively engaged in all stages of policy cycle – formulation-implementation-evaluation-reformulation.

The backbone of the Centre, the faculty, belong to diverse disciplines and research interests. Their influential research and publications play a critical role in guiding public policy dialogue and thinking. Their wide network, with many influential policy-related committees within the country and abroad, further supports the enhanced visibility of the Centre's efforts and work in public policy. Faculty members regularly work on a wide and ever-changing set of

topics broadly around issues of urban governance, law and development, understanding mechanisms through which social policy impacts health and gender outcomes, challenges in financial inclusion and the broader consequences of inequality. Themes in public management and public service delivery are also central to the work of the Centre.

The Centre organizes annually an International Public Policy and Management Conference. This year the conference was held from 21st to 24th August 2023. This document contains the proceedings of the conference.

XVIII International Conference on Public Policy & Management

CPP organized the XVIII annual International Conference on Public Policy and Management from 21st to 24th August 2023 at the IIM Bangalore campus. The event kickstarted with a pre-conference workshop by Prof. Deepak Malghan on 'Validity, Rigor, and Proof in Policy Research', followed by the Prof. M R Krishnamurthy Memorial Lecture on 'Making Bangalore an Ecologically Smart City' by Harini Nagendra, Director, Azim Premji University Research Center. The inaugural address was delivered by Dr. Arvind Virmani, a member of NITI Aayog. The sessions covered a wide range of topics such as Accessibility and Affordability in Healthcare, Gender Issues, Water Management and Jal Jeevan Mission, Agriculture and Rural Development, Emerging Technologies in Governance, Urban Planning and Infrastructure, Diversity and Inclusion and Public Service Delivery. This year's conference had paper, track and poster sessions organized parallelly to facilitate greater interaction and discussions. Pre-dinner talks were organised on 22nd and 23rd August. On the 22nd of August, the pre-dinner talk by Prof. Trilochan Sastry was on 'Association of Democratic Reforms' efforts and achievements in strengthening Indian electoral process', which was moderated by Prof. Rajalaxmi Kamath. On 23rd August, the talk was by Prof. Pulak Ghosh and Amarjeet Sinha, Former Rural Development Secretary, Government of India, on 'Making Policy Research Impactful'. A session on Praxis Researcher Forum by two speakers, Hasmukh Adhia, Former Finance Secretary, GoI, who spoke on 'GST Policy Design and Implementation' and Amarjeet Sinha, on 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan 2018 – Consolidating the Gains of Pro-Poor Public Welfare', was organized during the conference. There were insightful sessions on 'Making Policy Research Impactful: Experience Sharing by NGOs and Start-Ups' on 24th August, moderated by Prof. Manaswini Bhalla. The conference saw students, academicians, bureaucrats and professionals from diverse backgrounds interacting and learning from each other. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Rishikesh T Krishnan, Director, IIMB, on 24th August on 'Policy Innovations'. The schedule of the conference is appended.

Conference Proceedings

Pre-conference Event on 'Validity, Rigor, and Proof in Policy Research' By Prof. Deepak Malghan, IIMB

Date: 21st August 2023, Time: 3 pm to 4:30 pm

The events kickstarted with a pre-conference session on Validity, Rigor and Proof in Policy Research using examples from the environment and ecological economics within the expertise of speaker Prof. Deepak Malghan. He started with the question of what distinguishes scholarship and research from commonsense and ideology and when ideology help and when is it a constraint. According to him commonsense collection of empirical facts is not codified using any theoretical apparatus with no theoretical superstructure. It is more than what meets the untrained eye as commonsense doesn't necessarily cut through ideology. He further explains that an ideology concerns itself with change and transformation and there is no space for dissent. Whereas Social Science looks for systematic knowledge about a society. Although there are many limitations of modelling social science, there is a need to tease out subtleties and nuances to conduct pristine social science research. The question of whether this is possible or desired is left open.

Prof. Malghan moved on to explaining the taxonomies of research questions like what is, what can be and what should be. What it can be, is for topics that have a clear methodology, hard sciences that serve as a model of validity, rigor and proof. What can be a technical question that includes real-world institutional constraints that can be political, social and many others? Professors were specific about not leaving out any of these research questions as it would result in a flawed study.

He further went on to address Don Stokes' Pasteur's Quadrant where he explained that Science moved linearly from basics (funded by the state) to applied (conducted by the market). He looked at Nobel Prize-awarded research in Medicine, Physics and Chemistry and came up with a 2x2 table based on considerations of the use of the quest for fundamental understanding. It was concluded that most of the award-winning research deals fell into Pasteur's quadrant. As an applied policy research, researchers often work with Pasteur's quadrant.

He gave an overview of theoretical science, as a logical filing instead of taxonomic filing which originated with the origin of species. For example, the discovery of Neptune can be explained by logical filing (the orbit of Uranus could not exist in its current form without the presence of a planet like Neptune near it). But this doesn't travel well into many disciplines, as logical models cannot account for several simultaneous phenomena. He explained with an example from Chemistry that the theory of atoms cannot predict all the possible chemical structures present in the world. According to him, Social science is like a doctor with a few theories and a bag full of carefully honed intuitions, as opposed to scientists looking for rigorous validation of a hypothesis. However, we can only work with the ordinal hypothesis.

The difference between conceptual and operational models makes policy research harder than other Social Science. In 1992, Nordhaus brought out a conceptual model of sustainability to explain what it means, and to explain its equity and efficiency. According to him, sustainability explains the utility of the current generation against the discounted utility of future generations. Moreover, the policy science debate is about how to reach a preferred solution when there are multiple ways to get there. Hence, we need operational models on top of conceptual models to get a recipe for change.

He further explained the concept of ends, means and Economics. Here he takes Robin's definition of Economics, as a study of human behaviour that explains the relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternate uses. Ends are matters of political philosophy or ethics and there is a need for a pre-analytical vision as proposed by Schumpeter. The end-mean spectrum could be anything from religion, ethics, modern Economics, Political Economy, Technical and many more. Modern economics deals with preferences. In a closed circular ecosystem only means impact the economy however, the means and ends are constrained by each other.

The session was concluded with a remark on the need for an appropriate level of affluence to depict why normative reasoning is the toolkit for policy researchers. He explains it using an altimeter Parachute parable, where an altimeter provides cardinal information on height, however, we only need an ordinal sense of height to open the parachute. Policy researchers often end up refilling altimeters when there is a need to intuitively understand how to balance the refining parachuted against refining altimeters. Above all, the cardinal approach plays a vital role in impact evaluation, business cycles and voters' behaviour.

**Prof M.R. Krishnamurthy Memorial Lecture
on
Making Bangalore an Ecologically Smart City**

**By Prof. Harini Nagendra, Director, Azim Premji University Research Center and
Lead, University's Center for Climate Change and Sustainability**

Date: 21st August 2023, Time: 5 pm to 6:30 pm

The talk was on the ecological changes in the city of Bangalore and on measures to build the town ecologically smart. At present, the weight of all the plastic in the city is more than the number of humans in the town. It was also observed that the world will turn 75% urban by 2050 at the cost of massive conversion, under-provisioned, poor administration capacity and poor governance. Nightlight in India is increasing, however, in the US the cities are shrinking. This is due to different social and environmental contexts in the global south. The story of urbanization in the Global South is very different from Global North according to the top 1000 Urban Sustainability papers 2008-17. There were very few studies on Indian cities, as most studies were from global north and multi cities. For resilience to climate change, and urban and regional planning one must understand the role ecology plays in shaping people's lives,

cultures and wellbeing. For centuries, Bangalore grew along with the culture of nurturing and protecting ecology and by considering spaces of nature as ‘commons’ to use and manage responsibly. The ecology of a city is part of its culture. Social-ecological diversity is the reason the city of Bangalore grew. Historically as well, a lot of value was placed on lakes, and the natural environment in Bangalore. The trees and lakes we see today are a result of Britishers planting them for shade and creating water bodies for water supply. But as cities grew with high-speed corridors the trees were disappearing. Gardens with fruit and ornamental trees in Bangalore, now have turned into landscaped, recreational parks. Biodiverse home gardens in the city and a rare sight as the city is crowded with apartments manicured lawns and exotic palms. Informal settlements are one of the last refuges for multifunctional nature with the highest proportion of local species (65%) and useful species (70%). Commons play an important mental role in place-making and environmental stewardship by migrants.

The need is to restore ecosystems as commons (diverse human uses) to support biodiversity and not as public goods (priority on recreation and regulation). Bangalore tells us the fascinating story of a city that survived through the centuries because of its attention to nature. The city’s history tells us that we must not take our current pattern of ecologically foolish growth for granted instead an ecologically smart city is the key to future climate resilience.

Inaugural Address by Dr. Arvind Virmani

Member, NITI Aayog

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 9:00 am to 10:30 am

Dr. Arvind Virmani delivered the inaugural address at the XVIII International Conference on Public Policy and Management. In his speech, he outlined India’s vision for the year 2050 and discussed various aspects of the country’s development, opportunities, threats, and challenges.

Dr. Virmani began by setting the goal for India at 100, which signifies India’s aspiration to become a high-income country by the mid-21st century, specifically by 2050. This goal involves eliminating poverty, achieving greater equality of opportunity, and enhancing India’s economic power on the global stage.

He highlighted several opportunities for India’s development, including its demographic advantage with a rising working-age population, the shift from unskilled to skilled labour, supply-chain diversification, and the globalization of services. Dr. Virmani stressed the importance of recognizing these opportunities and converting them into growth drivers.

On the other hand, he discussed the threats facing India, such as its heavy dependence on oil imports, geopolitical tensions, and the challenge of climate change. He emphasized the need to convert these threats into opportunities, like India’s push for leadership in solar power and self-reliance in defence production.

Dr. Virmani also identified domestic weaknesses, such as the quality of education, low female labour force participation, and structural employment issues in agriculture. However, he viewed these weaknesses as opportunities for growth and development. He highlighted the importance of addressing these challenges to unlock India’s full potential.

He discussed India's strengths, particularly its unique market economy, focusing on creating an efficient market environment, low information barriers, and asymmetric information. He stressed the government's role in providing public goods and regulating externalities while creating an environment for the private sector to thrive.

Dr. Virmani provided insights into the economic reforms undertaken in India since 2014, including financial sector reforms, labour market reforms, and public sector reforms. He highlighted the importance of institutional reforms like the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

The speech also touched upon the importance of abolishing outdated laws, reforming the bureaucracy, and implementing social welfare programs like direct benefit transfers. Dr. Virmani emphasized the positive outcomes of these reforms, including employment growth and increased real wages.

Regarding India's economic outlook, Dr. Virmani presented data showing India's per capita GDP relative to the world average and compared it to the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA). He predicted India's per capita GDP would grow substantially by 2050.

He concluded by discussing the unique paradox India and China, both highly populated countries, would face. While India would be the third-largest economy, it would still have a lower income rank than many other countries. Dr. Virmani stressed the importance of accepting this paradox and focusing on India's progress and development.

Session - 1 Health Policy

Chair: Prof. Arnab Mukherji, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 10:30 am to 12:00 pm

Innovative mental health initiatives in India - a scope for strengthening primary healthcare services: issues and challenges

Alluri Venkata Nagavarma

Mental health burden is a major health concern worldwide. In the last few decades, we are witnessing innovations that are successfully addressing gaps in mental health service delivery in the Indian context. This is an opportune time to explore existing innovative mental health initiatives in the country and integrate viable interventions to primary healthcare facilities to strengthen public mental healthcare delivery. A descriptive review of the literature on innovative mental health programs in India was carried out. The initial search from Google scholar and Pub Med database yielded 1152 articles, of which 1114 were excluded that did not meet inclusion criteria. Full texts of 38 articles were reviewed and finally, 22 studies were included for the study. Based on the review, most innovations are broadly summarized into five categories: (1) quality

improvement mental health programs; (2) community-based mental health programs; 3) non-specialist mental health programs, 4) mobile-technology-based mental health programs, 5) tele-mental health programs. These promising innovations in treatment and care can be customized as per the context for scale-up and integrated into the primary healthcare system through District Mental Health Programme. The innovative approach not only makes mental health services more accessible and affordable but also empowering in nature by encouraging community members in early detection, and prevention of mental illness and appropriate treatment referral to existing primary health care services.

Can Redistribution of COVID-19 Vaccine Improve Global Welfare?

Gunjan Kumari, Oindrila Dey

The disparity in the distribution of COVID-19 vaccine has been recorded with more than 70 percent vaccination rate for high-income countries as compared to less than 40 percent for low-income countries (Our World in Data, n.d.). The low affordability of vaccines for the majority of low-income groups invites the need for redistribution of vaccines. The disproportionate donation of vaccines across the globe motivates to explore the incentive for the high-income group to redistribute. An exploratory analysis of cross-country Covid-19 vaccination distribution data shows that the countries which have received vaccines as donation has also contributed to vaccine wastage. This paper intends to provide a theoretical background for this counterintuitive observation using welfare analysis. The researchers find that the market mechanism leads to a negative impact on global welfare due to redistribution. Only an invention with a defined redistribution mechanism may ensure an increase in global welfare. It is found that a critical value of redistribution mechanism reinforced by a minimum threshold level of income is essential to enhance welfare. The reduced form from the theoretical predications is empirically validated with cross-country data on Covid-19 vaccination. As identified in theory, the internal support variable like political stability, government effectiveness and health expenditure at the country level will impact the global welfare. Therefore, when global cooperation is essential during a health crisis like Covid-19, improved internal coordination and intentions cannot be ignored.

Pharma Industry Payments to Physicians: Do Mandatory Disclosures Work?

Rama Jayanthi

Digital transparency in healthcare is enthusiastically advocated for patient engagement, physician trust, and patient compliance. The Affordable Care Act requires disclosure of pharmaceutical industry payments to physicians. In India, efforts to curb the pharmaceutical industry influence on physician prescriptions resulted in the Voluntary Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) in 2015. The code elaborates on the appropriate and inappropriate payments to healthcare professionals for research, travel, and gifts. Although no mandatory disclosure is in

place currently, this paper brings in the US experience with mandatory disclosures to help public policy makers in India to design and implement effective remedies to curb the pharmaceutical industry influence on prescription writing for public welfare. The researchers conclude with suggestions to highlight new pathways that serve as a call for new theories germane to digital disclosure effects within healthcare settings.

Session - 2 **Infrastructure & Urban Development – 1**

Chair: Prof. Arpit Shah, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 10:30 am to 12:00 pm

Visibilizing Images of Infrastructures: Exploring ‘Infrastructure—Planning’ Nexus in Indian Cities

Rashmi Pavagada Subbanarasimha

Urban infrastructures and its role in city planning has become topic of interests for academicians and policy makers from some time now due to the ever-increasing city population. This paper explores different images of infrastructures and its role in city planning in Indian cities. The process of city planning and infrastructural development often happens as a multistakeholder initiative, and the paper discusses the tensions experienced during its making. The paper adapts sociotechnical and socio spatial theoretical frameworks which suggests cities and infrastructures are mutually shaped by the social, spatial, and technical factors around us. The analytical framework of the perspective approach is adapted in the paper to understand the viewpoints of multiple stakeholder groups and their relations, practices, scope, interests, and meanings attached with planning cities and infrastructure. The research method followed was qualitative enquiry with semi structured interviews with different stakeholder groups who are part of designing cities and infrastructure. The paper concludes by highlighting the multiple scopes, interests, and meanings attached by each stakeholder and how they need to be understood through lived social experiences, local knowledge, human collaborations, creative interactions, and through spaces of contestations. The paper provides a new perspective to understand the urban policies regarding city planning and infrastructure development in Indian cities.

Investigating Accessibility of Stations and Zones of Indian Railways with Superfast Express Trains in India

Shailesh Chandra

Passenger rail plays a significant role in urban planning by providing cost-effective transportation options to travelers. This research investigated the accessibility impacts of the Indian passenger rails, called the superfast express (SE) trains, on seventeen zones of the Indian Railways. A comparative analysis was carried out for the SE train accessibility during the 7 am – 9 pm period relative to the accessibility during the 24-

hour period. The 7 am – 9 pm period is assumed to be a favourable travel time period for SE train passengers to access stations. During this period, there is often adequate first/last mile transport connectivity and perceived safety in accessing rail stations during daylight. The findings from this study show that although several stations rank high in accessibility when analyzed for the 24-hour period, several of those stations rank pretty low in accessibility when analyzed during the 7 am to 9 pm period. This indicates that these stations rank high mainly during the 9 pm to next day 7 am period – during which there is often a lack of reliable first/last mile transport connectivity to stations of the Indian towns and cities. It is further noted that out of all the zones, the Eastern and the Konkan railway zones showed the most prominent degradation in the magnitude of accessibility from the 24-hour period to the 7 am to 9 pm period. Considering SE train as integral to the success of urban planning efforts, two crucial suggestions are made – first, the Indian Railways should focus on investment in zones that are most backward in accessibility during the 7 am to 9 pm period by revising, if feasible, the SE train schedules, facilitating the first/last mile connectivity to/from its stations and enhancing safety through streetlights leading to the stations during nighttime. Without these steps, there is bound to be continued disparity in SE train accessibility between marginalized/less strategically served zones and the increasingly connected zones of the Indian Railways.

Role of Built Environment in Evaluating Conviviality of Indian Public Open Spaces

Leena Thombre, Charumitra Kapshe

Conviviality in public spaces represents healthy human interaction between people. The research work attempts to understand the role of the built environment in the conviviality of public open spaces, especially the Indian market. The literature study focuses on understanding conviviality, Indian public open spaces, perception of conviviality, built environment attributes, tools and techniques. The empirical phase of the study is about the subjective evaluation of conviviality with the help of a perception survey, evaluation of weightages of built environment attributes with the help of experts and objective assessment of the physical built environment. The perception survey is carried out across eight selected public open spaces in a market in Bhopal. The weightages of built environment attributes in creating conviviality are evaluated with the help of opinion survey of experts. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is used for finding out weightages. The objective evaluation of the physical built environment is done with the help of different tools and techniques, that is, integration analysis, visibility graph analysis, etc., and a scale is also formulated for measurement of few attributes. The proposed framework is based on empirical evaluation of conviviality score and design implications of built environment attributes. The outcome of research work can help architects, planners, and policymakers to examine the conviviality of existing public open spaces. With the help of this research work any public open space can be turned into a convivial public open space by making required modifications and adjustments in physical built environment.

Session - 3

Gender Issues - 1

Chair: Prof. Sebastian Morris, Goa Institute of Management

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm

Can Improved Public Safety Measures for Females Catalyze Secondary Education for Girls? Some Empirical Evidence from India

Kumar Ashutosh

Do female-centric safety measures encourage girls to achieve higher schooling? The existing evidence suggests a decline in absenteeism in the context of the US by placing civilian guards on the route between school and homes of children. In the context of developing countries, access to cycling, a rather indirect measure of public safety through reduction in travel time, improved girls' enrolment, and grade completion in secondary schooling, in India and Zambia. In this paper, the researchers consider if direct forms of women-centric public safety measures imitate these positive experiences on secondary schooling completion for girls. Using difference – in – differences (DiD) on National Family Health Survey data for the state of Telangana in India, the researchers show that there is a strong decline of 6.70 percent girls who drop out of secondary schooling, aged between 14 and 20 years. This result remains robust to potential set of confounding channels, we have identified in this paper. The study argues that female-centric public safety measures can complement existing channels to improve secondary schooling for girls.

Alcohol Prohibition and Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from a Recent Policy in India

Mayank Dixit, Subhankar Mukherjee, Jothisna Rajan

The researchers study the impact of an alcohol-prohibition policy, implemented in the Indian state of Bihar in the year 2016, on intimate partner violence. Using data from two latest rounds of the DHS surveys, and employing kernel-based difference-in-differences framework, they find that the ban led to a reduction in women's experience of intimate partner violence and controlling behavior by their husbands. They also provide evidence that reduction in alcohol consumption among men, reduction in fear and increase in bargaining power among women are the plausible mechanisms through which the prohibition policy may have led to a reduction in levels of IPV. The study contributes toward the larger debate on the effectiveness of alcohol prohibition policy, and shows that this particular policy has been effective in attaining its intended goal of bringing down violence toward women by their intimate partner.

Enhancing Provider Capacity and Facility Readiness for Addressing Violence Against Women in Maharashtra's Tertiary Hospitals

Varsha Agarwal, Rohit Rammurthy, Sunitha B K

Given that VAW [Violence Against Women] is one of the sensitive issues in public health sector, healthcare professionals [HCPs] are in a special place to answer this violence as part of a health system response, multi-sectoral in nature. The WHO (World Health Organization) in 2013, produced clinical and policy guidelines for tackling the cases of intimate partner abuse and also the cases of sexual assault against women. In this report related to practical implementation, The researchers discuss how the Guidelines were modified to teach HCPs in Maharashtra, India, how to react to VAW.

Determining the Role of Perceived Values in Shaping Women's Intention to Purchase Menstrual Cups

Smriti Shukla, Rinku Sanjeev, Priyanka Sharma

Awareness of menstrual hygiene products in India is far more challenging than in developed nations due to the stigmas attached to it. The study of factors influencing women's intention to purchase menstrual cups has largely been ignored in the marketing literature, specifically in the Indian context. To address this gap, this study has utilized the theory of planned behavior with the concept of perceived values to recognize women's purchase intention of menstrual cups. A survey questionnaire is used for data collection and analysis is done through PLS-SEM. Results specify that consumers' health value strongly influences women's attitude towards buying menstrual cups, while social value has the weakest influence on attitude. Respondents stated that attitude is the major influencer of menstrual cup purchase intention, followed by subjective norms, environment, and health values. This study highlights the importance of consumer values in directing the attitude of women towards menstrual cups and how a market-oriented strategy can expand women's intention to buy menstrual cups.

Track – 1 Accessibility & Affordability in Healthcare

Chair: Prof. Allen P Ugargol, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm

Speakers: S.S. Jyothi Siddhartha, Amitesh Sirvaiya, Anushk Pravin Sabnis

Four papers were presented during this session.

The first paper emphasizes on the Out-of-Pocket Healthcare Expenditure (OOPHE) and its financial impact that impoverishes individuals and households. The paper focuses on OOPHE in rural areas of Tamil Nadu. It mentions of the NITI Aayog Report on state-wise healthcare expenditure in which 39 % of the households in Tamil Nadu are heavily burdened financially due to high Out of out-of-pocket healthcare

expenditure. The paper looks at the existing policy interventions like Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme and explains some inherent issues in it like coverage issues due to eligibility income criteria (exclusion of lower middle-income group), not taking into consideration of associated opportunity cost and other hidden costs, skewed geographical distribution of empanelled hospitals. The paper discusses the need for a comprehensive, holistic approach to deal with this issue. The paper discusses about revamping private healthcare services through Business Process Innovation and associated recommendations. Initiatives like Precious 24 Initiative, 'Healthcare at your Doorsteps' Initiative Promoting Cooperatives in the development of Hub and Spoke Model of Mini clinics in rural areas have been explored underscoring its huge potential to address the issues of OOPHE.

The second paper discusses on reduction of out-of-pocket Expenditure through palliative care in non-cancer patients in India. The paper explores on palliative care interventions at the appropriate time for eligible patients, that has a huge potential to reduce unnecessary OOPHE. The issues like information asymmetry (adverse selection of curative care over palliative care due to prevailing misconception, principal-agent problem), inadequate policy focus, issues in not addressing associated opportunity cost, are examined in the paper. The paper looks at the need to revisit and revitalize palliative care delivery in terms of a comprehensive policy framework and aims at addressing information asymmetry through accurate information dissemination, provision for dedicated budgetary allocation, addressing opportunity cost associated with transportation through initiative like 'Healthcare at Doorstep' and pharma with support of 'PM Jan Aushadhi Medical Shops' and government intervention: providing subsidy to private healthcare system to adopt Business Process Innovation in palliative care delivery. The paper concludes with how the policy interventions can improve quality of life of people as well as reduce out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure as a positive consumption externality.

The third paper discusses the issues of shortage in human resources for health, especially doctors and the right to health in India and the Global South. Focusing on the availability, accessibility and affordability towards quality healthcare as an essential prerequisite to right to health, it talks about the Right to Healthcare Act enacted by Rajasthan that makes access to healthcare an entitlement of the inhabitants of Rajasthan. The paper also points out that, this statute can encumber the health sector by overburdening healthcare providers without expanding human and social capital in the healthcare domain. It discusses the need to incorporate new age technologies to address the issues of doctor shortage in India as per the WHO norms. It discusses about artificial intelligence and machine learning assisting physicians in diagnosis, interpretation of pathophysiological parameters, and management of the disease. The paper examines the potential to reduce the turnaround time a physician takes for a patient and thereby increase the number of patients being treated by the doctor without diluting the patient care. Similarly, the paper also talks about the Internet of Things (IoT) that helps in Remote Patient Monitoring and the use of Data Localization, Edge Computing and Block Chain technology to address patient data and associated privacy concerns. Hence, the author indicates integrating frontier technologies with healthcare delivery to complement and assist doctors to help in addressing the issue

of shortage in healthcare professionals not only in India but also in the Global South.

The fourth paper evaluates the Right to Healthcare Act by Rajasthan on its role as an enabler or an encumbrance to healthcare services. It talks about the existing policy interventions like Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana to address OOPHE and points out some of the inherent issues in it like coverage issues due to eligibility income criteria. The exclusion of lower middle-income group also called 'missing middle' is discussed. The paper highlights how the existing policies fail to consider associated opportunity cost and other hidden costs, the skewed geographical distribution of empanelled hospitals creates the need for a holistic approach. The paper describes how the Right to Healthcare Act enacted by Rajasthan acts has a huge potential to empower people in terms of access to emergency healthcare services but at the same time encumbers private healthcare facilities under the aegis of entrusting state's responsibility to private hospitals and doctors resulting in huge doctor's protest in the state disrupting provision of medical services. Issues with lack of clarity over reimbursement, vague terms in statute, risk of widening doctor patient mistrust, corruption prospect and misuse potential are identified as factors that jeopardize the intended purpose of this act. The paper concludes by putting forward measures such as creation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to regulate reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by private hospital during provision of free emergency medical services to the patients, revamping private healthcare services through Business Process Innovation (BPI) and some policy initiatives like 'Healthcare at your Doorsteps', promoting cooperatives in the development of hub and spoke model of mini clinics in rural areas, etc. These measures are highlighted in the paper to have huge potential to reinvigorate this statute in addressing the issues of OOPHE and making access to healthcare a basic right for all.

Session - 4 Gender Issues - 2

Chair: Prof. Hema Swaminathan, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 2:15 pm to 3:45 pm

Gendered Informality: An Assessment of Operational Attributes and Entrepreneurial Performance of Female Owned Enterprises in Jharkhand

Annesha Biswas, Namrata Singha Roy, Mahesh E

The prevalence of enormous non-entrepreneurial entities in many developing nations often indicates the presence of a substantial informal economy. In India, over 63 million unincorporated non-agricultural businesses provide jobs for more than 110 million individuals. As an industrialized state, Jharkhand has a more significant percentage of its population involved in informal economic activities. Despite the recent growth of entrepreneurial opportunities in the state, there is also a concomitant rise in unemployment. Women comprise a substantial proportion of this unemployment rate and predominantly engage in micro-entrepreneurial endeavours. Given the contextual backdrop, utilizing NSSO's 73rd round unincorporated non-agricultural enterprise

data, the current inquiry aims to scrutinize diverse operational and economic attributes of female owned enterprises and their influence on the enterprise performance gauged through the prism of the Enterprise's Income and Gross Value Added (GVA). The study additionally endeavours to ascertain the correlation amidst the operational attributes and the type of enterprise owned (Established or Own Account). From a methodological standpoint, the researchers employ three analytical techniques. Firstly, they utilize cross-tabulations to examine the gender disparities in the operational features of the enterprise. Secondly, they implement a linear regression model to evaluate the influence of operational characteristics on enterprise performance. Lastly, they employ a logistic regression model to capture the correlation between enterprise type (established or own account) and entrepreneurial traits.

According to the results of our exploratory analysis, the study uncovers that the preponderance of businesses owned by females are Own Account enterprises, predominantly situated in rural locales and operating within residential premises. This suggests that factors related to location and geography exert a substantial influence on the advancement of these enterprises. Additionally, a significant number of female-owned enterprises have not obtained registration with any official body or authority, and most have not received any support from either governmental or non-institutional sources. Moreover, the linear regression analyses conducted in this study indicate that Gross Value Added (GVA) exhibits a positive correlation with female-owned enterprises that employ non-familial personnel, operate outside of the household premises, possess a fixed or permanent infrastructure, and maintain comprehensive bookkeeping records. Moreover, the logistic regression estimates indicate that female involvement in a well-established enterprise is substantially lower compared to male laborers, thus indicating an inverse correlation between the nature of the enterprise and its employment framework. In conclusion, it is suggested that specific policy measures be implemented to support the vocational training and skill development of pure household enterprises and to promote increased participation of women in established enterprises. Additionally, female-led enterprises should be granted improved access to financial and human resources. Policies should prioritize the cultivation of opportunity-driven female entrepreneurship rather than employment born of necessity.

Class Transition and Changing Work Status of Women in India: An Analytical Exploration

Vanshika Chaudhary, Sutirtha Bandyopadhyay, Joysankar Bhattacharya

This paper employs a theoretically grounded, multifaceted, empirically executable definition of the middle class in order to estimate the size of the middle class in 2005 and 2011-12, using the IHDS-1&2 datasets. The paper finds that the middle class as a proportion of the population has increased considerably from 28% to 39% in this period. The researchers use the IHDS panel to track the class status of households over time, thus finding that nearly 45% of the households in the sample experienced a class change. Using the individual panel information, they find that favourable class transition of a household is significantly negatively correlated with the working status of the women of the transitioning household.

Community Electrification and Women's Autonomy

Rikhia Bhukta, Debayan Pakrashi, Sarani Saha, Ashish Sedai

This study examines the effects of community-level electrification on women's social autonomy in India using panel household survey data, administrative data and satellite data spanning over two decades. Using flexible difference-in-difference estimators, the researchers find higher community-level electricity hours reduce incidence of sexual violence against women, and improve women's mobility, fertility choices and access to healthcare. Results are robust when using night-time luminosity as an alternative indicator of community electrification, most recent data on reliability of electricity and alternative longitudinal estimation techniques. Heterogeneity analysis shows that the effects are stronger in rural areas compared to urban areas. The researchers identify four main channels through which electricity impacts women's autonomy: paid employment, education, exposure to mass media and safety.

Missing Women Through Land Reform

Shubho Roy

By 2010, it was estimated that around 126 million women were missing. These women are missing because, due to technology available beginning in the 1970s, sex-selective adoptions distorted the number of girls that were born relative to boys, and it more than wiped out the gains from reducing maternal mortality in the developing world. In other words, families had a son preference that resulted in distorted sex ratios at birth. Multiple explanations have been provided for this observed son preference, including: patriarchy, cultural preferences, and even the transition to capitalism. However, these explanations do not fit the existing data. Additionally, the explanations seem to be tailored to explain individual country's experiences, and they do not provide an explanation that can account for similar trends across countries. Consequently, there exists no universal explanation for the phenomenon of son preference.

This paper provides a new theory to explain why so many women are missing: land reform. A specific kind of land reform, called land to the tiller programs, was implemented in many countries during the second half of the twentieth century. Under these reforms, the government distributes agricultural land to farmers, but the government places various legal restrictions on transferring, using, or leasing such agricultural land. These legal restrictions imposed by the land to the tiller program create economic pressure to beget sons to maintain possession of land when the present owners are too old to farm the land personally.

To support this theory, this paper reports cross country data showing a clear temporal link between land to the tiller reforms being implemented and sex-ratio-at-birth deteriorating. It also shows that similarly positioned countries that did not implement land to the tiller programs do not show son preference through sex-selective abortions. In short, this paper demonstrates that legal reforms are directly to blame for son preferences in countries around the world.

Track – 2

Water Management and Jal Jeevan Mission

Chair: Prof. Aditya Shrinivas, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 2:15 pm to 3:45 pm

*Gopal Naik, Abinash Singh, Abhilasha Jas, Harsh Singh, Nitin Agarwal,
Narbadeshwar Mishra, Jyoti Prasad, P. Monika Devi, P. Vidhyapriya, S. Surender*

The first study focuses on evaluating India's Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which was launched in 2019 by the Indian government. JJM aims to provide individual tap water connections to rural households. The study aims to assess the completeness and inclusivity aspects of the JJM. Completeness is evaluated through parameters like Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) coverage, village certification status, and service level water supply (measured through Litre Per Capita Per Day or LPCD, availability of safe and potable water). Whereas inclusivity is examined by categorising the villages based on caste dominance of groups (study has taken three groups-Gen/OBC, SC and ST dominant villages) in a particular village and employing regression probit models for analysis. The data for this study was obtained from the JJM Management Information System for the year 2022-2023, covering 561,742 villages.

Results of the first part of the study on completeness reveals a significant increase in rural households having tap water connections, rising from 16.99% in 2019 to 66.80% in 2023. Interestingly, till April 2022 there was no reported status of villages under Jal Jeevan Mission, and as of August 2023 certain states- Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab had a higher prevalence of Har Ghar Jal certification. Service delivery of the scheme is measured by Litre Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) where at least ≥ 55 LPCD is the standard assured in JJM for rural household. Results for the service delivery showed varying results among states, with some states like Gujarat and Bihar maintaining a high percentage of villages receiving adequate water supply (≥ 55 LPCD of water). While some states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Mizoram, and Assam consistently experience water scarcity, with a majority of villages receiving less than 40 LPCD water supply.

Whereas second part of the inclusivity analysis of JJM used probit regression models for comprehending certification status and chances of receiving ≥ 55 LPCD of water per day in a village. Be it certification status or receiving ≥ 55 LPCD of water, the results indicate that SC-dominant villages were more likely to receive ≥ 55 LPCD of water or certified status under JJM. Therefore, this part of the study states that JJM has been able to successfully address caste disparities in providing access to safe drinking water to households.

In conclusion, it is to be noted that by August 2023, the Jal Jeevan Mission has significantly advanced infrastructure development and service delivery nationwide. Approximately 12.05% of villages are certified, 30.8% reported full coverage, and 46.51% receive at least 55 LPCD of water. Importantly, JJM has played a positive role in bridging social conflicts related to water accessibility, with SC-dominant villages benefiting in terms of LPCD water supply. However, the study acknowledges limitations, including potential

compliance errors in regression results, lack of detailed household-level data, and the ongoing nature of the mission, which could influence future outcomes

The second study is centred on Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), and its potential to generate employment, specifically in construction and operation phases. Recognizing the mission's significance encompassing health, labour market, education, and social aspects, the study delved into both direct and indirect employment types. The primary objective was to estimate employment quantities.

Two methodologies were employed: to get a macro picture of employment generation Leontief Input-Output Model was used for estimation by utilizing data from various sources, including World Bank IO data, industry-specific employment data from EPW and Economic Survey 2022-2023 and identified relevant industry contracts related to JJM. Another method for the study utilized Ratio Method that collected scheme-level data from ten states. The scheme level data was collected from the data schedule circulated to mission directors of ten states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Jharkhand) and it captured the data on various parameters. For analyzing the state-level data, cluster analysis was applied to create ratios. The study focused on direct employment in construction and operation phases, as well as indirect employment generated through material manufacturing.

The study unveiled substantial employment generation linked to JJM. In the construction phase, a remarkable 2.82 crore person-years of employment were estimated, comprising 59.93 lakh person-years of direct employment and a significant 2.22 crore person-years of indirect employment. Additionally, the operation and maintenance (O&M) phase contributed 13,25,918 person-years of employment, with 11.84 lakh person-years directly created under JJM. These findings underscored JJM's role as a potent driver of employment, both directly through construction activities and indirectly through supply chains.

In conclusion, the study illuminates the multifaceted employment impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission. Despite providing valuable insights, several limitations were acknowledged by the authors. Data limitations, including unavailability from all states and the inability to capture induced employment effects, constrain the precision of the analysis. The study also did not delve into the quality of work or identify the specific beneficiaries of the employment generated. Moreover, the Leontief model's assumption of fixed technical coefficients may not fully reflect real-world technological dynamics. Nevertheless, the study offers a comprehensive perspective on JJM's employment generation capacity, serving as a vital resource for policymakers and researchers alike.

The third paper investigates the impact of the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) in India, introduced in 2009, on access to safe indoor piped drinking water (IPDW) and its effects on children's education and health outcomes. The primary objectives are to assess how the provision of IPDW influences water collection time, school attendance, diarrhoea incidence, educational expenditures, and learning outcomes, particularly for children aged between 8 and 11 years. Additionally, the study aims to understand the program's heterogeneity with respect to gender and

enrolment status, ultimately shedding light on the potential pathways through which IPDW access affects child development.

The researchers utilize data from the Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) I (2004-2005) and II (2011-2012). They focus on children aged from 8 to 11 years and examine variables such as test scores in reading and math, school enrolment, child-specific educational expenses, water collection time, school absenteeism, diarrhoea incidence, time spent on homework and private tuition, and short-term morbidity expenses. Village-level fixed effects and various control variables, including sanitation and hygiene proxies, are employed. The study employs repeated cross-section analysis and calculates village-level IPDW penetration rates at the baseline.

The findings reveal that access to IPDW significantly improves school enrolment, reading ability, and child-specific educational expenditures. However, the program does not appear to impact math skills, with further research needed to explore this discrepancy. The effects of IPDW access vary by gender, favouring girls already enrolled in school. The study identifies several pathways through which IPDW access influences child development, including reduced water fetching time, decreased school absenteeism, lower short-term morbidity expenses, reduced diarrhoea incidence, increased time spent on homework and private tuition. The findings suggest that IPDW provision has a positive impact on children's education and health, though further long-term research is necessary to fully understand its effects. This study underscores the importance of safe drinking water access in promoting educational and health outcomes, particularly for children in rural India.

The last study delves into Corporate Greenwashing as a tool for assessing its implications on water quality and its consequences for human well-being. Recognizing water's critical role in the hierarchy of basic needs, especially for survival, the research centers on slum-dwellers near industrial zones. It highlights the lack of awareness about corporate greenwashing among these populations, emphasizing the need for heightened awareness and understanding of this practice. The primary objective is to unravel the impact of corporate greenwashing on water quality and people's lives.

The research methodology involves a Non-Probability Convenience Sampling approach, surveying 213 individuals residing in slum areas around Western Tamil Nadu's water and industrial sectors. The primary hypothesis examines consumer belief in greenwashing techniques. Key findings reveal that Corporate Greenwashing allows companies to project an environmentally sustainable image, expand their market share, and bolster their brand recognition. It effectively targets eco-conscious consumers, driving them to purchase products labelled as eco-friendly. Additionally, the study uncovers a psychological shift towards organic-labelled products and raises concerns about the environmental consequences, including increased global warming and adverse impacts on Earth. Moreover, it highlights a longstanding water scarcity issue in Western Tamil Nadu dating back to the 1980s, noting a positive correlation between intensified corporate greenwashing and higher market share.

In conclusion, the study presents a set of future directions for addressing corporate greenwashing's impact, including implementing a Zero Discharge Policy, introducing Water Footprint Tax Incentives, enacting Circular Economy Regulations, adopting

Blockchain-enabled Water Tracking, establishing Wastewater Trading Platforms, defining Green Procurement Standards, enhancing Eco-labelling Requirements, fostering Public-Private Partnerships for R&D, deploying Smart Water Metering, offering Tax Incentives for Research, and promoting Performance-based Grants.

However, it acknowledges the challenges inherent in policy innovation, such as the lack of awareness and information, regulatory complexity, industry resistance, the trade-off between short-term and long-term gains, monitoring and enforcement hurdles, and policy fragmentation. The study underscores the vital importance of raising awareness and implementing effective policies to mitigate the adverse effects of corporate greenwashing on water quality and the well-being of affected communities.

Session - 5 Rural Development

Chair: Prof. Gopal Naik, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 4 pm to 5:30 pm

Role Of Government Support and Economic Benefit in the Mass Scale Smart Farming Technologies Adoption: Insights for Public Policy Development

Kumar Aashish, Monika Agarwal, Kumar Anubhav

The main objective of the research is to explore the antecedents of smart farming use or adoption intention along with the structural relationship between antecedents of attitude, the effect of government support on facilitating conditions, and economic benefits. The study proposes a conceptual framework incorporating the established technology adoption models and agriculture support ecosystem-specific variables like government support. Researchers have used 597 full-time Indian farmers' responses for the study. The proposed model is exploratory hence empirically examined through partial least square (PLS) structural equation modeling (SEM). The study outcomes revealed a significant positive influence of attitude, facilitating condition, and government support on adoption or use intention.

In contrast, the economic benefit does not support the adoption or use intention and attitude. The enablers and inhibitors play a crucial role in understanding the intention to adopt and its attitude. Perceived economic benefit can be taken into consideration by policymakers, trainers, and agriculture support systems agents. Government should address the dissemination of information and emphasize trust-building mechanisms to ensure the economic benefit of large-scale smart farming adoption. The current study is a novel attempt to understand farmers' intention to adopt smart farming in an emerging economy.

Rethinking Policy Approaches for Pani Panchayats: Insights from a Field Study in Angul and Dhenkanal Districts, Odisha

Pallavi Mishra, Aishwarya Jojo, Debadatta Das

The Odisha State Water Policy was formulated first in 1994 and last revised in 2007 keeping in line with the National Water Policy - 2002. The Odisha Pani Panchayat Act was promulgated to ensure sustainability in water resources development through community participation. It came into force in 2002 and was later amended twice in 2008 and 2014. The study focuses on the Pani Panchayat initiative in the Angul and Dhenkanal districts of Odisha, with an emphasis on conducting an impact assessment of the program through field study. This study will explore the perspectives of key stakeholders involved in Pani Panchayat implementation. One of its significant aspects is the participation of women and marginalized communities in the Pani Panchayats and other Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) highlighting its impact on local governance and assessing associated social and gender inequalities. Furthermore, it also shows how the adoption of technological interventions can enable real-time water monitoring and data management, which further enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of water governance. This paper also evaluates the alignment of the Pani Panchayat initiative with existing water policies in Odisha while identifying areas of synergy and potential gaps, providing recommendations for policy improvements to ensure sustainable water management adhering to Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Untangling the Challenges of Organic Farming in the Hill Region of India: An In-depth Analysis of the Value Chain

Sushant Tomar, Neeraj Sharma

This study aims to provide a realistic assessment of the current state of agriculture in Uttarakhand, India, which claims to be an organic state. The findings suggest that the province is heavily reliant on conventional farming practices, resulting in a severe shortage of both quality and quantity of agricultural produce. Marginal landholders engage in organic farming for subsistence, but with minimal infrastructure support and virtually no marketing and promotion in the state. The lack of basic infrastructure facilities, such as cold storage and transportation, and inadequate promotion and marketing channels, are identified as significant bottlenecks in the value chain. In addition, access to credit/loans, subsidy, organic seeds, organic fertilizers, and indigenous cows are also critical for sustainable agriculture in the province. This study uses Best-Worst Method (BWM) to prioritize the identified criteria and highlights the urgent need for policy implementation by the state government to address these challenges and transform Uttarakhand into a truly 100% organic state. It is hoped that the insights gained from this study will help policymakers to reassess the value chain and promote sustainable agriculture in Uttarakhand.

Track – 3

Urban Planning & Development - 1

Chair: Prof. G Raghuram, National Rail & Transportation Institute

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 4:00 pm to 5:30 pm

Speakers: Sebastian Morris, Pankajkumar Sampat, Kalpana Gopalan

Three papers were discussed in this track session. The first paper highlighted the key issues in urban planning and governance in today's India for example waste management problems, lack of road safety, congestion, etc. It emphasized that the solutions lie in improving the organizational design of Urban Local Bodies, providing them with autonomy in practice, and shifting from master planning to integrated planning.

The second paper discussed planning and construction of greenfield cities and extension of existing cities using an integrated and value creating approach. Through the two examples of GIFT City (Ahmedabad, India) and Blacktown City Council (Sydney, Australia) this paper highlighted that government authorities, local councils, developers, and people need to work together in order to achieve high quality of urban spaces, buildings, and infrastructure services.

The third paper was based on the migrant crisis during the Covid pandemic. It discussed some of the steps taken by the Karnataka government to alleviate the crisis including vaccination and sanitation of workers' residences, conduction of awareness programs on social distancing and covid testing, provision of direct benefit transfers for workers, amongst others.

Pre-dinner Talk on Association of Democratic Reforms' efforts and achievements in strengthening Indian electoral process

By Prof. Trilochan Sastry, IIMB

Moderator: Prof. Rajalaxmi Kamath, IIMB

Date: 22nd August 2023, Time: 6:15 pm to 7:30 pm

Prof. Trilochan Sastry started the talk with a brief explanation on what is democracy. According to Lincoln, democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Frankfurter thought that there is no office in the land that is more important than of being a citizen. The spirit of democracy must come from oneself and within democracy there exists diluted fascism according to Mahatma Gandhi. Democracy is not a state where people act like sheep. Under a democracy, the weakest shall have the same opportunity as the strongest. It is known that eternal vigilance is needed to preserve democracy, however, in the present-day period electoral process is not going well with democracy. For example, 44% of the sitting MLAs and 43% of MPs have a criminal record (23% have serious charges who would end up in jail for at least five years if convicted). As per Transparency International's 2010 Global Corruption Barometer, political parties are perceived by Indian citizens to be one of the most

corrupt institutions. Indian political system does hardly have any accountability and transparency in the financing of political parties and candidates.

The next big question is who will reform the system when the government, media, and corporates have no incentive to reform the political system and corporate hardly speaks up against the ruling government. NGOs can only bring in a minor change however, courts when nudged by the public will react but cannot reform. This leaves citizens the only ones to react.

Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) was formed in 1999 by Professors and Alumni from IIMs which gained a national presence in 2003. The mission of ADR was to bring in electoral and political reforms. Their functions included election watch, political part watch (to make them accountable and transparent in their functioning), MyNeta data repository as part of information dissemination and advocacy.

Session - 6 **Diversity and Inclusion**

Chair: Prof. Srinivasan Rangan, IIMB
Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 9:30 am to 11:00 am

The layered ecosystem of caste organisations and identity consolidation among the Rayeens of Uttar Pradesh

Azeem Ahmed

This article examines the tensions in the politicisation of caste and the consolidation of biradari identity. I focus on the organisations of a marginalised Muslim caste, the Rayeen (vegetable sellers), in the North Indian district of Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh. The article maps the relationships between three kinds of caste organisations among the Rayeen—the panchayat, the associations, and the foundations—and highlights their respective roles and function in social and political change. I show that the various organisations complement each other in the process with continuity and change in social and political aspects. Thus, caste panchayats use the traditional authority of the head of the caste group (the chaudhari) in making representative claims. However, their declining authority provides space for other organisations. The caste associations focus on consolidating the group's collective identity and promoting unity that would allow the group to weigh on the electoral process. Finally, caste members also run organisations at the local level, such as the Rayeen Foundation, that try to expand their activities beyond the biradari, relying on the rhetoric of universality. Thus, the multiple organisations of the Rayeen and their interaction help us understand the transformations of group identity among marginalised Muslim caste groups.

Out Of Bounds: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding the Spatiality of Alternate Sexualities in Workplaces and Democracy

Nikhil Kumar Gupta, Jharna Singhal

Several deliberations are underway on the issues pertaining the alternate sexualities in India. Landmark developments such as the NALSA judgement (2014), Navtej Singh Johar case (2018) and the enactment of Transgender Persons Act of 2019 have certainly show an awakening of the Indian state's interest towards the concerns of the queer groups in India. However, the conceptual framework which guides the ongoing deliberations sometimes fails to address these concerns. As a result, the democratic and humanitarian concerns of the alternate sexualities remain 'out of bounds' of the conventional democratic paradigm. There is an urgent need to address this lapse of conceptual understanding of the unique concerns of the alternate sexualities which face a situation of coerced invisibility and a systemic neglect at workspaces and the democratic system in general.

This paper attempts to build a conceptual framework for understanding these unique concerns and spatiality of the alternate sexualities under the democratic paradigm. The conceptual tool of 'out of bounds' is a unique perspective on justice which explains the system outcaste and neglect of the queer groups. It is a necessary intervention in the contemporary discourse which otherwise views the alternate sexualities through a prismatic understanding. This prismatic understanding rules out the nuances of the alternate sexuality which is a defining character of the queer groups. As a result, the concerns and interests of the alternate sexualities are pulverized under the existing framework of policies and practices.

The conceptual framework on the concerns of alternate sexualities introduces the necessary intervention which removes the heteronormative lens from the eye of the policy makers and organizational structures. As a result, the democratic model of the state as well as institutions open up to the concerns of the alternate sexualities. Once these concerns are visible to the policy makers, the coerced invisibility of the alternate sexualities is addressed through democratic means and without resorting to the confrontational politics.

The proposed paper is mainly a conceptual work to understand the spatiality and concerns of the alternate sexualities. It argues that unless such understanding is made, the attempts to address the concerns of the alternate sexualities would remain largely lopsided and incomplete. To support this argument, the paper cites some instances from the prevailing framework of rules in India which hamper the interests of the alternate sexualities and erode their humanitarian rights, such as right to life and liberty. For instance, the policy framework relating to the norms on pension and gratuity is antagonistic to the interests of several queer groups. Similarly, there are various loopholes in the rules relating to areas like insurance and family. While such areas might be only indirectly related to the workspaces, the discriminatory practices of such areas make the alternate sexualities at a disadvantaged position.

The broad structure of the paper attempts to outline the theoretical and conceptual

framework of the idea of ‘out of bounds’ as a tool to understand the concerns of justice of the alternate sexualities. The paper attempts to build a logically consistent model which attempts to explain the inherent reasoning of the exclusion and discrimination against the alternate sexualities. This logically coherent model explains the spatiality of the queer groups and highlights the areas which needs to be addressed before attempting policy reforms. Such theoretical understanding is required in the contemporary times so as to reasonably answer the heteronormative arguments that stand in the way of democratic inclusion of the alternate sexualities.

Learning From Diversity: “Jati” Fractionalization, Social Expectations, and Improved Sanitation Practices in India

Tanu Gupta, Upasak Das, Sania Ashraf, Christina Bicchieri

Prevalence of open defecation is associated with adverse health effects not only for the individual but also the community. Therefore, its characteristics often can influence collective pro-social behavior like improved sanitation practices. This paper uses primary data collected from rural and urban areas of Bihar to study how “jati” (sub-castes) level fractionalization within the community affects toilet ownership and its usage for defecation. The researchers account for the potential unobserved heterogeneity by using exogenous variation in community level socio-religious fractionalization. They further use bias adjusted treatment effects that allows for unobservable confounders and also estimate the bounds by assuming the IVs to be ‘plausibly exogenous’, through which they relax their exogeneity conditions. The finding indicates a diversity dividend wherein jati fractionalization is found to improve toilet ownership and usage significantly. While exploring the channels, the researchers find social expectations to play an important role, whereby individuals from diverse communities are more likely to perceive about higher prevalence of toilet usage within the community, which can be falsely biased too. To assess the reasons for existence of these social expectations, they use data from an ego-centric network survey on a sub-sample of the households. The findings indicate that the inhabitants in fractionalized communities are more likely to interact with people from different jatis having higher prevalence of toilet usage and discuss about sanitation behavior with their neighbors, which indicating a discernible role of social learning. The inferences drawn from the paper have significant implications on community level behavioral change interventions that aim at reducing open defecation.

A Safe Workplace Policy is Not Enough! Moderating Effect of Informal Communication Networks on Employee Voice Behaviour

Harini Muralidaran, Anjali Gupta, Nalinakshya Panda

Safe workplaces are shaped by the organizational commitment to foster a climate of fairness, respect and dignity through policies and procedures. Policies and procedures build a sense of confidence for employees to have a sense of safety to voice their concerns and share suggestions more openly to enable organisational success. Policies and procedures are most effective when employees are aware of the intent behind them, organisational emphasis on the due process rigour and sanctity of the

outcomes. Employees need to have the right level of awareness of these policies and procedures through the organizational communication channels or networks to have the assurance to voice their concerns or share feedback. While formal communication through internal communication teams tends to be a standard organizational practice, the role played by the informal communication networks within the organization to shape the credibility of the policies and procedures, is an area which requires deeper study.

The present study demonstrates the pivotal role played by informal communication networks towards building a sense of credibility for employer sponsored voice practices (hereon addressed as ESVP). The researchers present a conceptual model which brings together the constructs of voice practices, organizational justice, psychological safety, and information communication networks to explain the interactive effects among them to predict promotive voice and cooperative silence.

Track – 4

Emerging Technologies in Governance: Select Perspectives & Insights - 1

Chair: Prof. Shailesh Chandra, California State University

Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 9:30 am to 11:00 am

Speakers: Monica Singhania, Sunil Sharma, Vinith Kumar Nair, Ramana Acharyulu

The first paper explored the uses of E-sign, its impact on India's digital journey and the way forward. The paper discussed how E-sign has proved helpful in reducing the dependence on physical signatures, enabling people and businesses to enter into agreements with local parties irrespective of the distance. The paper also investigated the impact of E-sign on small businesses in detail. It evaluated the technical framework of E-sign in India and discussed the concerns with respect to safety and ease of use of the platform. The implications for digilocker, PAN e-sign and Aadhar E-sign were discussed. Aadhar E-Sign uses Aadhaar credentials to verify the signer's identity and can be used remotely without any separate physical device. The paper concluded by emphasizing the future of E-sign in India and addressing safety concerns to enable the way forward.

The second presenter discussed a case study on the amalgamated role of people, processes and technology in e-Governance initiatives in India. The case discussed one such recent initiative of the Co-WIN portal, the e-Governance initiative to carry out massive vaccination of all Indians during the Covid pandemic. The design, development, and delivery of services through the Co-WIN portal have been exemplary in terms of the use of technology and technology management of healthcare initiatives, based and benchmarked on a global basis involving international collaboration, technology transfer, new product development, manufacturing and supply chain management of covid specific vaccine in India. The involvement of different technology and management disciplines was a highlight to public policy experts. The case study was mainly developed based on intensive, structured interviews with officials of UNDP and the Immunization division of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The study included an end-user satisfaction survey to check the pulse of the people and responses

from medical professionals and administrators of vaccination centres, which have significantly highlighted the effectiveness and efficiency of the digital initiative. The case study covered aspects of vision, organization, scale, scope, process engineering and simplification and deploying information technology. It especially focused on various customer-centric applications of Co-WIN and its integration with other e-Governance initiatives, particularly in the health sector. The case concluded with key challenges, lessons to be learnt, and futuristic plans under digital initiatives in e-Governance in the health sector.

The third paper investigated Aadhaar's evolution journey and current situation using exploratory fieldwork and secondary data and conducted case writing workshops. The paper elucidated the benefits of Aadhaar in enabling e-governance delivery systems. The study attempted to articulate the evolution of a simple biometric-based enrolment program to become the backbone of creating a technologically savvy, people-centred government in the future. The study proposed to document how Aadhaar evolved over the last decade and a half to offer a seamless platform for eGovernance to the country and helped galvanize a slew of other digital India initiatives. It also highlighted the challenges faced in Aadhaar, such as updating the Aadhaar of children and older adults. Future developments in this area, such as Aadhaar Seva Kendras, Aadhar Linked Birth Registrations (ALBR), and automatic capture of details using birth registration and authentication by parents, were discussed. The study aimed at providing a basis for creating a super-ordinate platform for e-governance or smart governance.

The fourth paper discussed the API Setu as a means of revolutionizing data exchange for digital India. It highlighted how the 'API Setu' or the 'API Bridge' could seal the data-exchange divide between various arms of the government and enable easier data exchange and use for private players. The paper explained the setup of API Setu – it hosts over 1600 APIs, allowing data like driver's license details, high school passing certificates, etc., to be easily exchanged in a readable and usable format across various governmental departments, reducing their previous silo-like functioning. Some benefits of API Setu were put forward, such as the Digilocker, technology-enabled University of Delhi, eSanad Application that optimizes educational credential checks for foreign universities with instantaneous and real-time cross-checking. The presenter spoke on the necessity for this technology to be in-house to avoid security issues and misuse of personal data. The remarkable uptake and growth of the 'API Setu' application was emphasized.

Session - 7 Technology and Governance - 1

Chair: Prof. Rajendra K Bandi, IIMB
Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 11:30 am to 1:00 pm

An Adoption of Digital Technologies for Sustainable Tourism Governance in Chhattisgarh

Riya Sharma, Srishti Bhutada, Monika Sethi Sharma

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the present usage of digital technology and its effects on Chhattisgarh's sustainable tourism governance. To meet the goals of the research, a mixed-methods approach was used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. In the quantitative phase, data on the use of digital technologies, difficulties in governing sustainable tourism, and prospects for governing sustainable tourism were acquired from a sample of 250 tourist authorities and government officials in Chhattisgarh. Descriptive statistics, factor analysis and t-tests were used to evaluate the data to determine the association between the adoption of digital technology and sustainable tourism governance. The results showed a modest level of digital technology adoption in Chhattisgarh's tourism governance framework. Digital technology usage has been demonstrated to significantly improve the transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of tourism governance processes. But difficulties such as a lack of knowledge and education, a lack of funding, policy and regulatory restrictions, and poor infrastructure were noted as impediments to efficient and sustainable tourism governance. On the other hand, it was acknowledged that opportunities like community empowerment and engagement, sustainable destination development, cultural preservation and heritage management, ecotourism, and nature conservation can all help Chhattisgarh implement sustainable tourism governance. The report emphasizes how crucial it is to invest in digital technology and plan strategically to meet the difficulties and seize the opportunities for sustainable tourism governance. The findings offer insightful information that policymakers, tourism professionals, and other stakeholders in Chhattisgarh may use to craft successful plans for implementing digital technologies within the framework of sustainable tourist governance.

Leveraging Public Policy for Sustainable Development Using Industry 4.0: Building A Conceptual Framework for Effective Governance

S. Navaneetha Krishnan, Harini Santhanam

This paper attempts to investigate if public policy can be used to improve the sustainability of society using Industry-4.0 (I-4.0) technologies. In the recent past, research has been gaining momentum separately around the concepts of public policy, sustainability, and Industry 4.0 technologies. However, research at the intersection of these three topics is quite limited; the published research on the triad of 'public policy, sustainability and I-4.0 technologies' is also observed to be fragmented. A review of the literature at the intersection of this triad is undertaken and presented in this paper using bibliometric analysis (using VOSviewer). A literature review of 120 articles from the Scopus database has been undertaken. The bibliometric study also revealed a lack of publications connecting public policy with either sustainability or I-4.0 technologies. Based on keyword co-occurrence and bibliometric coupling, six themes have emerged. A conceptual model is developed to present these six themes. Subsequently, based on the literature review, a conceptual framework has been developed connecting these triads of topics. From this conceptual framework, two propositions emerge, which are (1) Public Policies are essential to enhance sustainability in society, and (2) Public Policies with the help of I-4.0 technologies can also enhance sustainability in society. This conceptual framework is also used to develop research gaps in the intersection of 'public policy, sustainability and I-4.0 technologies'. The findings of this paper will be

useful to academicians in pursuing future research. The findings will also be useful to public policymakers using the conceptual framework developed in this paper.

Digitalisation of Public Service Delivery: Innovation and Challenges

Bharati Garg, Diksha Makkar

The emphasis of this empirical study is to assess the effectiveness of Atal Seva Kendras (ASKs) in urban areas of Ambala district of Haryana state in ensuring effective, reliable and transparent delivery of public services. The study will be assessing the effectiveness of the working of ASKs based on the United Nations four-stage digital public service maturity model comprising emergent stage, enhanced stage, transactional stage and connected stage. The primary data for the study was collected by holding interviews and discussions with the ASK operators, district officials managing the ASKs and users of the Atal Seva Kendras. The data collected was collated using percentages and presented with the help of tables and charts.

The findings included one-to-one discussion with respondents, interviews with Municipal Corporation officials and managers and operators of ASKs revealed that there were lacunae from both the entities. The primary motive of using technology was not as much a success as the applications were filed both manually and online, causing wastage of time and efforts, and delay in work. Although there were 726 services being provided by ASKs, but only few are in use as due to lack of capacity building programmes of the trainers operationalising these duties in CSCs.

The Linkage Between Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Factors on the Adoption of Green Banking Practices

Rakshitha J, Chaya. R

The research study aimed to investigate the linkage between Environmental, Social and Governance factors in the adoption of Green Banking Practices. A quantitative research methodology was employed, utilizing a diverse sampling population of 250 individuals from the banking sector, including banking officials, stakeholders, and various key personnel. Data was collected between January 1, 2023 to March 28, 2023, through surveys, interviews and document analysis. The collected data was analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling to explore the relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The findings revealed significant associations between green banking practices and governance factors, environmental factors and social factors. The study contributes to the existing literature by highlighting the importance of strong governance frameworks, environmental considerations and social responsibility in promoting sustainable banking practices. The implications of the study include the need for robust governance structures, environmentally friendly policies and stakeholder engagement in driving green banking initiatives. The findings offer valued understandings for researchers and practitioners in the field of sustainable banking, aiding in the development of effective strategies and policies for a more environmentally and socially responsible banking sector.

Track – 5**Topic: Emerging Technologies in Governance: Select Perspectives & Insights - 2**

Chair: Prof. Rahul De, IIMB

Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 11:30 am to 1:00 pm

Speakers: Asit K Barma, Sangita Dutta Gupta, Ritu Chhikara, Raghu Raman, Prema Nedungad, Ramana Acharyulu, Avinash Shivdas, Vaishali Agarwal, Utkarsh Agarwal

The first paper titled, 'Digital Transformation in India's Electoral Landscape: The Impact of National Voter's Service Portal (NVSP)' looked at the digital gaps, especially in terms of reach, that need to be filled. It could be technicalities, transparency, feedback loops, exhaustive services, etc. The paper explores citizen centric solutions. While Digital India has narrowed down the gap between govt and citizens using digital apps that have been successful, the citizens are still lacking in awareness about the portal despite the process being easy. The paper proposes the National Voters Service Portal as a tool to enable voting behavior among the citizens with the help of the Innovation Deficient Theory among the others.

The second paper titled, 'OLABS- Deploying Technologies to Redefine School Children's Learning Possibilities' is based on Online Labs (OLABS) which is the world's largest platform focusing on lab experiments on school subjects using animations, interactive stimulations and lab videos. It facilitates explorative and interactive learning for students and also offers innovative pedagogy for teachers. It is in tune with the SDGs, NEP 2020, NCERT and in tandem with DIKSHA portal started by the Govt of India. The study highlighted the impact of OLABS and the need for massive teacher training in India. Although there are last mile connectivity issues, there is also rich data on lab usage, learning levels and gender. CBSE and NCERT must embrace it.

The third paper titled, 'Government e-Marketplace (GEM) – Redefining Public Procurement System of India' looks at how GEM as a portal grew from 2016 to now, what kind of teaching and learning it has provided. The first objective is the study of the public procurement system in terms of what the govt did in terms of reforms that heralded change and ultimately what GEM has created cost efficiency and transparency. Second, how Government of India has created a special public services vehicle that competes with the largest enterprises in the country. Third, how GEM serves as an agile management intervention. The case framework covers public policy and administration principles, to learn the strategies of the government and recognizing GEM as an organization that provides opportunities.

The fourth paper titled, 'Trinity of E-Governance, Open Data and Data Analytics in Power Sector: A Behavioural Economics Approach' is aimed at addressing information asymmetry in the power market. The government has been creating a behavior signaling for the citizens to file income tax returns or promote vaccines or mask usage during the Covid-19 pandemic. The study focuses on the power sector and how behavior economic factors influence citizen engagement and decision making in e-governance services, open data analytics in power sector.

Praxis Researcher Forum

Moderators: Prof. Anil B Suraj, IIMB, Dr. Jyotsana Jha, CBPS

Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm

GST Policy Design & Implementation by Hasmukh Adhia, Former Finance Secretary, Government of India

The design and execution of the GST policy in India exemplify the theory and principles of public policy and their practical application in policy implementation. The policy was meticulously crafted and evolved over a 17-year period. The GST council, consisting of 7 committees and 18 sectoral groups, possesses the authority to amend GST laws, a departure from the traditional role of parliament in this regard. GST rollout has yielded significant positive results, such as achieving a tax buoyancy of 1.25 through the GST. Furthermore, this policy strikes a balance between the interests of producer and consumer states. It has reduced the ultimate tax burden on consumers and eliminated taxes on education and health, thus balancing consumer interests with the needs of government institutions. The successful implementation of GST in India is predicated on political will, leadership qualities, strong back-office roles played by government officials, communication and IT strategy, and training of all officers. Lastly, GST council can act as model for enabling centre-state cooperative action in other sectors. However, its successful application in other domains would depend on the composition of such councils and the level of cooperation.

Gram Swaraj Abhiyan 2018 – Consolidating the Gains of Pro-Poor Public Welfare by Amarjeet Sinha, Former Rural Development Secretary, Government of India

Gram Swaraj Abhiyan was designed to achieve a host of well-defined development outcomes in selected villages. The concept of multi-dimensional poverty was employed to define development outcomes, looking beyond income to focus on access to, and delivery of, essential services. The program employed a meticulous process for identification and selection of beneficiaries. The target was to cover everyone in the SECC deprivation (2011) list in the selected villages. The program was implemented in partnership with the state and local governments, along with active participation of private entities. Moreover, frontline and community workers delivered last mile services to the beneficiaries. Specifically, Self Help Groups (SGHs) were actively involved in the program implementation process and played a key role in it. The program also developed a robust monitoring system to ensure last mile delivery, and the Local Government Directory and unique village identifiers were used to monitor activities at the village level. The successful implementation of the program underscores the significance of cooperative federalism and provides valuable insights for addressing last-mile delivery challenges encountered in comparable programs.

Session - 8 Technology and Governance - 2

Chair: Prof. Soham Sahoo, IIMB
Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm

The Last Mile Delivery of Digital Literacy: Impact of Digital Literacy on Digital Usage

Utkarsh Choudhary

In 2017, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Grameen Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) to impart digital literacy to six crore individuals, reaching around forty percent of the rural household population of India making it by far the most prominent digital literacy program in India till date. No causal studies have been done to evaluate this program's impact on an individual's digital usage. This study examines the impact of digital literacy on digital use in rural India. The data from 348 individuals were collected using a primary field survey from a rural district. The propensity score matching technique has been used to estimate the impact of digital literacy program. The research results suggest that digital literacy program positively affects digital usage. Additionally, the study tries to entangle the implementation bottlenecks of PMGDISHA by performing interviews with the program's stakeholders.

Data Privacy Concerns Among Job Applicants Using Professional Social Networking Sites (PSNS)

G Esther Princess, Urmi Chakravorty

Given the growing importance of professional social media for talent hunt by multinational companies, this study portrays the role of privacy-risk concerns among job applicants as a fact in deterring them from exclusive dependence on professional social networking sites for their career. Distinctive strategies have to be formulated by the PSNS developers to portray the PSNS websites as being a risk-free web platform for job search and recruitment. Privacy measures must be strengthened in safeguarding the personal information of PSNS profile holders. This will reduce the risk perception and hence increases PSNS reuse intention. Young graduates can be educated on the usage of PSNS sites and their negative perception can be greatly reduced. PSNS hosting companies can do initiatives like talking about their risk-free website usage by highlighting their safety protocols implemented.

Do Stronger IPR Incentivize Female Participation in Innovation? Evidence From Chinese AI Patents

Sawan Rath, Shubhangi Agrawal, Chirantan Chatterjee

Do stronger intellectual property rights (IPR) incentivize female participation in

innovation? The researchers provide some of the first evidence on this question using a unique database of Artificial Intelligence (AI) patents publicly shared by the USPTO. Their identification strategy leverages China's WTO TRIPs accession that led to stronger IPR in 2002 and finds a) a significant rise in the number of female inventors and b) an increase in the number of patents with females in the inventor team, vis-a-vis a control group of countries. Results are robust, controlling for unobserved heterogeneity in the country, technology class, and time. Additional robustness checks with synthetic control, coarsened exact matching, randomized inference and alternative control groups support the benchmark findings. The results also highlight that the quality of patents improved for Chinese AI patents that had female inventors in the team, post a stronger IPR. Policy and managerial implications are discussed.

An Anatomy of Credit-Deposit Ratios of Indian States

Silu Muduli, Tejadipta Behera

This study analyzes the disparity in the credit-deposit ratios in India at the sub-national (state) level. States in the southern, western and northern parts of India have credit-deposit ratios above the national level, while other regions almost have nearly or below 50 per cent. The study finds states in which households have a higher share of valuables (gold jewellery, gems and precious stones, etc.) in their asset composition, have higher indebtedness, in turn, leading to higher personal and agricultural loans. A higher per capita income, infrastructure and banking service availability enable higher demand for credit, leading to a higher credit-deposit ratio. Moreover, improved ease of doing business and the presence of self-help groups also help in accessing higher credits. States that have a higher contribution to national industry gross value added have a higher demand for industry loans, and similar evidence also exists in the case of agricultural loans. Special attention to states with lower credit-deposit ratios through improved infrastructure, constant credit monitoring and promotion of rural economic activities could accelerate credit offtake and improve credit-deposit ratios.

Track – 6 What is Inclusiveness?

Chair: Prof. Deepak Malghan, IIMB
Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 4:00 pm to 5:30 pm

Speakers: Niveditha Menon, Neha Ghatak, Archana Purohit, Nikhil Dey, Jyotsna Jha

Five papers were presented during this session.

The first paper was based on understanding the inclusivity of public spaces. The speaker emphasized how public spaces are not physical spaces and that they are social constructions. The challenges in creating an inclusive public space where 'everyone' can participate, are not systematically excluded from, are not discriminated against, or feel welcome in were also discussed. The contradictory needs and wants of groups

of people (even within the social communities) that make creating an inclusive public space difficult were explored. The speaker discusses on how the various measures primarily through urban planning design or through specific forms of public policy do not address a key underlying assumption of a 'singular' public space that has to be made inclusive to all. The paper concludes by looking into how creating an inclusive space, requires not just a mapping of the needs and requirements of diverse people and accommodating them, but also an in-depth investigation on their diverse definitions of public spaces.

The second paper discusses the various approaches toward inclusive Early Childhood Education (ECE) practices. By analyzing the teaching-learning processes of various kinds of ECE centres (public, private, NGO) in several Indian states, the paper examines the degree of inclusiveness and discusses the factors that enable or constrain the inclusiveness of the ECE. The speaker highlights the child rights-based approach, and the de-feminization of care work among various approaches through which ECE should be looked at. The author emphasizes how this discussion becomes important from the perspective of our commitment to SDG four.

The third paper looks at understanding the challenges of inclusion that arise through the use of technology for the delivery of public services at the last mile. It is done in the context of two states, Assam and Rajasthan, and for two types of cash transfer schemes, pre-matric scholarship schemes (in both states) and maternity benefit schemes (only in Rajasthan). The paper identifies the perceived benefits and challenges arising from the use of technology, from both the beneficiary and service provider (frontline workers) perspectives. As per the findings discussed by the speaker, the challenges are very similar in the two contexts from the perspective of inclusion, accommodating minor changes to the process of delivery and responsiveness to the needs of potential beneficiaries can address these challenges to a large extent.

The fourth paper was presented on gender-responsive budgeting as a tool for inclusive public policy and finance. The speaker presented a conceptual framework of using GRB as an effective tool for inclusive policy and budgeting exercise by defining the concept of inclusiveness in relation to dimensions of freedom, agency, voice and capability, and aimed at the entire spectrum of understanding a need, the design of the policy response and intended outcomes, the delivery processes and monitoring mechanisms, along with the aspect of adequate money that is required for ensuring 'inclusiveness'. The paper illustrates the use of this proposed framework by analysing one economic and one social policy examples.

The fifth paper discusses an inclusive budgetary framework with Rajasthan's budget (2023-2024) as an example. The speaker discusses the importance of such a framework with the ongoing debates around the concepts of market and freebies on one hand, and the welfare state, and rights and entitlements on the other; and an interesting but less explored debate on digital and automatic or face to face and deliberative. The aspect of whether efforts to be inclusive have resulted in undesirable consequences is examined. Aadhaar has been taken as an example which was advocated first for its capacity to include all, and make the distribution of welfare benefits more efficient, has given birth to waves of exclusion, each with a different set of complex corrective measures.

The paper analyzes the Rajasthan budget and its implementation framework as an opportunity to make a comparison with the Union budget and other state government budgets in India. The speaker looks at the democratic, political and ideological factors that guide the choice of a particular framework, and their possible outcomes. The paper includes these issues using examples from the ground, and data at both local and national levels.

Pre-dinner talk on 'Making Policy Research Impactful'
By Prof. Pulak Ghosh (Researcher's Perspective)
&
By Mr. Amarjeet Sinha (Practitioner's Perspective)

Date: 23rd August 2023, Time: 6:15 pm to 7:30 pm

Prof. Pulak Ghosh, faculty of the Decision Sciences area of IIM Bangalore, offered a researcher's perspective on how to make policy research impactful whereas Amarjeet Sinha, Former Rural Development Secretary, Government of India, provided the practitioner's perspective on the same subject.

Prof. Ghosh explained that for an academician, there are two options in policy research – either to be part of policy when it is being devised or be part of policy once it has been made and has come up for evaluation and suggestions. While one can make an impact in either of the two, as an academician, there is always the challenge of whether the research will result in top-quality publications.

Listing the best ways to make research impactful, he explained that effective communication of findings, as well as institutional knowledge of the topic, are extremely important, and these take ample time. He emphasized that one must choose a topic based on their expertise and based on the demand from the policymaker. He highlighted that policy researchers must be unbiased, and they must work towards improving the policy, irrespective of the government in power. He also provided insight on how data needs to be granular for effective insights.

He gave examples of some of his work and how that added value. His work resulted in effective policies including those on taxation and use of big data; he was associated with the designing of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and as part of Karnataka Knowledge Commission he pushed for use of blockchain for land registration. He summed up his talk by stating that “If you're an academician, try to influence but play by your strength.”

Amarjeet Sinha provided the practitioner's perspective to policy research. Naming his talk, 'The Last Mile – Turning Public Policy Upside Down', he spoke about innovation, practices and future of Public Policy in India. He gave examples of a few areas where research has been impactful, such as, primary education, health, nutrition, housing, urban infrastructure, clean water, poverty reduction, etc.

He quoted data from several surveys, explaining how data and research are used by

the government. He emphasized that any study that helps states take the right call in terms of governance would create maximum impact. Given that we are a complex country and every region has its own uniqueness in terms of developing expertise in different sectors, he suggested that data should be available state-wise. He pointed out that urban poverty is one area that requires extensive research.

Mr. Sinha highlighted that research offered to a policy maker needs to be sharp, provide insights not ordinarily available, should build on existing knowledge as well as contribute to areas not widely explored. By offering research that is contemporary and insightful, the researcher can create impact. For example, arriving at key indicators of community monitoring through research is a way researchers can help policy makers make better decisions. He also emphasized that while technology has been a boon, it is important to remember that it is not an end but just a means. He stated that there should be triangulation in research to increase the credibility and validity of findings.

He pointed out that good policy is inconceivable without good research. “Good and consistent policy needs support of academia to take it forward. The finest research is what combines both qualitative and quantitative methods. Institutions like CPP have the potential to take proactive measures based on data available and make the difference that the country needs.”

Session - 9 Infrastructure & Urban Development – 2

Chair: Prof. G Ramesh, IIMB
Date: 24th August 2023, Time: 9:30 am to 11:00 am

Uncovering the Role of Acts & Policies as Growth Drivers: Understanding the Pattern of Land Use Change Along the National Highway Corridor – A Case of Karnal City

Abhishek Gujral

Land is the basis of the existence of human life. Humans, over time, learnt the process of using land in different ways for survival and to benefit human life from it. In spatial planning, land is considered as a resource, as it gives us the opportunity to expand our boundaries which is needed for growth and development.

The researchers study the Land Use and Land Cover (LULC), to know the different land use that exist naturally as well as by the human interventions. Land Cover classifies vegetation, different types of land, water bodies, built-up, etc. while Land Use focuses on the land utilized by the human to support growth and development, residential, institutional, commercial, industrial, mixed, etc. As land degradation is becoming a major hurdle in this growth of human settlements, it is our responsibility to put an effort to utilize the land resource efficiently and promote more social and environmental outcomes, as land is limited. Rise in population, urban sprawl, encroachment on agricultural land, etc. pose serious threats against which we must take the right steps

in this direction.

The Karnal City of Haryana state is selected as the case for this study due to its diverse history, importance, strategic location, background and economic profile, which has grown over time and shows a promising growth potential for the future.

In this paper, Land Use of the Karnal City is studied and analyzed to understand the land use change pattern and the direction of its growth along with drivers. Further, the study takes an account of the current and proposed land use and examines, how it is shaping the image of the city. To fulfil the need of the study, land use along the transport corridor is studied with a defined scope and limitations. It is also tries to bring out the multi-dimensional growth of the town with a simultaneous analysis of the factors behind such dynamic spatial growth.

Diversity and the Timing of Road Construction: Evidence From PMGSY

Jothisna Rajan, Prabal Pratap Singh, Manu Bansal

Connecting rural areas to urban centres and markets through large-scale infrastructural projects has been a key driver of economic expansion and development. In India, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims to build roads in rural areas and connect previously unconnected populations. However, while the allocation of roads in the PMGSY project is based on the population of habitations, the actual provisioning of public goods may be influenced by local politics and ethnic heterogeneity. This paper aims to explore how ethnic diversity affects the timing of the provisioning of public goods in rural India, highlighting the importance of understanding local dynamics in the delivery of public services. The researchers find that local ethnic characteristics, such as the proportion of marginalized communities, play a significant role in road construction delays, and that fractionalization moderates this effect. The findings suggest that historical and social characteristics, such as ethnic dominance, rather than distributional characteristics, drive the provisioning of public goods. This study contributes to the literature on diversity and public goods, provides insights into subnational politics and local-level factors influencing provisioning, and adds to discussions on infrastructure projects and inclusive growth in developing countries.

Negotiating Informality – A Curious Case of Jamia Nagar, Delhi

Zehra Mahdi, Tarak Nath Mazumder

Informal settlements have emerged as the face of urban landscapes in the Global South. There is a conventional template of informal settlements defined by various legal, physical, socio-economic, political aspects. The researchers argue that these characteristics are in fact the characteristics of the negotiations to certain problem situations. However, if the actions to the challenges change so will the characteristics of the informal settlement. In this study, the researchers present a departure from the conventional template of informal settlements. They adopt a case study based

framework to analyze alignments and deviations from the conventional template of informal settlement traits. For this purpose, they study Jamia Nagar, an unauthorized colony in South Delhi, India. The locality presents an atypical case of informality - which is developed by encroaching on the floodplain of River Yamuna and it is a homogenous Muslim middle class neighbourhood. They demonstrate the role of local context by reconstructing the historicopolitical trajectory of development of Jamia Nagar. They adopt the Credibility Thesis (CT) to emphasize the functionality of the Jamia Nagar in providing a Muslim space to practice the Muslim way of life, irrespective of its physical and legal inadequacies.

Session - 10 **Public Service Delivery**

Chair: Mr. N S Vishwanathan, IIMB

Date: 24th August 2023, Time: 9:30 am to 11:00 am

Usage of digital technology in evidence-based planning at Gram Panchayat level for improving governance at grassroots level

Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Manoj Sharma

‘Governance’ can be defined as a framework of judicious decision-making, policy formulation, implementation of governmental flagship programmes and delivery of services to citizens that affect the day-to-day lives of individuals and communities. In the present digital age, technology plays a crucial role in achieving good governance through improved access to information, evidence-based decision-making, transparent implementation, real-time monitoring and concurrent course correction measures. The usage of digital technology has enabled to collect real time data from more than 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in a very limited timeframe on key parameters which are very important for improving the living standard of around 60% of the country’s population living in villages. Progress of states on these key parameters have been discussed and corroborated with national level published data on Sustainable Development Goals. Availability of such data obtained through digital technology will help in evidence-based planning at grassroots levels, focussed deployment of resources leading to efficient utilisation of scarce resource for overall equitable development of Panchayats.

Public Service Delivery Reforms in Madhya Pradesh: A March Towards We-Governance

Girish Sharma, Jibran Abbas, Ashish Sood, Rajat Pandey, Jalaja Saji

The Government of Madhya Pradesh made a ground-breaking move in 2010 when it enacted the MP Public Service Guarantee Act to improve accessibility, affordability, transparency, and timeliness of service delivery. Madhya Pradesh was the first state that established access to public services as a statutorily protected right for every individual and a punishable offence for dereliction of duty in delivering services at an

executive level. The designated officers are penalized if there are no valid grounds for the delay. The delivery system has been made robust by making the supply side, that is, executives, accountable and responsible towards the ultimate stakeholders, that is, citizens. On this foundation, a framework for digital governance has been implemented with the use of technology and the utilization of digital platforms. With a singular aim to reduce the yawning gap between the citizens and the executives responsible for service delivery, the state offered a range of choices to its citizens, namely, CM helpline, Lok Seva Kendras, E-District Portal, CM Jan Seva, CM Dashboard for informed decision making, and Digi-Locker to access the services. For the citizens, these platforms are cost-effective, and every delivered service is followed by feedback to register the satisfaction level of the citizens. The strategy is well-suited to the aspirational goal of creating an ecosystem based on minimum Government while maximising Governance. The Public Service Management Department (PSMD), through State Agency for Public Services (SAPS), is entrusted with managing and operating all digital platforms pertaining to public services. The department works in close coordination with other wings of the Government to ensure that the services provided by different departments are a part of the public services guarantee ecosystem.

This paper attempts mainly through the secondary literature and the data made available by the department to enunciate a case study focusing on the state's march in realizing We-Governance for its citizens, the ultimate stakeholders.

Policy Pathways to Address Gender, Energy and Poverty in Rural Electrification: Empirical Evidence from Madhya Pradesh, India

Madhu Sharan, Priyanka Dale

Energy poverty is a multifaceted issue that intersects with other forms of poverty including gender inequalities. Women, in particular, bear a disproportionate burden of limited access to energy resources that affects numerous aspects of their daily lives such as lighting, heating, cooking, transportation and economic activities. Hand in Hand India, a global NGO, has been working dedicatedly to address interlinked issues of gender, energy and poverty through its various projects across the country. In this paper, the researchers discuss the impact of working on reducing the gender-energy gap among 4,000 rural women across three districts of Madhya Pradesh by promoting energy-efficient enterprises including safe, energy-efficient cooking mediums in their households for enhanced energy-based impact in their lives. The end results have been promising. Women who participated in the project transitioned into energy-efficient entrepreneurs, leading to increased income levels and a heightened sense of financial security and empowerment within their households, local communities and market spaces.

Party Nationalisation and Sub-National Budgetary Allocation: Evidence from India

Minali Grover, Ajit Phadnis

The paper contributes three new perspectives to the literature on party nationalization. First, it analyzes the effects of party nationalization, and not party system nationalization, which has been studied earlier. Second, it conceives three distinct notions of party nationalization (a) horizontal homogeneity (weighted Gini-coefficient) (b) vertical homogeneity (same party at different levels) and (c) formal recognition (by election authority). Third, it is the first study that evaluates the impact of nationalization on sub-national (or state) budgetary allocations. The researchers find that parties that receive formal recognition as a 'national' party tend to enhance state expenditure on long-term development-oriented programs. However, there is no such impact on expenditure in the case of sub-national ruling parties that also wield power at the center. Finally, a surprising finding is that party nationalization, as computed through the weighted Gini-coefficient, is negatively correlated with long-term development expenditure. These results suggest that different notions of party nationalization can have disparate effects on the expenditure priorities of sub-national governments.

Track – 7 Urban Planning & Development - 2

Chair: Mr. N Ravi, IIMB

Date: 24th August 2023, Time: 11:30 am to 1:00 pm

Speakers: N Seshadri, G Raghuram, Abhishikt Chauhan

The session started with Prof. N Ravi showing a PPT on the Japan Metro project. The Japanese metro was first constructed in 1941, in 1955 after the Second World War a red metro line was introduced and continued to progress. He also showed the map of Bangalore metro line and the gaps in it and pointed out the funding problem in India. He discussed the lessons to learn from other countries in terms of clearing pitfalls like reducing the transportation time.

The first paper titled, 'Urban Transport challenges and initiatives' discussed urban transport planning challenges and deficiencies. Some of the main challenges discussed were the transport paradox (when economy booms there is also more traffic congestion), urban sprawl (more car dependency, longer trips, higher infra costs), climate challenges, road safety, energy consumption, high mobility demands, unmodernized urban transport infrastructure and fragmented planning process. However, there have also been some urban transport initiatives- 1) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal 2) Introduction of National Urban Transport Policy in 2006 3) Capacity building initiatives 4) Creation of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) 5) National Road Safety Policy introduced in 2010 6) Smart city mission in 2015 7) Metro Rail Policy in 2017. The paper recommended the enactment of non-motorized transport policy, a guiding central parking policy and freight policy for freight management.

The second paper titled, 'Urban Goods Movement: Prospects and Policies' emphasized that most research on urban transport was focused on passenger movement but not enough research on urban goods movement. This conceptual paper has tried to bring attention to that gap. The paper is also a part of the Indian Infrastructure Report releasing in September 2023. The cities are the epicenters of Urban Goods Movement (UGM), most movements are from manufacturer to the consumers flowing through various stakeholders. Challenges and Recent Policy Initiatives include lack of UGM flows data, urban transport focus in on passenger transportation rather than UGM, no disaggregation of types of UGM flows by seasons/months/days, types of vehicles.

Making Public Policy Impactful: Experience Sharing by NGOs & Startups

Moderator: Prof. Manaswini Bhalla, IIMB

Date: 24th August 2023, Time: 11:30 am to 1:00 pm

The session had three presenters from NGOs and start-ups. The first presenter Shukla Bose was from the Parikrma Humanity Foundation. He spoke about the need for good policymaking and the real understanding of the constituency among policymakers. Being part of the NEP 2020 drafting committee, he draws attention to the severe learning crisis in the country and the urgency in preserving students to stick to the education system. India being the largest education system in the world faces dysfunctionality due to a scarcity of teachers. Karnataka has 60% dropouts of students in the country which is the highest in India. Parikrama was founded in the year 2000 and now has four schools, one junior college and 2,500 plus students with 96% attendance. The aim was to lower dropout rates below 1% and reach 100% attendance in parent-teacher meetings. The schools under Parikrma maintain 95% attendance rates among teachers and cover all three meals and health care for students. The foundation functions on an N-to-N structure where students enrol at the age of five or above and leave for college with a scholarship. The foundation also focuses on recovering children from biological and psychological deprivation. The talk concluded with a note on the need for practical and sensible policies structured in consideration of the stakeholders and to build alternative models like Parikrma.

The second speaker Neha Partiwas from Quest Alliance, an education technology company working in ground-level advocacy. They partnered for sustained impact with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) which made way for progressive policy. The company was founded in Odisha and aimed to work with the government to make the policy effective. The foot-in-the-door phenomenon that they followed allowed them to make the stakeholders agree to a small request initially and comply with the larger request inside. However, finding balance was crucial. Being grounded and to be clear on negotiations will help in influencing them and developing a curriculum. However, this can be achieved only through allyship as manpower is needed to make it more holistic and improve the bargaining power. The pyramid approach that was used in the company says that the policy when it reaches the base will spread to the mass and becomes actionable.

The third speaker Santhosh was from Mantra for Change. He spoke about the idea

of enabling system-transforming education (#solveforscale). They currently work with the state of Bihar in rebuilding India one step at a time with the mantra Inspire Enable Transform. It was seen from the education budget that Punjab is the only state that uses the education funds completely. On the other hand, there are plenty of other states that return the money with no vision of excellence. They work in a three-layer system at the centre, state and ecosystem. They aim to shape a narrative for education leadership at the centre level, excellent implementation of policy at the state level and weaving a grassroots movement. Through the movement, they could organize parent-teacher meetings for the first time in Bihar. The micro-improvement approach enables every stakeholder to become a direct contributor to policy implementation.

**Valedictory Address by Prof. Rishikesha T Krishnan, Director, IIMB,
on
‘Towards an Indian Innovation Policy’**

Date: 24th August 2023, Time: 1:00 pm to 1:30 pm

After a series of expert talks, academic sessions, topical policy debates, workshops, panel discussions and practitioner-oriented discussions on contemporary topics on public policy and management, the third day of the XVIII International Conference on Public Policy & Management featured the valedictory address by Prof. Rishikesha T Krishnan, Director, IIM Bangalore.

Prof. R T Krishnan's talk titled 'Towards an Indian Innovation Policy' detailed innovations at different levels, including industry and Government. He listed the leading innovations in India during 2011-2020. "Affordable vaccines to address public health, Aadhaar, UPI, Tejas Network - TJI400, Government e-Marketplace (GeM), Aspirational District Program, Mylab test kits, Mangalayaan, the drug Saroglitazar, deep tech healthcare start-ups, Tejas Networks optical transmission system in the telecom space, etc. are among the top innovations in the last decade."

Drawing a comparison with the top ten innovations during the previous decade (2000-2019), he spoke about the advanced light helicopter (Dhruv) and Edge, the slimmest consumer watch, both launched in 2002. He also spoke about other innovations during the decade including Tata Nano, Bajaj Pulsar, Reva electric car, Mahindra Shaan, plastic body inverter, Ethernet transmission on the optical network, Fungisome – lifecare innovations and Avadis – Strand Life Sciences.

Comparing the innovations over the last two decades, he said that the recent ones are on a more national scale. "They are related to creating platforms and public goods, use of digital and data, financial inclusion, etc. Healthcare has gained more importance with Covid being the main driver. There is a reduction in big-ticket, high-visibility corporations, and start-ups are emerging as major innovators. The key enablers have been the digital backbone, volunteers creating platforms ensuring public access, Startup India and other Government intervention."

"This transition has been achievable through important drivers like the National Payment

Corporation of India (NPCI), iSpirit, Startup India and government-coordinated initiatives, especially during Covid”, he added.

He went on to explain policy implications. “End-to-end support for innovation, especially in healthcare and structured programs for technical development, are a few such examples. During Covid, plenty of measures were taken that need to be sustained. Coordination will help build roadmaps and capacity.”

He further pointed out that supportive innovation policy will be in the nature of creating interactive systems. “Coordination/collaboration between different players like Government, industry, R&D, etc. will be the key driver and funding can facilitate that kind of coordination.”

XVIII International Conference on Public Policy & Management Schedule

21 st August 2023 (Monday)		
15:00 - 16:30	Pre-Conference Event on ‘ Validity, Rigor, and Proof in Policy Research ’ by Deepak Malghan, Professor, IIMB Venue: MDC Conference Hall	
16:30 - 17:00	TEA BREAK	
17:00 - 18:30	Prof. M R Krishnamurthy Memorial Lecture on ‘ Making Bangalore an Ecologically Smart City ’ by Harini Nagendra, Director, Azim Premji University Research Center Venue: MDC Conference Hall	
18:30 - 19:30	Registration for the XVIII International Conference on Public Policy & Management Venue: MDC Conference Hall	
22 nd August 2023 (Tuesday)		
8:00 - 9:00	Registration for the XVIII International Conference on Public Policy & Management Venue: IIMB Auditorium	
9:00 - 10:00	Welcome by Gopal Naik, Chairperson, Centre for Public Policy, IIMB Address by Dinesh Kumar, Dean Faculty, IIMB Inaugural Address: Dr. Arvind Virmani, Member, NITI Aayog Venue: IIMB Auditorium	
10:00 - 10:30	TEA BREAK	
10:30 - 12:00	Session 1	Session 2
Topic	Health Policy	Infrastructure & Urban Development - 1
Chair	Arnab Mukherji	Arpit Shah
Venue	P-11	P-12
	<i>Innovative Mental Health Initiatives in India - A Scope for Strengthening Primary Healthcare Services: Issues and Challenges</i> Alluri V Nagavarma (D.N.R. College, Andhra Pradesh)	<i>Visibilizing Images of Infrastructures: Exploring ‘Infrastructure - Planning’ Nexus in Indian Cities</i> Rashmi PS (IIIT Bangalore)
	<i>Can Redistribution of Covid-19 Vaccine Improve Global Welfare?</i> Gunjan Kumari & Oindrila Dey (IIFT, Kolkata)	<i>Investigating Accessibility of Stations and Zones of Indian Railways with Superfast Express Trains in India</i> Shailesh Chandra (California State University, Long Beach)
	<i>Pharma Industry Payments to Physicians: Do Mandatory Disclosures Work?</i> Rama Jayanthi (Cleveland State University)	<i>Role of Built Environment in evaluating Conviviality of Indian Public Open Spaces</i> Leena Thombre (BMS College of Architecture, Bangalore) & Charumitra Kapshe (Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal)
12:00 - 13:30	Session 3	Track 1

Topic	Gender Issues - 1	Accessibility & Affordability in Health-care
Chair	Sebastian Morris	Allen P Ugargol
Venue	P-11	P-12
	<p>Can Improved Public Safety Measures for Females Catalyze Secondary Education Kumar Ashutosh (IFMR-KREA University, Andhra Pradesh)</p> <p>Alcohol Prohibition and Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from A Recent Policy in India Mayank Dixit, Subhankar Mukherjee & Jothisna Rajan (IIT Kanpur)</p> <p>Enhancing Provider Capacity and Facility Readiness for Addressing Violence Against Women in Maharashtra's Tertiary Hospitals Varsha Agarwal (ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai) Rohit Rammurthy (PES University, Bengaluru) Sunitha B K (JAIN University, Bengaluru)</p> <p>Determining The Role of Perceived Values in Shaping Women's Intention to Purchase Menstrual Cups Smriti Shukla, Rinku Sanjeev (Symbiosis, Pune) Priyanka Sharma (IIM Lucknow)</p>	<p>Addressing Out of Pocket Healthcare Expenditure in rural areas of Tamil Nadu through government incentivized Business Process Innovation (S.S. Jyothi Siddhartha, National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore)</p> <p>Palliative care and Market Failure: Out of Pocket Healthcare Expenditure Minimization in India through Palliative Care in Non-Cancer Patients (S.S. Jyothi Siddhartha, NLSIU Bangalore)</p> <p>Right to Health and Doctor's Shortage in India and Global South: Frontier Technology and Future of Work in Healthcare Delivery (Amitesh Sirvaiya, NLSIU, Bangalore)</p> <p>Right to Healthcare Act, 2022: Entrusting or Encumbering? (Anushk Pravin Sabnis, NLSIU, Bangalore)</p>
13:30 - 14:15	LUNCH	
14:15 - 15:45	Session 4	Track 2
Topic	Gender Issues - 2	Water Management and Jal Jeevan Mission
Chair	Hema Swaminathan	Aditya Shrinivas
Venue	P-11	P-12
	<p>Gendered Informality: An Assessment of Operational Attributes and Entrepreneurial Performance of Female owned enterprises in Jharkhand Annesha Biswas, Namrata Singha Roy & Mahesh E (Christ University, Bangalore)</p> <p>Class Transition and Changing Work Status of Women in India: An Analytical Exploration Vanshika Chaudhary (IIM Indore)</p> <p>Community Electrification and Women's Autonomy Rikhia Bhukta (IIT Kanpur)</p> <p>Missing Women Through Land Reform Shubho Roy (University of Chicago)</p>	<p>Estimation of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission (Gopal Naik, Abinash Singh, Abhilasha Jas, IIMB)</p> <p>Is Jal Jeevan Mission ensuring accessibility and inclusiveness? (Abinash Singh, Gopal Naik, Saroj Nayak, Harsh Singh, Nitin Agarwal, IIMB)</p> <p>Does The Supply of Safe Drinking Water Impact School Children's Educational and Learning Outcomes? Some Empirical Evidence (Narbadeshwar Mishra & Jyoti Prasad Mukhopadhyay, IFMR-KREA University, Andhra Pradesh)</p> <p>Corporate Greenwashing Technique in Recycling of Wastewater by Dying Textile Industry in Tiruppur and Erode District – Policy Innovations (P. Monika devi, P. Vidhyapriya, S. Surender, Kongu Engineering College, Erode)</p>
15:45 - 16:00	TEA BREAK	

16:00 - 17:30	Session 5	Track 3
Topic	Rural Development	Urban Planning & Development - 1
Chair	Gopal Naik	G Raghuram
Venue	P-11	P-12
	Role Of Government Support and Economic Benefit in The Mass Scale Smart Farming Technologies Adoption: Insights for Public Policy Development <i>Kumar Aashish (Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida), Monika Agarwal (Jagan Institute of Management Studies, New Delhi) & Kumar Anubhav (Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad)</i>	Urban Planning and Governance – The Key Issues in India Today (Sebastian Morris, Goa Institute of Management) Planning and Construction for Green-field Cities and Extension of Existing Cities – An Integrated and Value Creating Approach (Pankajkumar Sampat, India PPP Capacity Building Trust) Beyond Relief, Towards Resilience: Handling the Migrant Crisis in the Covid Pandemic (Kalpana Gopalan, Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt of Karnataka)
	Rethinking Policy Approaches for Pani Panchayats: Insights from A Field Study in Angul and Dhenkanal Districts, Odisha <i>Pallavi Mishra & Aishwarya Jojo (MGNE, Odisha) Debadatta Das (K L University, Andhra Pradesh)</i>	
	Untangling The Challenges of Organic Farming in The Hill Region of India: An In-depth Analysis of The Value Chain <i>Sushant Tomar & Neeraj Sharma (Graphic Era University, Dehradun)</i>	
17:30 - 17:50	TEA BREAK	
17:50 - 18:15	IIMB Golden Jubilee Celebrations: History project by K Kumar, Former Professor, IIMB Venue: MDC Conference Hall	
18:15 - 19:30	Pre-dinner talk on ‘ Association of Democratic Reforms’ efforts and achievements in strengthening Indian electoral process ’ by Trilochan Sastry, Professor, IIMB Moderator: Rajalaxmi Kamath, Professor, IIMB Venue: MDC Conference Hall	
20:00 onwards	Dinner	
23 rd August 2023 (Wednesday)		
9:30 - 11:00	Session 6	Track 4
Topic	Diversity & Inclusion	Emerging Technologies in Governance: Select Perspectives & Insights - 1
Chair	Rajluxmi Murthy	Shailesh Chandra
Venue	P-11	P-12
	The Layered Ecosystem of Caste Organisations and Identity Consolidation Among the Rayeens Of Uttar Pradesh <i>Azeem Ahmed (Delhi School of Economics)</i>	Un-reserved Ticket through Mobile Application (UTS App) (Monica Singhania, Faculty of Management Studies (FMS), University of Delhi) People, Process and Technology in E-Governance; A Case Study of Co-WIN in India (Sunil Sharma, FMS, University of Delhi) Aadhaar: The premise for creating a backbone for the e-governance platform (Vinith Kumar Nair & Ramana Acharyulu, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham) API Setu: Bridging the data gap across India (Monica Singhania, FMS, University of Delhi)
	Out Of Bounds: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding the Spatiality of Alternate Sexualities in Workplaces and Democracy <i>Nikhil Kumar Gupta (Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda) & Jharna Singhal (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi)</i>	
	Learning From Diversity: “Jati” Fractionalization, Social Expectations, and Improved Sanitation Practices in India <i>Tanu Gupta (ISI, Delhi); Upasak Das (University of Manchester, UK); Sania Ashraf & Christina Bicchieri (University of Pennsylvania, USA)</i>	
	A Safe Workplace Policy is Not Enough! Moderating Effect of Informal Communication Networks on Employee Voice Behaviour Harini Muralidaran, Anjali Gupta, Nalinakshya Panda (XLRI Jamshedpur)	

11:00 - 11:30	TEA BREAK	
11:30 - 13:00	Session 7	Track 5
Topic	Technology & Governance - 1	Emerging Technologies in Governance: Select Perspectives & Insights - 2
Chair	Rajendra K Bandi	Rahul De
Venue	P-11	P-12
	An Adoption of Digital Technologies for Sustainable Tourism Governance in Chhattisgarh Riya Sharma & Srishti Bhutada (Kalinga University, Raipur) Monika Sethi Sharma (K.K. Modi University, Chhattisgarh)	A Case of Voter's Service Portal: Identifying determinants to improve service delivery, registration, franchisee turn out, and reduce demographic gap among franchisees for policy recommendations (Asit K Barma, BIM Trichy; Sangita Dutta Gupta & Ritu Chhikara, BML Munjal University) OLABS – Deploying Technologies to Redefine School Children's Learning Possibilities (Raghu Raman, & Prema Nedungadi, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham) Government e-Marketplace (GEM) – Redefining Public Procurement System of India (Ramana Acharyulu & Avinash Shivdas, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham; Vaishali Agarwal, IMS Ghaziabad) Trinity of E-Governance, Open Data and Data Analytics in Power Sector: A Behavioural Economics Approach (Utkarsh Agarwal, National Law School of India University, Bangalore)
	Leveraging Public Policy for Sustainable Development Using Industry 4.0: Building A Conceptual Framework for Effective Governance S. Navaneetha Krishnan (TAPMI, Bengaluru) Harini Santhanam (Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Bengaluru)	
	Digitalisation Of Public Service Delivery: Innovation and Challenges Bharati Garg & Diksha Makkar (Panjab University, Chandigarh)	
	The Linkage Between Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG) Factors on The Adoption of Green Banking Practices Rakshitha J & Chaya.R (Karnataka State Open University, Mysore)	
13:00 - 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 - 15:30	Praxis Researcher Forum	POSTER SESSION (Central Pergola Area)
Moderator	Anil Suraj and Jyotsna Jha	
Venue	Central Pergola	
	GST Policy Design & Implementation Hasmukh Adhia Former Finance Secretary, Govt of India Gram Swaraj Abhiyan 2018 – Consolidating the gains of Pro-Poor Public Welfare Amarjeet Sinha Former Rural Development Secretary, Govt of India	
15:30 - 15:45	TEA BREAK	
15:45 - 16:00	Session on 'Policy Implementation: Experience Sharing' by Chief General Manager, NABARD	
16:00 - 17:30	Session 8	Track 6
Topic	Technology & Governance - 2	What is Inclusiveness?
Chair	Soham Sahoo	Deepak Malghan
Venue	P-11	P-12

	<i>The Last Mile Delivery of Digital Literacy: Impact of Digital Literacy on Digital Usage</i> Utkarsh Choudhary (IFMR-KREA University, Andhra Pradesh)	What does inclusivity for public spaces mean? An exploration using ethnographic data from three states (Niveditha Menon, Centre for Budget & Policy Studies, Bangalore) Inclusive early childhood education practices: a review (Neha Ghatak & Abida U C, Centre for Budget & Policy Studies, Bangalore) Examining the inclusiveness of technology led public service delivery (Archana Purohit, Centre for Budget & Policy Studies, Bangalore) Rajasthan's Budget 2023-2024: a movement towards an inclusive budgetary framework (Nikhil Dey, Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, Rajasthan) Gender responsive budgeting as a tool for inclusive public policy and finance (Jyotsna Jha, Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore)
	<i>Data Privacy Concerns Among Job Applicants Using Professional Social Networking Sites (PSNS)</i> G Esther Princess & Urmi Chakravorty (Krupanidhi College of Management, Bangalore)	
	<i>Do Stronger IPR Incentivize Female Participation in Innovation? Evidence From Chinese AI Patents</i> Sawan Rathi & Shubhangi Agrawal (IIM Ahmedabad) Chirantan Chatterjee (University of Sussex Business School)	
	<i>An Anatomy of Credit-Deposit Ratios of Indian States</i> Silu Muduli & Tejadipta Behera (Department of Economic and Policy Research RBI)	
18:00 - 18:15	TEA BREAK	
18:15 - 19:30	Pre-dinner talk on ' Making Policy Research Impactful ' Researcher's Perspective: by Pulak Ghosh, Professor, IIMB Practitioner's Perspective: by Amarjeet Sinha, Former Rural Development Secretary, Govt of India Venue: MDC Conference Hall	
20:00 onwards	Dinner	
24 th August 2023 (Thursday)		
9:30 - 11:00	Session 9	Session 10
Topic	Infrastructure & Urban Development - 2	Public Service Delivery
Chair	G Ramesh	N S Vishwanathan
Venue	P-11	P-12
	<i>Uncovering The Role of Acts & Policies as Growth Drivers: Understanding the Pattern of Land Use Change Along the National Highway Corridor – A Case of Karnal City</i> Abhishek Gujral (MGNE, Sirsa)	<i>Usage of digital technology in evidence-based planning at Gram Panchayat level for improving governance at grassroots level</i> Chandra Shekhar Kumar (Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj)
	<i>Urban Goods Movement: Policies and Prospects for Track 1 - Urban Planning, Built Spaces and Architecture</i> Abhishikt Chauhan (Gujarat National Law University) G Raghuram (National Rail and Transportation Institute of the Ministry of Railways)	<i>Public Service Delivery Reforms In Madhya Pradesh: A March Towards We-Governance</i> Girish Sharma, Jibran Abbas, Ashish Sood, Rajat Pandey (Jagran Lakecity University, Bhopal) & Jalaja Saji (Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Bhopal)

	<p><i>Diversity And the Timing of Road Construction: Evidence From PMGSY</i> <i>Jothisna Rajan, Prabal Pratap Singh (IIT Kanpur)</i> <i>Manu Bansal (IIM Jammu)</i></p>	<p><i>Policy Pathways to Address Gender, Energy and Poverty in Rural Electrification: Empirical Evidence From Madhya Pradesh, India</i> <i>Priyanka Dale (Hand in Hand India)</i> <i>Madhu Sharan (Livelihoods and Gender Specialist)</i></p>
	<p><i>Negotiating Informality – A Curious Case of Jamia Nagar, Delhi</i> <i>Zehra Mahdi & Tarak Nath Mazumder (IIT Kharagpur)</i></p>	<p><i>Party Nationalisation and Sub-National Budgetary Allocation: Evidence from India</i> <i>Minali Grover & Ajit Phadnis (IIM Indore)</i></p>
11:00 - 11:30	TEA BREAK	
11:30 - 13:00	Track 7	Making Public Policy Impactful: Experience Sharing by NGOs and Start-Ups
Topic	Urban Planning & Development - 2	
Chair	N Ravi	
Venue	P-11	
	<p>Urban Transport Planning Initiatives and Challenges in India (N. Seshadri, iDeCK)</p> <p>Lessons from Green Mobility Corridor: Hubballi-Dharwad (Hephshiba Rani Korlapati, IAS, Govt of Karnataka)</p> <p>Urban Goods Movement: Prospects and Policies (G Raghuram, National Rail & Transportation Institute & Abhisht Chauhan, School of Liberal Studies, Gandhinagar)</p>	<p>Shukla Bose (Parikrama Humanity Foundation)</p> <p>Neha Parti (Quest Alliance)</p> <p>Santosh More (Mantra4Change)</p>
13:00 - 13:30	Valedictory Address by Rishikesh Krishnan, Director, IIMB Venue: Central Pergola	
13:30 - 14:30	LUNCH	
14:30 - 16:00	Public Policy Schools: Research, Education, and Collaboration Moderator: Anil Suraj, Professor, IIMB Venue: Central Pergola	

Appendix 1: Name & Affiliation of Authors (General Sessions)

Name	Affiliation	Paper
Alluri V Nagavarma	D.N.R. College, Andhra Pradesh	Innovative Mental Health Initiatives in India - A Scope for Strengthening Primary Health-care Services: Issues and Challenges
Gunjan Kumari Oindrila Dey	IIFT, Kolkata	Can Redistribution of Covid-19 Vaccine Improve Global Welfare?
Rashmi PS	IIIT Bangalore	Visibilizing Images of Infrastructures: Exploring 'Infrastructure - Planning' Nexus in Indian Cities
Rama Jayanthi	Cleveland State University	Pharma Industry Payments to Physicians: Do Mandatory Disclosures Work?
Shailesh Chandra	California State University, Long Beach	Investigating Accessibility of Stations and Zones of Indian Railways with Superfast Express Trains in India
Leena Thombre Charumitra Kapshe	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal	Role of Built Environment in evaluating Conviviality of Indian Public Open Spaces
Kumar Ashutosh	IFMR-KREA University, Andhra Pradesh	Can Improved Public Safety Measures for Females Catalyze Secondary Education
Mayank Dixit Subhankar Mukherjee Jothsna Rajan	IIT Kanpur	Alcohol Prohibition and Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from A Recent Policy in India
Varsha Agarwal	ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai	Enhancing Provider Capacity and Facility Readiness for Addressing Violence Against Women in Maharashtra's Tertiary Hospitals
Rohit Rammurthy	PES University, Bengaluru	
Sunitha B K	JAIN University, Bengaluru	
Smriti Shukla Rinku Sanjeev	Symbiosis, Pune	Determining The Role of Perceived Values in Shaping Women's Intention to Purchase Menstrual Cups
Priyanka Sharma	IIM Lucknow	
Annesha Biswas Namrata Singha Roy Mahesh E	Christ University, Bangalore	Gendered Informality: An Assessment of Operational Attributes and Entrepreneurial Performance of Female owned enterprises in Jharkhand

Vanshika Chaudhary	IIM Indore	Class Transition and Changing Work Status of Women in India: An Analytical Exploration
Rikhia Bhukta	IIT Kanpur	Community Electrification and Women's Autonomy
Shubho Roy	University of Chicago	Missing Women Through Land Reform
Kumar Aashish	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida	Role Of Government Support and Economic Benefit in The Mass Scale Smart Farming Technologies Adoption: Insights for Public Policy Development
Monika Agarwal	Jagan Institute of Management Studies, New Delhi	
Kumar Anubhav	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad	
Pallavi Mishra Aishwarya Jojo	MGNF, Odisha	Rethinking Policy Approaches for Pani Panchayats: Insights from A Field Study in Angul and Dhenkanal Districts, Odisha
Debadatta Das	K L University, Andhra Pradesh	
Sushant Tomar Neeraj Sharma	Graphic Era University, Dehradun	Untangling The Challenges of Organic Farming in The Hill Region of India: An In-depth Analysis of The Value Chain
Nikhil Kumar Gupta	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Out Of Bounds: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding the Spatiality of Alternate Sexualities in Workplaces and Democracy
Jharna Singhal	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi	
Tanu Gupta	ISI, Delhi	Learning From Diversity: "Jati" Fractionalization, Social Expectations, and Improved Sanitation Practices in India
Upasak Das	University of Manchester, UK	
Sania Ashraf Christina Bicchieri	University of Pennsylvania, USA)	
Harini Muralidaran Anjali Gupta Nalinakshya Panda	XLRI Jamshedpur	A Safe Workplace Policy is Not Enough! Moderating Effect of Informal Communication Networks on Employee Voice Behaviour
Riya Sharma Srishti Bhutada	Kalinga University, Raipur	An Adoption of Digital Technologies for Sustainable Tourism Governance in Chhattisgarh
Monika Sethi Sharma	K.K. Modi University, Chhattisgarh	

S. Navaneetha Krishnan	TAPMI, Bengaluru	Leveraging Public Policy for Sustainable Development Using Industry 4.0: Building A Conceptual Framework for Effective Governance
Harini Santhanam	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Bengaluru	
Bharati Garg Diksha Makkar	Panjab University, Chandigarh	Digitalisation Of Public Service Delivery: Innovation and Challenges
Rakshitha J Chaya. R	Karnataka State Open University, Mysore	The Linkage Between Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG) Factors on The Adoption of Green Banking Practices
Utkarsh Choudhary	IFMR-KREA University, Andhra Pradesh	The Last Mile Delivery of Digital Literacy: Impact of Digital Literacy on Digital Usage
G Esther Princess Urmi Chakravorty	Krupanidhi College of Management, Bangalore	Data Privacy Concerns Among Job Applicants Using Professional Social Networking Sites (PSNS)
Sawan Rathi Shubhangi Agrawal	IIM Ahmedabad	Do Stronger IPR Incentivize Female Participation in Innovation? Evidence From Chinese AI Patents
Chirantan Chatterjee	University of Sussex Business School	
Silu Muduli Tejadipta Behera	Department of Economic and Policy Research RBI	An Anatomy of Credit-Deposit Ratios of Indian States
Abhishek Gujral	MGNF, Sirsa	Uncovering The Role of Acts & Policies as Growth Drivers: Understanding the Pattern of Land Use Change Along the National Highway Corridor – A Case of Karnal City
Jothsna Rajan Prabal Pratap Singh	IIT Kanpur	Diversity And the Timing of Road Construction: Evidence From PMGSY
Manu Bansal	IIM Jammu	
Zehra Mahdi Tarak Nath Mazumder	IIT Kharagpur	Negotiating Informality – A Curious Case of Jamia Nagar, Delhi
Chandra Shekhar Kumar	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Usage of digital technology in evidence-based planning at the Gram Panchayat level for improving governance at grassroots level
Girish Shara Jibran Abbas Ashish Sood Rajat Pandey	Jagran Lakecity University, Bhopal	Public Service Delivery Reforms In Madhya Pradesh: A March Towards We-Governance
Jalaja Saji	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Bhopal	

Priyanka Dale	Hand in Hand India	Policy Pathways to Address Gender, Energy and Poverty in Rural Electrification: Empirical Evidence From Madhya Pradesh, India
Madhu Sharan	Livelihoods and Gender Specialist)	
Minali Grover Ajit Phadnis	IIM Indore	Party Nationalisation and Sub-National Budgetary Allocation: Evidence from India

Appendix 2: Name & Affiliation of Authors (Poster Sessions)

	Paper	Authors & Affiliation
1	Four Decades of Global Poverty: A Detailed Review Using Bibliometric Analysis	Aarti Suryavanshi Manav Rachna University, Faridabad Madhu Ruhil IITM, New Delhi
2	Health And Policy Innovations In India: Exploring The Potential Of Telehealth	Amar Naik PES University, Bangalore
3	Accommodating The Role Of UPI With Governance Analytical Framework	Anurag Raj Preety Sannyashi IIT Guwahati
4	A Study On Factors Influencing The Consumer Buying Behavior With Reference To Organized Apparel Retail Outlets	Chandrakala V.G. Sowmya C.U Nagesha H.G JSS Academy of Technical Education, Bangalore
5	The Impact of the Bharat Stage VI Norm on the Profitability of Select Auto Component Companies: Gabriel India Limited, Sandhar Technologies Limited, and Shriram Pistons & Rings Limited	Chetan Devashish Bose Babita Kanojia DTSS College of Commerce, Mumbai
6	Roles Of And Challenges Faced By Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) During Covid-19 Pandemic In Assam, India	Daksha Parmar IIT Guwahati
7	Understanding And Prioritizing Data Privacy In Meddling World	H.Janani K.K. Nithish SC Vetrivel Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai

8	Why India Needs A User-Friendly And Business-Friendly Privacy Law	Joel Cherian Mani Rittu Susan Varkey Christ University, Bangalore
9	Is Women's Satisfaction With Childbirth Services An Antecedent Of Their Repeat Visit Intention? A Case Study Of Two Districts In Bihar, India	Kumari Youkta Rajendra Narayan Paramanik IIT Patna
10	Prevalence, factors and the utilization of AYUSH and Traditional Medicine among Older adults in India: Issues & challenges in achieving mainstreaming and complimentary medicine approach	Manideepa Mahato Suresh Jungari Komal S Gajbhiye International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai
11	Spatial Convergence Among Indian Districts: An Econometric Evidence	Manish Chauhan Somesh Kumar Mathur Praveen Kulshreshtha IIT Kanpur
12	A Model For Usage Of Product Patents And Brands In Building Barriers Competition In The Pharmaceutical Industry	Manu Kanchan Alliance University
13	Technological Bridge Between Corporate Management And Boards Of Directors	Nirmalendu Mohapatra Human Resources Practitioner
14	Empowering A Sustainable Future: The Role Of Digital Technology In Achieving The Sustainable Development Goals - A Systematic Review	Priyanka Aggarwal Delhi Technological University
15	A Comparative Study on Water Scarcity, Implications, and Remedial Proposals to Cater Water Scarcity to Enable Policymakers to Broaden Ecosystem Innovation for Water In India	Ramakanta Routaray IIT Madras
16	Breaking Barriers: A Study On Infrastructure Accessibility And Inclusivity For Students With Disabilities In Select Public Universities Of Punjab, India	Rimpi Arora Bhawna Gupta Panjab University Chandigarh
17	Exploring the Lived Experiences of LGBTQIA+ People in Diverse Fields	Ritika Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur Monika Agrawal Jaipuria Institute of Management, Indore Monica Sareen Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
18	Mapping Urban Deprivation in India: Evidence of India Human Development Survey Data	Sankar Varma Rajib Sutradhar Christ University Bangalore
19	Challenging Pathways To Save Water Bodies In Rural South Bengal And A Prospective Role Of Local Governance Framework - An Introspective Study.	Santanu Bhowmick Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development

20	Does Digitalization Bring Marginalization For Rural Working Women (RWW)?	Sheela Yadav Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga Sudha Yadav IIT Roorkee
21	(Im)Balance In The Household Balance Sheet In The Aftermath Of A Natural Disaster	Shreya Lahiri Shreya Biswas BITS Pilani Hyderabad Campus
22	An Exploration Of The Potential Benefits And Challenges Of Integrating Technology Into Governance Systems In The MSME Industry	Srishti Bhutada Riya Sharma Kalinga University, Raipur
23	Right to Privacy and Data Protection Under the Government's Digital Surveillance Systems: In the Context of NATGRID, CMS and NETRA	Suraj Singh Baghel Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Appendix 3: Name & Affiliation (Special Track Sessions)

Special Track	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Accessibility & Affordability in Healthcare	Addressing Out of Pocket Healthcare Expenditure in rural areas of Tamil Nadu through government incentivized Business Process Innovation	S.S. Jyothi Siddhartha	National Law School of India University, Bangalore
	Palliative care and Market Failure: Out of Pocket Healthcare Expenditure Minimization in India through Palliative Care in Non-Cancer Patients	S.S. Jyothi Siddhartha	
	Right to Health and Doctor's Shortage in India and Global South: Frontier Technology and Future of Work in Healthcare Delivery	Amitesh Sirvaiya	
	Right to Healthcare Act, 2022: Entrusting or Encumbering?	Anushk Pravin Sabnis	

Urban Planning & Development - 1	Urban Planning and Governance – The Key Issues in India Today	Sebastian Morris	Goa Institute of Management
	Planning and Construction for Greenfield Cities and Extension of Existing Cities – An Integrated and Value Creating Approach	Pankaj Kumar Sampat	India PPP Capacity Building Trust
	Beyond Relief, Towards Resilience: Handling the Migrant Crisis in the Covid Pandemic	Kalpana Gopalan	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt of Karnataka
Water Management and Jal Jeevan Mission	Estimation of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission	Gopal Naik, Abinash Singh, Abhilasha Jas	IIMB
	Is Jal Jeevan Mission ensuring accessibility and inclusiveness?	Abinash Singh, Gopal Naik, Saroj Nayak, Harsh Singh, Nitin Agarwal	IIMB
	Does The Supply of Safe Drinking Water Impact School Children's Educational and Learning Outcomes? Some Empirical Evidence	Narbadeshwar Mishra, Jyoti Prasad Mukhopadhyay	IFMR-KREA University, Andhra Pradesh
	Corporate Greenwashing Technique in Recycling of Wastewater by Dyeing Textile Industry in Tiruppur and Erode District – Policy Innovations	P. Monika Devi, P. Vidhyapriya, S. Surender	Kongu Engineering College, Erode
Emerging Technologies in Governance: Select Perspectives & Insights - 1	Un-reserved Ticket through Mobile Application (UTS App)	Monica Singhania	Faculty of Management Studies (FMS), University of Delhi
	People, Process and Technology in E-Governance; A Case Study of Co-WIN in India	Sunil Sharma	Faculty of Management Studies (FMS), University of Delhi
	Aadhaar: The premise for creating a backbone for the e-governance platform	Vinith Kumar Nair, Ramana Acharyulu	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
	API Setu: Bridging the data gap across India	Monica Singhania	FMS, University of Delhi

Emerging Technologies in Governance: Select Perspectives & Insights - 2	A Case of Voter's Service Portal: Identifying determinants to improve service delivery, registration, franchisee turn out, and reduce demographic gap among franchisees for policy recommendations	Asit K Barma	BIM Trich
		Sangita Dutta Gupta, Ritu Chhikara	BML Munjal University
	OLABS – Deploying Technologies to Redefine School Children's Learning Possibilities	Raghu Raman, Prema Nedungadi	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
	Government e-Marketplace (GEM) – Redefining Public Procurement System of India	Vaishali Agarwal	IMS Ghaziabad
		Ramana Acharyulu, Avinash Shivdas	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
	Trinity of E-Governance, Open Data and Data Analytics in Power Sector: A Behavioural Economics Approach	Utkarsh Agarwal	National Law School of India University, Bangalore
What is Inclusiveness?	What does inclusivity for public spaces mean? An exploration using ethnographic data from three states	Niveditha Menon	Centre for Budget & Policy Studies
	Inclusive early childhood education practices: a review	Neha Ghatak, Abida U C	Centre for Budget & Policy Studies, Bangalore
	Examining the inclusiveness of technology led public service delivery	Archana Purohit	Centre for Budget & Policy Studies, Bangalore
	Rajasthan's Budget 2023-2024: a movement towards an inclusive budgetary framework	Nikhil Dey, Mazdoor	Kisan Shakti Sangathan, Rajasthan
	Gender responsive budgeting as a tool for inclusive public policy and finance	Jyotsna Jha	Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore

Urban Planning and Development	Urban Transport Planning Initiatives and Challenges in India	N. Seshadri	iDeCK
	Lessons from Green Mobility Corridor: Hubballi Dharwad	Hephshiba Rani Korlapati	IAS, Govt of Karnataka
	Urban Goods Movement: Prospects and Policies	G Raghuram	National Rail & Transportation Institute
		Abhishikt Chauhan	School of Liberal Studies, Gandhinagar

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Other Activities

In addition to research publications, the Centre actively engages in organizing Policy Hackathons and policy talks, apart from contributing articles in newspapers and through blogs, and provides forums for interacting with policy makers, researchers and civil society.





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