



Centre
for Public
Policy

XVII International Conference on Public Policy and Management

22nd August 2022 - 24th August 2022

Conference Proceedings & Abstracts

Supported by



bob
World



bob
World



**Not just
four wheels
or walls,
your loan
fortifies the
planet as well!**

Bank of Baroda plants a tree on behalf of every Home and Car Loan Customer.



Call Toll Free No. (24x7): 1800 258 44 55 | 1800 102 44 55

www.bankofbaroda.in

Follow us on



*T&C Apply

Index

Acknowledgements	4
Centre for Public Policy	5
Programmes at CPP	6
Schedule - Seventeenth International Conference on Public Policy and Management	7
Special Session	10
Panel Discussion	12
Plenary Session	13
Appendix 1	47
Appendix 2	50

Acknowledgements

We received financial assistance from Bank of Baroda, and the Research and Development Fund of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). We gratefully acknowledge this support.



Centre for Public Policy

The Centre for Public Policy (CPP) at the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB) is an independent public interest-oriented policy think-tank engaged in pioneering research, teaching, training and capacity-building. The CPP was established in 2000 based on a quadripartite 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. 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, we provide advice and evaluate ongoing policies at the national level, in the states, and in multiple municipalities. Being housed within an academic setting, the centre brings rigour and builds learning and knowledge from these engagements. The centre also closely works with NGOs and independent professionals. Today, CPP offers a vibrant platform for critical thinking, ideation, research, debates and dialogues around policy-making and implementation. We are not only about policy analysis, we also actively engage in the cycle of policy formulation-implementation-evaluation-reformulation.

The backbone of the centre, which is its faculty, represent diverse disciplines and research interests. Their influential research and publications play a key role in guiding public dialogue and thinking. Their wide network, with many influential policy-related committees within the country and abroad, further support 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 research at CPP is supported both by national and international foundations, including Canadian Institute of Health Research, Gates Foundation, UK-India Education and Research – University Grant Commission, and United Nations Office for Project Services. Current collaborators include Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, McGill University, University of California, San Diego, University of Essex, University of Kent, and the World Bank.



Programmes at CPP

Doctoral Programme

The doctoral programme at IIMB is widely recognised for its rigorous and in-depth training. The Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) inculcates an interdisciplinary research approach in business management and public policy. It focuses on research in public policy analysis, design, process and management.

The Master of Management Studies (Public Policy)

It is a unique programme aimed at improving efficiency and leadership skills among policy-makers and administrators while exposing them to topical issues in management. Candidates from government and non-government sectors interact, exchange ideas and learn in one classroom. Additionally, there is a deepening of conceptual, technical and analytical skills for public policy-making through interactive sessions with eminent people in the Indian policy domain via the 'Policy Speaks' series. This programme ensures that the participants are well versed in various aspects of public policy and general management.

Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF)

We have a collaborative programme with the Government of India, the MGNF, a two-year blended programme to train individuals with an undergraduate degree to work with the District Skill Committees. This is a unique programme that has a mix of classroom teaching, district-level action and active mentoring and partnership with the government at the district level.

Seminars and talks

The CPP regularly organises talks on issues that are contemporary and relevant to the policy domain. During the year, the Centre launched a series titled "Inequality Conversations", a series of talks examining inequality in multiple domains. In addition, relevant book talks and occasional talks are also organised. The annual Foundation Day lecture every year brings in a scholar of international repute to deliver the lecture.

Short Duration Executive Education Programmes

The Centre has conducted various mid-career programmes for personnel belonging to different services, such as Executive Teaching and ongoing Executive Mid-Career Programmes. These include: Phase IV for Indian Forest Service Officers and Custom Programmes for Officers from the Indian Economic Service, the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Office, the Commercial Tax Office, the Ministry of Shipping (Ports) and the Airports Authority of India.

Other Activities

In addition to research publications, we actively engage in organizing Policy Hackathons and policy talks, apart from writing popular articles in newspapers and through blogs, and provide forums for interacting with policy makers, researchers and civil society. We hope you will stop by our blogs, our other points of web presence, and of course, also our campus too.

Seventeenth International Conference on Public Policy and Management

21st August 2022 (Sunday)		
18:30-20:00	Pre-Conference Event Panel discussion on Indian Public Finance Moderator: Prof. Rajalaxmi Kamath, IIM Bangalore Panellists: Prof. NR Bhanumurthy, Vice Chancellor, Babasaheb Ambedkar School of Economics; Vinod Vyasulu, President, CBPS; & M. Govinda Rao, Member Advisory Board, CPP, IIM Bangalore Venue: Central Pergola	
22nd August 2022 (Monday)		
9:00-10:30	Welcome Note Inaugural Speech: Pre-autumnal Reflections- 2022 Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, Former Governor, West Bengal Government Chair: Prof. Rishikesh Krishna, Director, IIM Bangalore Moderator: Prof. Arnab Mukherji, IIM Bangalore Venue: IIMB Auditorium	
10:30-11.15	BREAK	
	Parallel Session 1	Parallel Session 2
11.15-13:00	Special Track Proposal: The micro-politics of Public Policy: Case studies of land governance in India	Health Economics, Technology and Policy Management
Session Chair	Prof. Arpit Shah, IIM Bangalore	Prof. Allen Ugargol, IIM Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22
	The Micro-politics of Public Policy: What can we learn from land governance in India? Conservation-induced displacement, pastoral communities and land governance: Implementation of the Voluntary Relocation Scheme in Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand (Suraj Sethi, TISS & Asmita Kabra, AUD)	Effect of Publicly Funded Health Insurance schemes (PFHIs) on the probability of undergoing surgery: Treatment effect analysis using Machine method in the Indian context (Vanita Singh, MDI Gurgaon)
	Forests and community-based conservation: Case study of a <i>van</i> panchayat in Ranikhet, Uttarakhand (Urvashi Mahtolia, Independent Researcher)	
	Safeguards implementation in involuntary land acquisition: Case study of a road project in the Yamuna Floodplains, Delhi (Chhavi Bathla, AUD)	Technology adoption in healthcare: Evidence from India (Sawan Rathi, IIMA, Anindya Chakrabarti, IIMA, Chirantan Chatterjee, University of Sussex Business School, Anthony Vipin Das, eyeSmart, Raja Narayanan, The Retina Institute & Suven Clinical Research Centre)
	Indigeneity and protective land tenure regimes: A case study of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in Urban Ranchi (Nidhi Kumari, Independent Researcher & Budhaditya Das, AUD)	Contraceptive usage and fertility: What happens when doorstep access comes at a price? (Shreya Mishra, IIM Lucknow, Somdeep Chatterjee, IIM Calcutta, Prashant Poddar, IIM Amritsar)
	Micro-politics of land policy and commercial crops in uplands: A study of the Arunachal Pradesh Land Settlements and Records Act (Techi Khamyeeer, Independent Researcher & Asmita Kabra, AUD)	Does India's regulation of electronic nicotine delivery system reduce harm? (MV Rajeev Gowda, Former Member of Parliament & Shonali Thangiah)
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00-15:30	Informal Economy in India: Issues & Solutions	Special Track Proposal: Public Health Governance in India

Session Chair	Prof. R Srinivasan, IIM Bangalore	Jyotsna Jha, CBPS
		Discussant: Sreelatha Rao Seshadri, Ramalingaswami Centre for Equity and Social Determinants of Health, Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22
	Status of gig workers in India: A case of Ahmedabad city during the pandemic (Amrita Ghatak, GIDR)	The need for a public health cadre: With a focus on the Northeast region (Sridhar Prasad, Dr Gayathri Raghuraman, CBPS)
	Business, employment and welfare of online workers: An analysis of the gig economy in Kerala (Jiji KP & Rajesh Kenoth, Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies)	
	Currently unserviceable: Mobilization efforts by platform-based food delivery workers (Mohammad Sajjad Hussain, Delhi School of Economics)	Desirability, challenges and pathways to a public health cadre in India: A regional study of north-western states and union territories (Dr Anjali Chikersal, Independent Researcher)
	Struggle for rights: Discourses on street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 in India (Nirved Kumar & Vinay Jha, IIMA)	Assessing the need and considerations for operationalising a specialised public health and management cadre in three states of central India (Dr. Sulakshana Nandi, Public Health Resource Network)
		Professionalising public health: Employment opportunities for MPH graduates (Dr Gayathri Raghuraman & Neha Ghatak, CBPS)
15:30-16:00	BREAK	
16:00-17:15	Environmental Governance & Sustainable Marketing	Fiscal and Monetary Policy
Session Chair	Prof. Prateek Raj, IIM Bangalore	Prof. Arpita Chatterjee, IIM Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22
	What influences consumers' green energy buying behaviour and intention? A literature review (Ganesh Kumar & Jogendra Kumar Nayak, IIT Roorkee)	Re-addressing the association between fiscal decentralisation and government size: Accounting for heterogeneity and transmission channels (Atrayee Choudhury & Sohini Sahu, IIT Kanpur)
	Climate change themes in Hindi news media: A longitudinal study (Vandita Dar, Anwesh Nanda, Likith Chandra & Swarnalakshmi, Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Bengaluru)	Words speak louder than deeds: A big data/artificial intelligence/machine learning analysis of the pronouncements of the monetary policy committee (Anil Kumar Pandey, National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, Disha Joshi, United World School of Law, Gandhinagar)
	Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) relationship: A bibliometric and thematic discussion (Priyanka Aggarwal, Delhi Technological University)	Mitigating litigious behaviour in construction dispute resolution: Identifying policymaking gaps (Murali Jagannathan, L&T Institute of Project Management & Venkata Santosh Kumar, IIT Bombay)
23rd August 2022 (Tuesday)		
9:00-10:45	Communities at the Margins	Financing Ecosystem for Micro Enterprises in India
Session Chair	Prof. Hema Swaminathan, IIM Bangalore	Prof. Ashok Thampy, IIM Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22

	<p>Connecting the dots: An evaluation of the social activism of the transgender groups in the light of Transgender Persons Act, 2019 (Nikhil Kumar Gupta, Maharaja Sayajirao University, Vadodara)</p> <p>An empirical study on transgender entrepreneurship towards the betterment of their demographic profile in society (Manasa K & Abhinandan N, PES University)</p> <p>Widowhood and consumption of private assignable goods: The role of socio-economic status, rainfall shocks and historical institutions (Sutirtha Bandyopadhyay & Bipasha Maity, IIM Indore)</p>	<p>Home, unsweet home: Effect of housing on financial investments of Indian households (Shreya Lahiri & Shreya Biswas, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani – Hyderabad Campus)</p> <p>Formal banks, semi-formal SHGs or informal moneylenders, who is better? A study in India (Padmavathi Koride, Ganesh L. Christ University, & Paromita Sanyal, Florida State University)</p> <p>Evidence from India on the financing decision dilemma of start-up firms (Priyanka Runach & Karan Pal Narwal, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology)</p>
10:45-11:00	BREAK	
11:00-13:00	Climate Change & Sustainable Investments	IT Infrastructure, Economic Development & Public Policy
Session Chair	Prof. Gopal Naik, IIM Bangalore	Prof. G. Raghuram, IIM Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22
	<p>Feeling sustainability, touching minds: How citizen perceptions of sustainability can inform water conservation policy using a case study of Delhi (Jyoti Sharma, FORCE & Christopher Lingeback, Brown University, USA)</p> <p>Sustainable management of wetland ecosystems in Jharkhand (Mohan Kumar Bera, BITS Pilani, Goa)</p> <p>Climate change, drought and economic growth in the Bundelkhand region of India (Ashish Sharma, Symbiosis Centre for Management Studies, Nagpur)</p> <p>Static resilience of households to cyclone: A case study in Puri (Swosti Subhrajyoti Sahoo & Seema Sangita, TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi)</p>	<p>Opportunities and challenges of high-speed rail development: Case study of India (Chitresh Shrivastva, Jain University)</p> <p>A case study of cloud-based ERP 'Rail Cloud': The strategic IT initiative of Indian Railways. (Nibedita Sahu, XIM University, Bhubaneswar)</p> <p>Macro-economic drivers of private investments in PPP infrastructure projects in emerging economies: A select sectoral analysis (Aparajita Gupta & Anil Kumar Sharma, IIT Roorkee)</p> <p>Urban civic infrastructure service delivery, norms and citizen satisfaction: Citizen survey in select large Indian cities (Ramakrishna Nallathiga, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore)</p>
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00-15:30	Role of Ed-Tech in the Post-Pandemic Era	Reshaping Solidarities – Caste & Public Policy
Session Chair	Prof. Soham Sahoo, IIM Bangalore	Prof. Deepak Malghan, IIM Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22

	From public policy to work from home perspective, pre- and post Covid-19 pandemic: An integrative review (Ritika Chopra, GGSIPU, New Delhi & Gagan Deep Sharma, GGSIPU)	The export of caste: How members of oppressor castes from India replicate caste oppression in the Middle East's Gulf Cooperation Council (Chandni Ganesh, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore)
	Teacher well-being and quality of work life in adopting Ed-Tech: A Covid-19 perspective (Gaurav Deep Rai, NIT Silchar & Saurabh Verma, NIT Silchar)	Policies and their management in the context of rehabilitation of the scavenger community (Pratibha Kandra, University of Delhi)
	Education during adversity: How teachers in India continued school education during the pandemic and explaining the use of technology (Ajit Phadnis, Surbhi Dayal, Himanshu Rai, IIM Indore & Soumya Mathew, Duke University)	Culture, caste and drinking water (Saheli Bose & Thomas Stratmann, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta)
	Parental engagement in Early Childhood Education (ECE) during Covid-19: Learning from structured tech and teacher support programs in urban Maharashtra (Pooja Pandey, Nisha Vernekar, Aditya Narayan Rai, Avinash Reddy, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy & Karan Singhal, University of Luxembourg and Luxembourg Institute of Socioeconomic Research)	Kanshiram's movement for OBC reservation: Exploring the less heard saga of the Mandal agitation (1970-1990) (Dhananjay Wanjari, Indian Revenue Service, & Sandeep Badole, King's College, London)
18:30-20:00	SPECIAL SESSION Public Policy in India, Empirical Evidence: The Missing Link Shri C. Chandramouli, IAS (Retired), Former Registrar General and Former Secretary, DoPT Moderator: Prof. Arpit Shah, IIM Bangalore Venue: IIMB Auditorium	
20:00	CONFERENCE DINNER	
24th August 2022 (Wednesday)		
09:00-10:45	Women's inheritance rights, income allocation & unpaid care work	Inclusive sustainable growth: Gaps & possibilities
Session Chair	Prof. Rajalaxmi Kamath, IIM Bangalore	Prof. Gopal Naik, IIM Bangalore
Venue	P-21	P-22
	Measuring the unpaid work of women in shaping public policy (Pranati Das, North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya)	Capacity building program in Ethiopia: Practice & challenges (Anita Walia & Worku Sendek, Jain University)
	Women's inheritance rights and time use in India (Tanu Gupta, ISI, Delhi)	Natural farming as social movement? Challenges in sustainable transition in Gujarat (Arnab Chakraborty, C. Shambu Prasad, Deborah Dutta, Institute of Rural Management, Anand)
	Does workfare reduce rural household vulnerability? Evidence from MGNREGS (Swarna Parameshwaran, Hari K. Nagarajan, Abhiman Das, IIM Ahmedabad & Vivek Pandey, Institute of Rural Management, Anand)	
10:45-11:15	BREAK	
11:15-12:30	Valedictory address Dr. Virginus Xaxa, Visiting Professor at the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi Moderator: Prof. Hema Swaminathan, IIMB Venue: IIMB Auditorium	
13:00	Lunch	

Panel discussion

M. Govinda Rao

Member Advisory Board, CPP, IIM Bangalore

Date: 21 August 2022, Time: 18:30 to 20:00



Inaugural Speech

Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi

Former Governor, West Bengal Government

Date: 22 August 2022, Time: 9:00 to 10:30

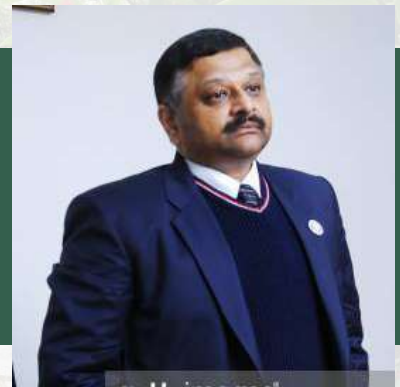


Special Session

Shri C. Chandramouli

IAS (Retired), Former Registrar General
and Former Secretary, DoPT

Date: 23 August 2022, Time: 18:30 to 20:00



Valedictory address

Dr. Virginus Xaxa

Visiting Professor at the
Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

Date: 24 August 2022, Time: 11:15 to 12:30



Panel Discussion on Indian Public Finance
Date: 21/08/22 (Sunday), Time: 6.30 PM- 8 PM

By Dr. M Govinda Rao, Prof. Vinod Vyasulu & Prof. N.R Bhanumurthy

The Conference kickstarted with a panel discussion on Indian Public Finance based on Dr. M Govinda Rao's book titled Studies in Indian Public Finance. The extent of the book is a comprehensive analytical study on the nature and composition of public spending and financing, evaluated in the background of theories and best practices.

Dr. Rao started the discussion by reflecting on how he coincidentally entered the field of economics and the journey to becoming a public finance expert in India. According to him, the evolution of public finance does not have a particular paradigm. It follows theories of classical economics, rationality and demand-supply concepts. But institutions play an equally important role in public finance and there is often a back-and-forth between classical economists and institutions. When discussing any issue concerning public finance, it is very crucial to examine the role of the state - the interventions that the state ought to make when the market falls and the subsequent regulatory functions of the state to ensure that the market is working well. Wealth inequality in India has been a leading topic of discussion and one should analyse the role of progressive taxation. Can a reduction in the incomes of the rich lead to an improvement in the incomes of the poor? However, this may cause the market to fail because it may fail to redistribute. According to Dr. Rao, India needs a transparent taxation policy to ensure progressive income redistribution. As far as the role of the state in public finance is concerned, its priority should be on redistribution. This can be done by judiciously reviewing the expenditure side of the union budget.

Professor Vinod Vyasulu started by praising the book for being lucid and one of the few that dealt with significant issues in Indian public finance. He lauded the fact that this book focused primarily on the financial ecosystem in the Indian context since there is a common drive in India to focus more on American economy than that of India. He spoke about the onset of the public sector in India and said that the process of drafting policies around it took way too long. He reflected on some historical events in India that have had an impact on its financial sector till date. The book maintains that the state works on allocative efficiencies but makes minimal effort to improve redistribution. Only 6% of the population is registered as taxpayers in the country, of which only about 3% pay taxes. Consequently, redistribution remains a perennial challenge. Governments make promises but often cite inadequate funds as the cause of being unable to deliver. But this statement can be dismissed because there are gaps in spending the money adequately across sectors that the government seldom does. For instance, any unspent balance in a certain sector goes into the savings account of the state and that could be allocated to other sectors that need surplus spending. Thus, the power to tax, a coercive authority, must be exercised judiciously. Different units of the government should work in tune with each other to avoid delays in deliverables.

Professor N.R. Bhanumurthy contributed to the discussion by centering his focus on two aspects of Dr. Rao's book - debt and deficits and fiscal federalism. The former has gained popularity in the post-reform fiscal policy in India and is based on a rich foundation of theories and empirical literature. As far as deficit flows are concerned, Dr. Rao believes that there is a need for counter-cyclical policies to ensure debt stability. The government should be very cautious of fiscal deficits which may otherwise cause inflationary pressures and carry the risk of losing credit ratings. The book shows that the 1991 crisis took place due of negligence towards some of these issues. It discusses the FRBM Act and the dilution of the act that no longer features revenue deficit targets. This could also have overarching repercussions like risking GDP growth and stall development prospects for the public. The book also debates the current issue of freebies and suggests that there should be very strong independent fiscal institutions in this space.

In summary, the discussion spanned various aspects of public financing in India, right from the fundamental question on the role of the state vis-à-vis market, defining the contours of government interventions, optimal taxation and state's redistributory roles. The discussion also critically analysed the deficit financing strategies at the Union and state levels, intergovernmental transfers, the role of rule-based fiscal policy and whether there should be fixed or flexible fiscal deficit targets. It also briefly touched upon intergenerational equity aspects, problems of credibility of budget numbers and the need for legal and institutional mechanisms to enforce the rule-based fiscal policy and its implications for federalism in India.

Plenary Sessions

Inaugural Address

Date: 22/08/22 (Monday), Time: 9 AM- 10.30 AM

Topic: Pre-autumnal Reflections- 2022

**By Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi
Former Governor, West Bengal**

Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi opened his speech by reminiscing on a question that was asked about 20 years ago by a young girl - Is the world a good place or a bad place? He did not have an answer to that question then, nor did he have it now. But in hindsight, he believed the girl was probably prompted to ask that question in late 2001 because of the events that occurred that year - the Gujarat earthquake, the 9/11 attack of the United States and some of her own personal losses. It was a difficult question to answer empirically and philosophically, as it was difficult to define happiness.

He talked about the book "Our Final Hour" by Martin Rees, which highlighted the precarious nature of this planet and that, in about 6 billion years, the earth will cease to exist. If that is our truth, should human beings stop striving for life and growth? To which Rees said "NO".

Gandhi then referred to a letter Albert Einstein had written to Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II, where he expressed the view that in the proximate future, the Nazis may manufacture and execute atomic devices that could prove dangerous to the world. Subsequently, the Manhattan Project - a collaboration between Albert Einstein, Robert Oppenheimer and Joseph Rotblat - came into existence, leading to the birth of the nuclear bombs. They were convinced that the Nazis were working on atomic creation and something similar must be created to counter that. A few years later, they realised that what they had created was unamicable to human life. This was described in the Russel-Einstein Manifesto of July 1955, which appealed to the scientists of the world to oppose the idea of bombs, that could ultimately lead to the demise of the human race. The manifesto ended on a simple but strong note- "Remember your humanity and forget the rest". The earth may not wait for 6 billion years to collapse, humankind may do that to themselves earlier. We have created about 1,600 nuclear weapons through the years and just one is enough to destroy a large part of this world. Aside from this, the rising hatred among human beings on the lines of religion and political beliefs also exists.

Policymaking could play a crucial role in defining and changing events that we would treat naively. The positive changes that policies - white revolution, Immunisation, Decennial Census, Aadhaar, mobile telecommunication and IT - in India created are examples of successful policies in India backed by public participation.

However, the biggest outcome of policy intervention in the Indian context was subtle: the rise of the age of consent. The inception of the concept of consent dated to 1929 when the Sarda Act was enacted. It was pivotal in giving girls the right to say 'No' to marriage before the age of 14 years, which was at the time a commendable move. Public policy is followed by public perception, which ultimately propels changes in the society. The decline in the practice of untouchability is another success story of public policy, leading to changes in public perception.

Remember your humanity - a powerful message that should be observed while designing public policy, implementing, and evaluating them. It should be maintained in day-to-day lives as well. He concluded his speech by stating that moral subversion of material plans should be at the heart of humanity. Material plans should not be placed above humanity. This is aptly practised by some of the key industrialists of India who could understand the essence of socialism such as Kasturbhai Lalbhai, G.D. Birla, J.R.D. Tata, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Ghanshyam Thakur etc.

"From the ancient example of Emperor Asoka through to modern figures of science like Einstein, Oppenheimer and Rotblat, and the remorse expressed by statespersons like Willy Brandt, Nobusuke Kishi, De Klerk, Kevin Rudd, Angela Merkel, Jacinda Ardern, Pope Francis and others for acts abhorrent to humanity, the world has known the need for and the power of moral compasses."

Special Session

Topic: Public Policy in India: Empirical Evidence- The missing Link

By Shri C. Chandramouli

IAS (Retired), Former Registrar General and Former Secretary, DoPT

Date: 23/08/22 (Tuesday), Time: 6.30 PM- 8 P.M

In this special session, Shri Chandramouli spoke about the gaps in empirical evidence in public policymaking in India.

Policymakers across the world are faced with some common issues such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, ill-health, illiteracy, conflict, and unrest. The single biggest challenge in the realm of public policy is the loss of trust and disengagement of the citizenry from the policymakers. The process of policymaking from its inception to its implementation goes through some distinct uniform stages such as identification of an issue, agenda setting, policy formulation, legitimate implementation, evaluation, and termination.

Public policy in India has undergone significant changes in recent years. While it earlier used to be a discipline limited to economists, social scientists from various fields such as Sociology and Anthropology have found a spot now to actively participate in policy designing. He spoke about the gaps that exist in policymaking, which is noisy and cluttered. He drew on his personal experience of closely working in one of the most reformative measures in India -- Goods & Services Tax Regime. This was a pioneer policy that brought the Centre and the States in India to work together. Initially, there were many confusions on how to navigate the policy, concerns from different states and different political players trying to weave narratives to convince the public otherwise and so on. A workable policy emerged despite all the noise and the introduction of electronic systems came in a big way to make that happen. Data is now collected across different sectors and demographics. This even brought a sea of changes in the business ecosystem of the country. He quoted this as an example of successful transition from cluttered policy proposition to progressive policy enactment.

He cited Aadhaar as another example. This project started as a security initiative for the people of India after the Kargil war. Although the objective of the Aadhaar project was completely different from that of the GST, it went through the same stages of confronting the issue, duplication and finally settled on a compromise. The evolution of policy could be bumpy but the policy at the end should be impactful and promising.

He shed light on the significant role that data can play in connecting many loose dots in policymaking that emerge from limited rationality. There are many sources of empirical evidence laid out by the Indian government to gauge data on different demographics to create policies by concerned authorities. Census of India, NFHS and NSSO could be fitting examples in the context. However, the biggest flaw of these data sets is that they are not standardised and timely. They exist in a vacuum and do not interact with related issues. Modern mechanisms of data management such as coding and

data analytics can come in in a big way to combat this issue and aid rationalising the process of policymaking. Policymakers must put the available data to effective use to frame successful policies. According to him, this is an area wherein policy experts can actively participate and support policymaking authorities in analysing and drawing inferences from the data that is available out there. Government must invest in training its civil servants to read through data and use it objectively to derive public policies. Government may also explore big data analytics and artificial intelligence to extract and read through data. Search engines, GPS, smartphone algorithms, CPM could be powerful mechanisms to address the missing link in policymaking. This could be a revolutionary step towards bridging the existing gap in data analysis to design policies. However, such modern mechanisms of data mining come with certain drawbacks. The biggest is the privacy of citizens which policymakers must work on in a major way. This also comes at a cost of possible errors in data analysis that could lead to adverse effects on the public. The algorithm may punish citizens based on some data predictions and not a real occurrence.

“Evidence based policymaking has failed but it must succeed. As the science of data analytics improves, new avenues are opening. Policymakers and scholars must seize this opportunity to improve the lives and livelihoods of people but at the same time protect them from the tyranny of data or evidence.”

Valedictory Address

Topic: How Inclusive are Public Policies in India? An Exploration

By Professor Virginius Xaxa

Date: 24/08/22 (Wednesday), Time: 11.15 AM- 12.30 PM

The valedictory address delivered by Professor Virginius Xaxa attempted to examine the inclusivity of public policy in India, especially in the context of tribal population.

Tribal studies have been a prerogative to Anthropological studies. Even though tribals feature in such studies, tribal questions in India are not really a subject of discourse. The issues of tribal communities are seldom prominently discussed in public forums as against issues of other marginalised communities such as women and Dalits. However, in recent times, tribal studies have shifted to become interdisciplinary in nature and consequently their issues have found some focus at the regional level, if not at the national level.

Tribals in India form about 8.6% of the total population and so it is important to reflect on the policy provisions for them. Unlike Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes are constituted in different pockets of the country which are contiguous to different states. In such pockets, tribal people are usually concentrated in large numbers. The question that arises here is- “Is there a Tribal Policy in India?” The immediate answer to this question often seems to be Nehru’s Panchsheel, which is only a description of the constitutional provisions laid out for the tribal people.

The foremost issue crippling tribal development in India is the lack of cohesive policy frameworks for the tribal population. The constitutional provisions in post-independent India follow two predominant sets of policies for tribal welfare. One, the policy of integration in tribal areas of North-East India as given by the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Second, the policy of assimilation in the ‘scheduled areas’ of the mainland as per the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Fifth Schedule constitutes ten states from peninsular India including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

The Sixth Schedule area is self-governed by the executive of the autonomous district council, where laws passed by Parliament do not automatically apply. As against that, the Fifth Schedule areas are governed through the representative of the Union government in each state wherein the governor exercises the discretion to decide the applicability of laws in these states. As such, all the laws enacted by the Parliament are not always applicable in the Sixth Schedule areas. Interestingly, there are major differences in the performance indicators among tribal states of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule. While the North-East is thriving in terms of health, education, poverty and so on, the Fifth Schedule states show a downward trend in such development indicators. According to Prof. Xaxa, Nehru’s Panchsheel fits best in the context of the North-East and not necessarily with the events in peninsular India.

Prof. Xaxa also talks about the lack of accountability in policy discourses for tribals residing outside of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas such as in states of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The constitutional provisions for tribals in India are very generalised and do not cater to the needs and issues of tribals in different regions and states. Tribals residing in states outside of Fifth and Sixth Schedule, especially in the southern states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, have received their fair share of development in terms of healthcare and education. However, this development came at a cost wherein they could not retain their indigenous culture and eventually lost their unique tribal identity. The People’s Linguistic Survey of India revealed that about 600 languages have been eroded in India and a majority of these languages have been from tribal societies. According to Ganesh Devy, tribals in India are losing their linguistic prowess and there is a disastrous incidence of “Phonocide” in India.

Coming back to the issue of lopsided development among tribal population, Prof. Xaxa urged public policy scholars to think about the administrative lags in the Fifth Schedule states. There should be some mechanism to account for the implementation of the constitutional provisions which are proposed for tribal welfare. Apart from constitutional provisions, there are special legislations regulating land ownership in tribal states. According to these laws, there is no provision to transfer land from tribal to non-tribal population. Despite that, there is a concerning number of cases of tribal land alienation at a large scale.

Most of the Fifth Schedule states have an abundance of natural resources which have

now been transformed into industrial states driven by major Public Sector Undertakings. Ranchi, Bokaro, Jamshedpur and Rourkela are a few examples. This has caused the dispossession and alienation of tribal population. Historically, tribal societies have co-existed alongside forests and nature and it is an integral part of tribal lives. However, as a consequence of rapid industrialisation, they have been side-lined and evicted from these lands and forests and often labelled as “illegal encroachers” by the authorities. This could be a reflection of the fact that development may come at a cost - it may lead to growth and prosperity of some sections at the expense of alienation and isolation of some others. Tribal people are displaced from their own settlements for development projects and pushed to the fringes with barely any provision for basic facilities such as electricity, roads and so on. Affirmative action programmes such as reservation would not work at the expense of displacing marginalised sections of the society and snatching their life support system i.e., land and forest in case of tribal people.

Prof. Xaxa concluded his speech on the note that the invisibility of Adivasis might be an indication that public policy may not be invariably inclusive, it may not ensure development for everyone. And it is possible that it leads to the development of some segment of the population and the under-development of others.

Parallel Session 1: Session 1

Special Track Proposal: The micro-politics of Public Policy: Case studies of land governance in India

Date & Time: 22/08/22, 11.15 AM -1 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Arpit Shah, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Suraj Sethi, Asmita Kabra, Urvashi Mahtolia, Chhavi Bathla, Nidhi Kumari, Budhaditya Das, Techi Khamyeer

The conference opened its technical sessions with this special track that tried to examine the conjunctural and power-laden processes that determine policy outcomes for land-dependent communities in different regions of India. Papers in the panel focused on the everyday workings and politics of five policies/laws in four Indian states, with a focus on the forest and land departments at the state or provincial level. These are arguably the two most powerful bureaucracies that have shaped and will continue to shape land governance in India. There were five papers in the panel.

Safeguards implementation in involuntary land acquisition: Case study of a road project in the Yamuna Floodplains, Delhi Asmita Kabra, Budhaditya Das, Chhavi Bathla

For 120 years, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894 was the foundation for involuntary land-takings in India. The indiscriminate use of the power of eminent domain and land-takings for private industry in the period of neoliberalism led to political conflicts and widespread discontent among rural landowners. The repeal of the colonial-era law and enactment of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act in 2013 (LARR 2013) marked a paradigm shift in

the land governance regime. The new law makes compulsory several safeguards in cases where the government forcibly acquires land for development projects, such as Social Impact Assessment (SIA) studies, a wider definition of Project Affected Families (PAFs), mandatory resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs), and special provisions for vulnerable groups like women and Scheduled Tribes.

There are few studies of the actual process of land acquisition and the implementation of safeguards under this new legal regime. This paper builds on insights from a SIA study carried out by a public university for an elevated road project in the Yamuna Floodplains of Delhi. The identification of PAFs and the assessment of social impacts in the SIA study is compared to the rehabilitation and compensation awarded by the land bureaucracy (Land and Building Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi). The paper argues that the rehabilitation and compensation provisions disregard the recommendations of the SIA study and fall short of the safeguard standards enshrined in the LARR 2013. The paper concludes that vulnerable groups like migrant farmers who cultivate on the Yamuna floodplains continue to be marginalised owing to the fiscal conservatism of the land bureaucracy and the entrenched legacy of the colonial-era LAA.

**Indigeneity and Protective Land Tenure Regimes: A case study of the
Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in Urban Ranchi
Nidhi Kumari, Budhaditya Das**

Policy measures which seek to prevent the commodification of land and restrict market transactions to protect the interests of indigenous landowners are at odds with the global rush for land deals. Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1949 (CNTA), in place in specific districts of Jharkhand, is one such protective land tenure regime that prohibits the sale of land owned by Scheduled Tribes (STs) to members outside the ST communities. This paper examines the land market in urban areas of Ranchi city in Jharkhand and the manner in which CNTA is negotiated by state and non-state actors involved in land deals in the city.

The paper is based on a critical reading of the CNTA, rules, regulations and records of land ownership and transactions in urban Ranchi. The methodology also included semi-structured interviews and open-ended interviews with officials of the land bureaucracy, middlemen, and sellers of ST land in the Argora neighbourhood in Ranchi. The study finds that restrictions under the CNTA have created a niche in transactions involving tribal land which is occupied by middlemen belonging to the ST communities. The study also finds that the CNTA is circumvented in different ways in order to enable transactions of tribal land, and this process is facilitated by middlemen and officials of the land bureaucracy. The implementation of the CNTA has unequal outcomes, since buyers of tribal land benefit from the lower prices prevalent due to the legal restrictions, while the economic elite within the ST communities (middlemen and buyers) benefit from such land transactions. The paper thus contributes to the important policy debate around the role of protective land tenure regimes, and whether the protection of

indigenous rights is in contradiction with the incorporation of indigenous communities in the economy as market subjects.

Conservation-induced displacement, pastoral communities and land governance: implementation of the Voluntary Relocation Scheme in Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand
Suraj Sethi, Asmita Kabra

The number of people displaced by development projects has grown manifold in the last few decades. Conservation through the creation or expansion of Protected Areas (PAs) has become yet another driver of displacement of forest dependent communities. Pastoral communities are one such marginal group dependent on forests and grasslands for their livelihood. Without any fixed land base, traversing across state boundaries, pastoralists are particularly vulnerable and left out of consideration with the creation of exclusionary PAs.

This study explores conservation-induced displacement of the Van Gujjars — a pastoral community that has increasingly lost access to fodder sources in the Rajaji National Park and has been sedentalised in resettlement colonies outside the PA. It is aimed at understanding the perceptions of the conservationist state towards this pastoral group, based on a critical reading of the government documents and interview with park officials. It also explores the variable responses of the Van Gujjars towards displacement and sedenterisation, with special emphasis on how the community was relocated under changing policy regimes.

Micro-politics of land policy and commercial crops in uplands: a study of the Arunachal Pradesh Land Settlements and Records Act
Techi Khamyeer, Asmita Kabra

This research examines the micropolitics of land tenure formalisation policy in Arunachal Pradesh through an examination of the Arunachal Pradesh Land Settlements and Records Act (2000) and the APLSR (Amendment) of 2018 in the context of commercialisation of agriculture. Through a study of cardamom cultivation by an indigenous community in Yachuli, Arunachal Pradesh, this research examines how land tenure systems affect the distribution of gains from commodification of land and crops. It explores the role of local state actors and the local elite to show how the complex interplay of multiple 'powers of exclusion' determines the distribution of gains from cardamom cultivation across class, gender and ethnic divisions.

Forests and Community Based Conservation: Case Study of a Van panchayat in Ranikhet, Uttarakhand.
Urvashi Mahotlia

Decentralisation and community participation have become important buzzwords of development in academic debates and in the realm of policymaking around natural resources management. In India, decentralisation in forest governance is traced to the

National Forest Policy of 1988, in the Joint Forest Management programme implemented across the country after 1990 and in the recently enacted Forest Rights Act of 2006. However, the Van panchayats of Uttarakhand present a unique history of community forest management that goes back nearly a century. This study attempts to look at the functioning of Van panchayats, which are supposed to be democratic, autonomous local institutions.

The study area is the KC Village (name changed) in Ranikhet district, Uttarakhand, where the Van panchayat manages a chir pine forest of more than 50 hectares, with financial and technical support from state and donor agencies. First, the study tried to understand the dependence of the village residents on the Van panchayat forests. Next, the study looked into the distribution of resources, responsibilities, and decision-making in the everyday activities of the Van panchayat. For the study, around 41 structured and 42 unstructured interviews were conducted along with non-participant observation and RRA (Rapid rural appraisal).

Parallel Session 2: Session 1

Session Title: Health Economics, Technology and Policy Management

Date & Time: 22/08/22, 11.15 AM -1 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Allen Ugargol, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Vanita Singh, Sawan Rathi, Anindya Chakrabarti, Chirantan Chatterjee, Anthony Vipin Das, Raja Narayanan, Shreya Mishra, Somdeep Chatterjee, Prashant Poddar, MV Rajeev Gowda, Shonali Thangiah

Effect of Publicly Funded Health Insurance schemes (PFHIs) on the probability of undergoing surgery: Treatment effect analysis using Machine method in the Indian context
Vanita Singh

Developing countries across the world are progressively adopting Publicly Funded Health Insurance Schemes (PFHIs) to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The PFHIs in India are implemented as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) with the government as the funder and regulator while the private sector as an insurer and service provider. There exists growing evidence which suggests that PFHIs ensure increased access to health services for poor people. However, at the same time, the adoption of an insurance-based model and greater reliance on for-profit private hospitals for service delivery under PFHIs is contested in the policy circles. Studies in the Indian context have associated insurance status with increased demand for secondary and tertiary care, but experimental evidence is lacking. With this background, we aim to estimate the impact of PFHI coverage on the demand, either patient-driven or supplier-induced, for surgical intervention. Further, we analyse the effect of hospital type (public and private) on the probability of undergoing surgery among insured sample. Owing to differential incentives, we expect private providers to engage in supplier-induced demand.

Pandemic Shock and Technology Replacement: Evidence from EMR Data on High-end Medical Treatment in India
Sawan Rathi, Anindya Chakrabarti, Chirantan Chatterjee, Anthony Vipin Das, Raja Narayanan

New technology adoption is driven by a troika -- demand-pull, technology-push, and institutions shaped by market and non-market forces.

In technologically laggard countries, often this process is slowed due to frictions arising from the fact that the new technology has to replace an established older technology.

In this paper, we exploit the COVID-19 pandemic shock to examine how intra-organisation technology replacements occurred due to concurrent shifts on the demand and supply sides. Specifically, we focus on the adoption of a high-end medical technology, Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography (OCTA), by ophthalmologists to diagnose prevalent eye diseases -- replacing less costly and older technology OCT. We use novel Electronic Medical Records (EMR) data from one of the largest eye-care hospital chains in India that treats both non-paying and paying patients with a not-for-profit orientation.

Contraceptive usage and fertility: What happens when doorstep access comes at a price?
Shreya Mishra, Somdeep Chatterjee, Prashant Poddar

Contraceptive usage usually increases with easier access but evidently decreases as prices rise. We study a unique policy from India where home delivery of minimally priced contraceptives replaced the practice of acquiring contraceptives free of charge from village centres. Using a quasi-experimental estimation framework, we find that this intervention led to higher usage of contraceptives and lower fertility, potentially attributable to easier access. However, households substitute away from the priced modern contraception methods towards traditional or permanent forms of contraception, for which prices remained unchanged, reflecting a revealed preference towards costless contraception or high fixed-cost but low variable-cost based methods. From the perspective of health care policy, while door-to-door delivery is a disruptive innovation in the market for health care, which should ideally improve convenience for consumers, the actual welfare consequences remain ambiguous due to the potentially inefficient substitution patterns resulting from a highly elastic demand for these products at very low levels of price.

Does India's regulation of electronic nicotine delivery system reduce harm?
MV Rajeev Gowda, Shonali Thangiah

In 2019, India enacted a law banning Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS), a broad category that includes electronic cigarettes, vaping devices, and Heat Not Burn (HNB) devices. The ban was justified citing risks including potential health impacts, youth vulnerability, and concern that these devices undermined tobacco control efforts.

Although the government's stated objective was to reduce harm, a blanket ban can lead to unintentional consequences such as the emergence of underground markets for these products. This is also a missed public health opportunity to reduce tobacco consumption if ENDS actually help reduce and wean users off nicotine dependency in ways that are less harmful to health. This paper applies a risk analysis framework to examine whether India's ban on ENDS reduces harm or whether an alternative approach such as regulation would be more effective. It surveys global responses to ENDS. It compares how public health goals are served in two competing regulatory regimes – the abstinence model of some states in the United States of America and the harm reduction model of the United Kingdom. Based on the available evidence, it attempts to measure the success of the two regulatory models on four key parameters of concern – health impacts, normalisation of ENDS usage among non-smokers, appeal among youth, and device safety. This comparison demonstrates that the United Kingdom's regulation-focused approach provides superior outcomes across these four parameters of concern. Thus, the evidence-based recommendation for India would be to regulate at least HNB devices under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (as they utilise tobacco) as this can help reduce harm and promote innovation in devices that can wean users off nicotine dependence.

Parallel Session 1: Session 2

Session Title: Informal Economy in India: Issues & Solutions

Date & Time: 22/08/22, 2 PM -3.30 PM

Session Chair: Prof. R Srinivasan, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Amrita Ghatak, Jiji KP, Rajesh Kenoth, Mohammad Sajjad Hussain, Nirved Kumar & Vinay Jha

Status of gig workers in India: A case of Ahmedabad city during the pandemic Amrita Ghatak

The adoption of e-commerce combined with the shrinkage in formal jobs and the increased demand for online retail business, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020, has accelerated the growth of gig-economy. The rise of gig workers in India emanates from the already existing large informal sector characterised by low skilled and semi-skilled workers in India. Until 2020, the technology and BPO sectors used to employ the largest number of gig workers in India. But it is expected that the services, followed by FMCG – Pharma and manufacturing, will lead to employing gig workers by 2024.

The findings imply that the existing challenges of the unorganised sector are intensified. With the success of business, there is a tendency of the aggregators to reduce the incentive for the delivery partners and the drivers. It is also observed that in the process of gig employment, the responsibility of the employer is slowly but systematically diluted through the labour welfare policies adopted by the Government of India in the recent times. Therefore, an effective regulation of gig and platform workers is warranted. A tripartite effort by the State, companies, and

workers to identify where workers fall on the spectrum of flexibility and regulation is critical. The way forward for gig workers is through a socio-legal acknowledgement of the heterogeneity of work in the gig economy and the ascription of joint accountability to the State and platform companies towards ensuring labour rights.

Business, employment and welfare of online workers: An analysis of the gig economy in Kerala

Jiji KP & Rajesh Kenoth

Digital labour platforms, also known as gig economies, have revolutionised the world of work over the past decade. Digital platforms facilitate coordination of labour market activities in the gig economy. There are a variety of gig jobs, such as consultants, web designers, content writers, and specialists, for online retailing platforms such as Amazon, Flipkart, Ola, Uber, Zomato, Swiggy, etc. Due to the lack of better alternatives, Kerala's online economy taps into labour pools from which transient jobs can be taken and thereby reduces unemployment to a great extent. This study aims to understand the nature and profile of the gig economy in Kerala. Along with that, factors motivating gig work and ensuring a minimum wage are also addressed here. We used a survey-based questionnaire to collect data from 218 delivery gig workers in Kerala, India. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used for data analysis. Structural Equation Modeling was used to identify the underlying correlations among data. Secondary data were used to analyse the need for regulatory requirements and minimum wage guarantees for gig workers. The major findings of the study are: In order to face the challenge of unemployment in Kerala, the online gig economy taps into a labour pool willing to take up transient jobs due to lack of better opportunities. Even though gig workers' organisations continue to struggle to achieve legally enforceable protection, their inclusion in UEG programmes could serve as a step towards short-term measures that safeguard rights. The motivation to gig work is forecasted by flexibility, level of job demands and financial rewards, which have significant effects on motivation to gig work. Thus, this study throws light on the overall structure and need for development of gig workers in Kerala.

Currently unserviceable: Mobilization efforts by platform-based food delivery workers

Mohammad Sajjad Hussain

This article discusses protest efforts undertaken by platform-based food delivery workers during the first wave of the pandemic. Following the lockdown, food delivery platforms were categorised as 'essential' to ensure that their operations continued. Several changes were made during this time to hiring practices, platforms diversified into providing grocery services and incorporating safety protocols to enhance customer 'confidence' in their services. The article starts by showing how the pandemic helped strengthen the platforms' position in the market on the backs of delivery partners who were reliant on platform work as a means of livelihood. Though publicly glorified as 'superheroes', their remunerations were slashed during the pandemic, triggering

a series of strikes. Since June 2020, workers across several cities have resorted to protests against worsening working conditions. It gives an ethnographic description of two strikes that took place in June and September 2020 in Hyderabad. It then compares these two strikes to discuss workers' motivation or the lack of it to strike, the strike tactics used by them, as well as the responses of platform companies to the strike. I then focus on the structural and contingent factors which rendered workers' bargaining power weaker, despite them being providers of 'essential services'.

Struggle for rights: Discourses on street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 in India

Nirved Kumar & Vinay Jha

Street vending is a common sight in urban parts of India. Street vendors being engaged in informal and unregulated occupations are subjected to constant harassment by local authorities and eviction from their unrecognised vending zones. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 came into effect in India to provide respectful and dignified work to vendors. Despite the enactment and enforcement of the Act, news of eviction and demolition of street markets are part of the daily discourse. Vendors have an insecure livelihood and are in a constant battle with the State and those in a position of power to fight for their rights. Using a critical theoretical lens, this paper first tries to uncover the rationality behind the written Act, which came to strengthen street vendors' rights and regulate them, and secondly, to understand the lived experience of street vendors after the enforcement of the Act. Findings from a critical analysis of the Street Vendors Act and an interview of a street vendor suggest that: A) The Act has not strengthened the profession of vending. Instead, it is further aggravating vendors' problems, and B) The well-intentioned Act has been subverted by shaping the discourse because the poor are not given importance as citizens in urban governance. Hence, the vendor becomes an agent of change because they believe the Act will fulfil their rights as a citizen, which is a key to liberation from the constant marginalisation. The study adds to the larger discourse on the politics of denial of rights and the poor vendors' relationship with the State.

Parallel Session 2: Session 2

Special Track Proposal: Public Health Governance in India

Date & Time: 22/08/22, 2 PM -3.30 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Jyotsna Jha, CBPS

Discussant: Sreelatha Rao

Session Speakers: Sridhar Prasad, Gayathri Raghuraman, Anjali Chikersal, Sulakshana Nandi, Neha Ghatak

Traditionally, clinicians alone have helmed public health policies in India. However, research shows that there is more to being 'healthy' than merely treating symptoms. The current health care scenario in India mirrors these policies, where the focus of health care is centred on clinical care rather than prevention. This may be the reason why even though the health indicators have improved significantly in the country, we

are yet to achieve national health goals. This is where ‘public health’, defined as the ‘art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organised efforts of society’, becomes important.

In the aftermath of the pandemic, the country has awakened to the need for Public Health Professionals (PHPs) to steer the health ship in the country. Public health, unlike the current health care setup, goes beyond the realm of clinical or curative medicine. The government is pushing towards professionalising public health in India by: (i) developing a model curriculum for a Master’s in Public Health programme and (ii) recognising the need for public health management cadre within the health department.

In this context, this panel presented four papers based on recently concluded research studies.

The need for a Public Health Cadre: With focus on the Northeast Region
Sridhar Prasad, Gayathri Raghuraman

The idea of establishing a Public Health (PH) cadre in India has long been the intent of policy planners in the country and the need for a cadre has firmly taken root in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The current public health system in the country is run by the health services cadre who are clinicians with limited training in public health. The government’s push for an MPH curriculum has only pointed to how important public health training is. However, establishing a state level cadre specialising in public health is a large exercise that needs to be led by the state itself. This endeavour requires not only the analysis of the state’s current human resources but also an enabling fiscal and political environment. The North-East Region (NER) has always needed the centre’s support in undertaking development projects owing to their low revenues and high expenditures due to their topography. Provisioning of health care also is affected by these features and is supported largely by the National Health Mission, a central scheme in these states. Hence, establishing a PH cadre in the NER needs to consider the above factors.

Our study has evaluated the current public health system and fiscal environment in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland. The study also tries to understand the current health services workforce operating in these states. The paper presents the discussion on the enablers and disablers for introducing a dedicated public health cadre with specific reference to the NE region and argues that there is no straightforward answer to initiating the public health cadre, especially taking state-specific issues into account. The paper therefore argues for a decentralised approach to this decision.

Desirability, Challenges and Pathways to a Public Health Cadre in India: a regional study of north-western states and union territories
Anjali Chikersal

India has made significant progress in improving the health of its peoples since

independence, but this improvement now appears to be stagnating. Maternal and infant mortality, diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, exponential rise in non-communicable diseases, and enormous regional, socio-economic and inter-state disparities pose serious challenges to our health system. Literature suggests that focus on primary and preventive healthcare services, distinct from curative services, can overcome these obstacles. Delivery of such services via a specialised Public Health Cadre (PHC) has been strongly suggested as a means to achieve this end. Tamil Nadu, which has consistently had the best health indicators amongst Indian states, is oft cited as an example. The state has had a PHC in place since 1923 and an Act governing it since 1939. A similar structure across all states has been recommended by several government committees, practitioners, and academicians.

This study explored these issues in six states and union territories of north-west India. We situated the work within the global debate on essential functions of a public health system and the workforce capacities required to provide them. We studied the structure and strength of Human Resources for Health (HRH) in the study states/UTs and reviewed their health expenditures and health indicators. We examined their previous experiences with the establishment of new HRH cadres and delved into their perspectives on the prospect of instituting a PHC. We present the work in two parts. The first examines the current global debates on the essential public health functions and the core individual HRH competencies that are a must for delivery of these functions. The second part examines the structure and availability of HRH in the public health systems in the states and Union Territories of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, and their previous experiences and current perspectives on a specialised PHC.

Assessing the need and considerations for operationalising a specialised public health and management cadre in three states of central India
Sulakshana Nandi

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the significance of public health functions of the health system. There is a renewed interest nationally for states to form a Public Health Management Cadre (PHMC). An assessment on the need and considerations for operationalising a specialised Public Health and Management Cadre (PHMC) was undertaken in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. The research was qualitative in nature and data was collected through in-depth interviews, group discussions and review of secondary literature. The experience of the three states provide many critical insights on planning for and implementing public health and management cadre. While the COVID-19 pandemic has helped develop an interest in and need for public health, there are fault-lines in the discourse that need to be navigated and which are very similar for all states. The study also reveals that while the emphasis on a public health cadre is important, it is also critical for the public health roles and understanding to be integrated within the health system at all levels, for more responsive and comprehensive healthcare.

Professionalising Public Health: employment opportunities for MPH graduates Gayathri Raghuraman and Neha Ghatak

The field of Public Health Education (PHE) in India is mired with many unanswered questions, foremost of which is whether the current curricular framework, either prescribed by the government or as being currently practiced by the institutions, is satisfactory and works towards people-centred health care. The COVID-19 pandemic has further established the need for a responsive Master of Public Health (MPH) curriculum and its delivery leading to a well-trained work force in this area. The study maps the entire spectrum of the MPH programmes in India as well as the existing job opportunities for MPH graduates. However, the lack of an independent accrediting body for PHE in the country has resulted in the development of MPH programmes with limited thought towards pedagogy or employment opportunities for students. The current MPH curriculum needs to be expanded based on stakeholder dialogue, keeping in mind the needs of students and public health needs of the country.

Parallel Session 1: Session 3

Session Title: Environmental Governance & Sustainable Marketing

Date & Time: 22/08/22, 4 PM -5.15 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Prateek Raj, IIM Bangalore

**Session Speakers: Ganesh Kumar, Jogendra Kumar Nayak, Vandita Dar,
Anwesh Nanda, Likith Chandra & Swarnalakshmi, Priyanka Aggarwal**

What influences consumers' green energy buying behaviour and intention? A literature review

Ganesh Kumar & Jogendra Kumar

This review paper discusses the literature of 71 peer-reviewed articles from 2011 to 2020 to gain a broader understanding of multifaceted factors influencing consumers' acceptance of various Green Energy Technologies (GETs). This study categorises the factors affecting green energy buying behaviour into two parts: individual motivational factors and contextual factors. Based on the relative importance of reviewed factors, marketers and policymakers can execute appropriate promotional practices to enhance consumers' green energy consumption behavior. The review identifies some research gaps in the green energy literature.

Climate change themes in Hindi news media: A longitudinal study Vandita Dar, Anwesh Nanda, Likith Chandra & Swarnalakshmi

Climate change has emerged as a burning issue of this millennium. As the third-largest emitter with high climate vulnerability (Eckstein et al. 2019), and a serious stakeholder in the global debate on climate action, India is yet to achieve the level of climate action required to meet the Paris agreement's long-term target of limiting temperature increase to 1.5 degrees by the end of this century (Climate Action Tracker 2019). To be able to build traction in terms of its climate policy, especially in the face of multiple developmental priorities,

India needs robust citizen engagement and public support. Higher public engagement influences climate action by motivating voluntary reduction in footprints. Additionally, an engaged public may pressure political action towards climate issues through voting behaviours. Finally, a higher willingness to accept pro-climate policies - whose benefits may be intangible in the short run - eases the path for effective action. The importance of public engagement is further reinforced by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-13, which calls for improving the general understanding and awareness of climate change issues to promote collective climate action. In this context, the role of media, especially news media, as an influencer of public perception and the discourse on climate action becomes pertinent.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) relationship: A bibliometric and thematic discussion
Priyanka Aggarwal

Despite the growing literature in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) area, the results are still inconclusive about the relationship between them. This paper is an attempt to address this gap through a systematic review of 146 articles (2014-2021) that will assist future researchers in identifying the emerging trends and themes in the ESG-CFP research stream.

The bibliometric analysis revealed that the number of published research articles on “ESG and Corporate Financial Performance” has seen an exponential growth. The United States is the most significant contributor with the maximum number of publications. Furthermore, “Direction of Environmental, Social, Governmental and Financial Performance”, “Corporate Governance Theories”, “Sustainability/ Sustainable Development”, “Integrated Reporting/ Sustainability Disclosures” and “Cost-Benefits Analysis” are the five largest clusters formed.

The results of the study provide interesting implications to academicians, scholars and managers in discovering the linkages between a firm’s ESG practices and financial performance.

Parallel Session 2: Session 3

Session Title: Fiscal and Monetary Policy

Date & Time: 22/08/22, 4 PM -5.15 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Arpita Chatterjee, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Atrayee Choudhury, Sohini Sahu, Anil Kumar Pandey, Disha Joshi, Murali Jagannathan, Venkata Santosh Kumar

Re-addressing the association between fiscal decentralization and government size: Accounting for heterogeneity and transmission channels
Atrayee Choudhury & Sohini Sahu

There have been competing views on the relationship between fiscal decentralisation

and government size in existing literature. The ambiguity persists irrespective of the use of different operating techniques, alternative indicators of key variables and varying study samples. We aim at a novel contribution to explain the mixed effects in literature by hypothesising that the impact of fiscal decentralisation is conditional across a heterogeneous distribution of government size. By using Powell's (2016) quantile regression for panel data with and without the use of external instruments, we find robust evidence to our hypothesis for a panel of 65 developed and developing countries across four decades. The heterogeneous relationship between fiscal decentralisation and government size and its socio-political as well as macroeconomic implications are further consolidated by the use of mediating channels such as ethnic fragmentation, democracy and trade openness. The heterogeneity in results is also persistent across alternative indicators of decentralisation, although with somewhat varying patterns. The study thus suggests the significance of methodological refinement as well as the importance of cultural, political, and macroeconomic transmission factors in explaining the inconclusive association between fiscal decentralisation and government size.

Words speak louder than deeds: A big data/artificial intelligence/machine learning analysis of the pronouncements of the monetary policy committee
Anil Kumar Pandey, Disha Joshi

The Government of India (GOI) has appointed three external members on the six-member Monetary Policy Committee, and the statements of all MPC members are released after every committee meeting. Based on the data from 32 MPC meetings conducted between October 2016 and March 2022, this research article mainly highlights that the monetary policy statement tone and tenor and also the other communication characteristics have undergone a sea change between the external and the internal members of the monetary policy committee. With a change of guard in the RBI (Reserve Bank of India), the governor seemingly has a greater influence on the pro-announcements of the external members in the RBI MPC.

Mitigating litigious behaviour in construction dispute resolution: Identifying policymaking gaps
Murali Jagannathan, Venkata Santosh Kumar

Worldwide construction projects are increasing in size and becoming more complex in technological advancements and commercial agreements. These conditions are increasingly leading to claims and associated disputes between parties. Such disputes are resolved through non-adjudicatory amicable resolution methods (such as negotiation, mediation, dispute boards, and conciliation), binding methods like arbitration and litigation, or multi-tiered procedures that combine these two methods in a sequence. Irrespective of the method chosen, quick and cost-effective dispute resolution is inevitable to sustain and support the growth of construction sector investment. Researchers have repeatedly emphasised the need to expedite the dispute resolution process, and some of them have highlighted focus areas to prevent disputes from escalating to protracted legal battles. Over the last few years, India has witnessed

several measures implemented by the government, judiciary, and project implementing agencies to make the dispute resolution process time-bound and reorient the dispute resolution machinery towards amicable and alternate dispute resolution (ADR). However, a rising litigation trend highlights possible gaps in the measures adopted and their implementation, and this study intends to highlight such focus areas.

Parallel Session 1: Session 1

Session Title: Communities at the Margins

Date & Time: 23/08/22, 9 AM -10.45 AM

Session Chair: Prof. Hema Swaminathan, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Nikhil Kumar Gupta, Manasa K, Abhinandan N, Sutirtha Bandyopadhyay, Bipasha Maity

Connecting the dots: An evaluation of the social activism of the transgender groups in the light of Transgender Persons Act, 2019

Nikhil Kumar Gupta

The transgender groups have a vivid history in India which could be found through various historical artefacts and records. However, the transgender groups have remained a subject of ridicule and suppression by the society which has resulted in their ghettoization and general backwardness on parameters of education, employment and socio-political inclusion. Nevertheless, the democratic unfolding of the Indian state and a persistent demand for justice from various transgender groups has ensured a separate identity and recognition to the transgender groups. A major achievement in this regard has been the enactment of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 which lays down provisions for the protection and promotion of the interest of the transgender groups.

This paper attempts to evaluate the social activism of the transgender groups on two plains - One, in terms of the uniqueness of the social movement and the areas which distinguish it from the other social movements. The second plain attempts to evaluate the achievements and advances made by the movement at the social and political fronts. This evaluation is necessary in order to appraise the trajectory of the movement which would foretell the direction of the movement and help in understanding its future scope and direction.

An empirical study on transgender entrepreneurship towards the betterment of their demographic profile in society

Manasa K, Abhinandan N

Entrepreneurship seemed to be a male dominant phenomenon worldwide. With the passage of time, due to continuous development in societal factors and mindset of the people, women too started entrepreneurial activities. But in the modern era, we are witnessing gender equity in all spheres of life. As transgenders also form a part of the society, equal opportunities for the transgenders must also be made available, a step which is gaining in importance at a slow pace. Due to improved educational

and training facilities, these unrecognised and socially excluded people have started coming into the limelight by pursuing various activities that lead to their socio-economic development. The present study aims to identify the opportunities for a transgender as an entrepreneur and their scope for their future development and the influence of demographic profile variables. The study has used both primary as well as secondary data, with data being analysed using statistical tools.

Widowhood and consumption of private assignable goods: The role of socio-economic status, rainfall shocks and historical institutions
Sutirtha Bandyopadhyay, Bipasha Maity

We study how weather shocks interact with cultural norms biased against women to affect female poverty within the household. We use expenditure on female assignable clothing per adult woman as a measure of women's access to consumption within the household. We document that spending on female assignable clothing is lower in households with at least one widowed woman relative to households with no widows in India. However, currently widowed and married women appear to be largely similar in terms of human capital endowments determined prior to marriage, indicating that selection into widowhood is plausibly random. Further, the gap in spending on female assignable goods between households with and without widows is the highest among households that are socio-economically more advantaged in Indian society, and spending on male assignable goods is also higher in households with a widow.

Therefore, economic hardship on account of the death of a male member is unlikely to explain why households with a widow have lower spending on female assignable goods. Our results are robust to alternative measures of rainfall shocks and the inclusion of a rich set of controls and fixed effects. We find that regions where widow persecution was widespread historically are associated with poorer outcomes for widowed women at present. Our analysis shows that persistence in historical norms can potentially prevent women from realising gains in access to consumption resources within the household even in the event of beneficial environmental shocks.

Parallel Session 2: Session 1

Session Title: Communities at the Margins

Date & Time: 23/08/22, 9 AM -10.45 AM

Session Chair: Prof. Ashok Thampy, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Shreya Lahiri, Shreya Biswas, Padmavathi Koride, Ganesh L. Christ University, Paromita Sanyal, Priyanka Runach, Karan Pal Narwal

Home, unsweet home: Effect of housing on financial investments of Indian households

Shreya Lahiri & Shreya Biswas

Housing constitutes one of the most significant assets owned by households over their lifetime. A house is an illiquid asset, indivisible with high transaction costs, and

it becomes difficult to readjust the weight of housing in the portfolio in the wake of changing economic conditions. On the other hand, non-participation in financial markets and holding less diversified portfolios are two important investment mistakes that households commit. In India, a large fraction of the population across all wealth categories are homeowners (over 60% in lowest wealth quintile to over 90% in highest wealth quintile) but a very low fraction of Indian households invests in financial assets. Finally, urban India is characterised by severe housing poverty.

This study finds the effect of housing on financial investments in urban India using the All- India Debt and Investment Survey, 2019. Employing an instrumental variable approach, we show that housing is negatively related to share of financial assets supporting the crowding-out effect in urban India context. We find that the committed expenditure risk related to homeownership mostly drives the crowding-out effects. Our results are robust to alternate estimation methods including plausibly exogenous method, propensity score matching method and inclusion of additional control variables. We observe that the crowding-out effect is more striking for younger households and poorer households with low and uncertain labour income. Further, housing is also negatively correlated with investment in risky assets.

Formal banks, semi-formal SHGs or informal moneylenders, who is better? A study in India

Padmavathi Koride, Ganesh L., Paromita Sanyal

Rural credit markets in developing countries today have a variety of financial institutions offering household credit. Some institutions, such as banks, may offer subsidised rural credit but practice systematic exclusion by race, gender, wealth, ethnicity, and education. Age-old institutions, such as informal moneylending, may be less exclusionary and more socially proximate but are more likely to be predatory. Newer institutions, such as the semi-formal women's Self-help Groups (SHGs), offer microcredit on farmer-friendly terms. Against this backdrop of diverse institutions from which to borrow, we explore what factors drive borrowers to prefer formal banks, semi-formal (Self-help Group) SHGs, and informal moneylenders. We ask which source of credit borrowers like less than other sources, and which borrower characteristics are associated with borrowers' credit preference pattern. We address these questions through a systematic survey of 839 rural borrowers sampled from four districts with varied levels of credit access (credit surplus, credit constrained, and moderate credit) from a state in southern India. We analyse the data using multinomial logistic regression. Our results show that banks and moneylenders both exclude borrowers on grounds of relative wealth and gender. SHGs, built with the mission of financial inclusion, service women borrowers, but are preferred more by wealthier borrowers, highlighting intragroup inequalities. Yet, the three lenders service a variety of purposes, justifying their demand in the market, despite offering nearly identical credit terms. Conducted in the aftermath of AP-MFI act 2011, which spelt a blow to the Grameen-replicator Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs), our study observes how the credit vacuum created by the meltdown of MFIs is filled up by the moneylenders and SHGs.

Evidence from India on the financing decision dilemma of start-up firms **Priyanka Runach, Karan Pal Narwal**

Having an optimum capital structure is crucial as it leads a company to a better operating performance. This paper examines the key determinants affecting the financing decision of start-up firms with reference to the Delhi NCR region in India by using panel data regression models. The hypotheses are formed based on theories of capital structure and existing literature. The financial information data of a final sample of 29 manufacturing start-up firms are taken into consideration for empirical analysis. The results of this research revealed that firm size, growth opportunities, profitability and liquidity are key factors significantly affecting the capital structure decision of start-up firms in India. The relationship found for firm size, profitability and liquidity supported the hypothesis of pecking order theory while growth variable results supported the hypothesis of trade-off theory. Therefore, the pecking order theory is found to be more applicable here in start-up firms in India.

Parallel Session 1: Session 2

Session Title: Climate Change & Sustainable Investments

Date & Time: 23/08/22, 11 AM -1 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Gopal Naik, IIM Bangalore

**Session Speakers: Jyoti Sharma, Christopher Lingebach, Mohan Kumar Bera,
Ashish Sharma, Swosti Subhrajyoti Sahoo, Seema Sangita**

Feeling sustainability, touching minds: How citizen perceptions of sustainability can inform water conservation policy using a case study of Delhi **Jyoti Sharma, Christopher Lingebach**

This study examines the seeming lack of community response and voluntary action to expert warnings about water sustainability and proposes the concept of “Felt Sustainability” to explain this disconnect. The growing water crisis in India necessitates rapid action to close the demand-supply gap and is only projected to get worse as the effects of climate change are felt more thoroughly. Voluntary measures to conserve water are recognised by experts as the key to successful water governance, but often fail due to lack of citizen buy-in. Based on a year of empirical research in Delhi and northern India on water supply scenarios and citizen perceptions of the same, we illuminate a key point of failure in encouraging voluntary conservation efforts—a difference in what experts and citizens view as ‘sustainable water’. ‘Felt Sustainability’ is sustainability as the citizen sees it – a lived experience view that is based on an evaluation set vastly different from that of the expert. Water that comes out of a citizen’s tap in a consistent, reliable fashion, cues sustainable water for him, while experts define sustainability in terms of the hydrological source. We examine the constituents of Felt Sustainability and find a tenuous relationship, if any, with environmental sustainability. We submit that public policy design for sustainability in water needs to be built around ‘Felt Sustainability’, if it is to engage citizens’ interest and induce action. Factors like proximity of source, degree of felt sustainability and historical water learnings create

differences in the triggers that help citizens cross the bridge to the experts' definition of sustainable water and thereby prepare to battle the water havoc threatening a climate-change world.

Sustainable management of wetland ecosystems in Jharkhand

Mohan Kumar Bera

This study examines the seeming lack of community response and voluntary action to expert warnings about water sustainability and proposes the concept of "Felt Sustainability" to explain this disconnect. The growing water crisis in India necessitates rapid action to close the demand-supply gap and is only projected to get worse as the effects of climate change are felt more thoroughly. Voluntary measures to conserve water are recognized by experts as the key to successful water governance, but often fail due to lack of citizen buy-in. Based on a year of empirical research in Delhi and northern India on water supply scenarios and citizen perceptions of the same, we illuminate a key point of failure in encouraging voluntary conservation efforts—a difference in what experts and citizens view as 'sustainable water'. 'Felt Sustainability' is sustainability as the citizen sees it – a lived experience view that is based on an evaluation set vastly different from that of the expert. Water that comes out of a citizen's tap in a consistent, reliable fashion, cues sustainable water for him, while experts define sustainability in terms of the hydrological source. We examine the constituents of Felt Sustainability and find a tenuous relationship, if any, with environmental sustainability. We submit that public policy design for sustainability in water, needs to be built around 'Felt Sustainability', if it is engage citizens interest and induce action. Factors like proximity of source, degree of felt sustainability, historical water learnings create differences in the triggers that help citizens cross the bridge to the experts definition of sustainable water and thereby prepare to battle the water havoc threatening in a climate change world.

Climate change, drought and economic growth in the Bundelkhand region of India

Ashish Sharma

The Bundelkhand region in India is rain fed, under-irrigated and highly vulnerable to climate change and droughts. It has 13 socio-economically weak and less developed districts with high dependency on agriculture for employment, livelihoods and economic growth. The agriculture sector contributes significantly to the region's economic growth and droughts have been frequent and intense. Therefore, the study empirically analyses the impact of drought on the agricultural and aggregate economic growth rate of the region employing the panel data analysis for the period 2005-2017. The results show that drought lowers agricultural and aggregate growth rates by -14.51% and -4.33 percent respectively than no drought condition. The study is novel to undertake such analysis at regional level from the disaster management and regional development perspectives. Also, the post-drought financial relief shows a negative impact on the agricultural growth of six districts in the region. The funds were spent

towards relief-oriented works rather than long-term mitigation measures, causing such negative implications. The study also shows lacunae in drought governance such as non-coordination, misplaced priorities, changing cropping patterns, corruption and administrative negligence. These findings are important for governments and policymakers to design appropriate drought management strategies, and to rationally allocate the financial resources to the agriculture sector.

Static resilience of households to cyclone: A case study in Puri
Swosti Subhrajyoti Sahoo, Seema Sangita

Natural disasters disrupt the life of households in the affected regions. Different households suffer different levels of damages. The effect of natural disasters and the variation of the effect of natural disasters on different households is dependent on how vulnerable households are in suffering damage due to cyclone. This research on resilience takes a step ahead from vulnerability research by answering what factors help households reduce damages suffered due to the cyclone. This also comes under the purview of SDG 13, where the goal is to reduce the vulnerability of households and strengthen resilience to natural disasters. Households which have the ability to withstand damage are said to be resilient. Resilience can be divided into two categories – static resilience and dynamic resilience (Das and DSouza 2020). Static resilience refers to the level of damage suffered by the households whereas dynamic resilience is the process by which the households recover after facing the damage (Das and DSouza 2020). In this study, we measure the static resilience of the households by three indicators – number of days spent in cyclone shelter, number of days without work after the cyclone and type of house damage suffered. We use the DFID resilience framework to find social, economic and institutional factors which significantly affect the resilience of households. DFID framework has four components – context (resilience of household), disturbance (cyclone Fani), dealing with disturbance (how the households dealt with the disturbance) and reaction of the households to the disturbance. Predicting the reaction of households to the disturbance is beyond the scope of this paper.

Parallel Session 2: Session 2

Session Title: IT Infrastructure, Economic Development & Public Policy

Date & Time: 23/08/22, 11 AM -1 PM

Session Chair: Prof. G. Raghuram, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Chitresh Shrivastva, Nibedita Sahu, Aparajita Gupta, Anil Kumar Sharma, Ramakrishna Nallathiga

Opportunities and challenges of high-speed rail development: Case study of India
Chitresh Shrivastva

High-Speed Rail has a 58-year-old history with the first global evidence of high-speed rail traced to the Shinkansen in Japan in 1964. India followed suit in 1969 with the launch of the first Rajdhani between Howrah and New Delhi with a maximum operating

speed of 115 kilometres per hour. The speed was later raised to 130 kilometres per hour in 1971. The proposal for high-speed rail in India was made in the year 2000 by then railway minister Mamata Banerjee. The proposal could only materialise post-2017 with the joint laying of the foundation stone for the high-speed rail corridor between Mumbai and Ahmedabad by Prime Ministers Narendra Modi of India and Shinzo Abe of Japan. The government further plans to upgrade the existing golden quadrilateral to a diamond quadrilateral with a total length of 10,000 kilometres connecting Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata by high-speed railway. The following paper aims to examine the socio-economic challenges to the development of high-speed rail using primary and secondary sources of data. The primary sources of data will include interviews with experts in the field of high-speed railways. The secondary sources of data will include working papers, books, and reports from the ministry.

A case study of cloud-based ERP ‘Rail Cloud’: The strategic IT initiative of Indian Railways.
Nibedita Sahu

Indian Railways have had pioneering platforms for different real-time train movement functions long before the IT revolution that inundated the whole world, including India, in the early 1990s. However, they were stand-alone IT systems by individual Repair Workshops, Locomotive sheds, Coaching and freight car depots and the Production units and department centered systems like MMIS, PMIS, FMIS etc. However, they mimicked the departmental silo structure of Indian Railways, though they served niche requirements of each department. So the very purpose of achieving efficiency of processes and systems over the entire network of Indian Railways uniformly with effectiveness was defeated owing to multiplicity of resources, manpower, and infrastructure, IT backend and frontend platforms and so on.

Communication has been a crucial aspect of Indian Railways’ operations. Railways initiated computerised material management in Railway workshops through MRP in 2012 with the help of CRIS, the IT wing of Railways which was inceptioned in 1986. CRIS has been the nodal unit to carry out all IT-related projects of Railways since then. In the words of M R Ramakrishnan, the then Managing Director of CRIS, “The Centre was started mainly because certain issues needed to be tackled separately, maybe with the use of information technology, but the major concern was to avoid duplication of effort by individual railway zones, and to ensure standardisation of IT hardware and software on the Railways.”

CRIS has been looking after Passenger Reservation System (PRS), National Train Enquiry System (NTES), Internet Enquires, Booking of Tickets on Internet, Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS), Freight Operations Information System (FOIS), Next Generation e-ticketing (NGeT), Web-enabled claims, I-Pas, Workshop Information System (WISE), Crew Management System (CMS), Control Office Application (COA) and so on.

**Macro-economic drivers of private investments in PPP infrastructure projects
in emerging economies: A select sectoral analysis
Aparajita Gupta & Anil Kumar Sharma**

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements have gained momentum in various sectors like Energy, Transportation, Water and sewage, and Telecommunications in the last two decades. The current study seeks to explore the reasons behind the growing popularity of PPPs. Undertaking a cross-sector study, the paper aims to empirically analyse the macroeconomic factors that determine the number of infrastructure Public-private partnerships (PPP) in emerging economies' energy, transportation, water and sewage sectors. The study utilises the data on Public-Private partnerships in infrastructure for 20 years, i.e., 2001-2020. The focus of the study is on emerging economies, as the need for PPP projects is higher in these countries. The current study uses a range of count data panel approaches to estimate the results. The findings of the study will be useful for policymakers and other stakeholders to frame policies that would encourage private investments in various sectors of these economies.

**Urban civic infrastructure service delivery, norms and citizen satisfaction:
Citizen survey in select large Indian cities
Ramakrishna Nallathiga**

India is undergoing rapid urbanisation and the delivery of civic infrastructure services is an important requisite for sustaining it. Urban civic infrastructure service delivery status can be captured through either public agency (secondary data) or citizen surveys (primary data); it can be assessed by comparing with concerning civic service norms/standards. Citizen satisfaction with civic services further gives rise to their assessment of civic service delivery, which is based on their reporting of status with reference to civic service components/ parameters. This paper undertakes an assessment of civic infrastructure service delivery through the questionnaire survey of citizen households in two large Indian cities – Hyderabad and Pune. The results/ findings from the citizen survey are presented first in the form of mean statistics of civic infrastructure service parameters that are compared between the two cities as well as with reference to civic service norms. Subsequently, the citizen assessment of civic service delivery in terms of citizen satisfaction and expressed status of civic service parameters has been laid down for each civic infrastructure service in both cities through regression analysis. The implications of study findings in terms of key areas for urban service delivery improvement and reforms are laid down towards the end.

Parallel Session 1: Session 3**Session Title: Role of Ed-Tech in the Post-Pandemic Era****Date & Time: 23/08/22, 2 PM -3.30 PM****Session Chair: Prof. Soham Sahoo, IIM Bangalore****Session Speakers: Ritika Chopra, Gagan Deep Sharma, Gaurav Deep Rai, Saurabh Verma, Ajit Phadnis, Surbhi Dayal, Himanshu Rai, Soumya Mathew, Pooja Pandey, Nisha Vernekar, Aditya Narayan Rai, Avinash Reddy, Karan Singhal****From public policy to work from home perspective, pre- and post Covid-19 pandemic: An integrative review****Ritika Chopra & Gagan Deep Sharma**

The coronavirus pandemic, which necessitated social isolation, mandatory self-isolation, quarantines, and administrative regulatory lockdowns, has heralded a dramatic movement away from the physical, material world and into an all-consuming digital universe. With growing interest in work-from-home opportunities, this article provides an integrative review of 107 papers (WFH). Our Integrative review comprises the bibliometric analysis and manual analysis of the sample studies, on the basis of which we present an elaborative discussion and agenda for future research. According to the analysis, WFH looks a tad of a double-edged sword in that it may have major but unintended repercussions for institutions, and organizations as well as hidden, positive as well as negative consequences for individuals/employees. Notable was the absence of visibility into the HR function's strategic or operational input or oversight. Institutions, organisations, and employees will be impacted by WFH. We suggest several theoretical frameworks for further developing, theorising, and empirically testing the WFH field. Second, we recognise that WFH is becoming increasingly visible as a result of the pandemic scenario and significant technical advancements, which must be reflected in the research. Finally, because WFH represents a significant disruption in how organisations produce work and manage it, we propose employee and managerial consequences as a third and fourth study path.

Teacher well-being and quality of work life in adopting Ed-Tech: A Covid-19 perspective**Gaurav Deep Rai, Saurabh Verma**

This study endeavours to investigate the mediating spillover of job satisfaction in the predictive relationship of quality of work life (QWL) and well-being (quality of life) of Indian university teachers amidst the COVID-19 outbreak. The study also sheds light on the moderation of technostress in the mediation effect with spillover theory and conservation of resources theory (COR) as theoretical underpinning. A cross-sectional survey design is incorporated on 388 top Indian university teachers, ranked by the National Institutional Ranking Framework, Government of India. Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) was incorporated to test the moderated mediation framework. The PLS-SEM results indicated that job satisfaction completely

mediated the spillover of QWL on QoL. Technostress negatively moderated the mediation effect, and a high degree of technostress completely negated and overturned the positive influence of QWL on the QoL of the academicians during the pandemic. The research provides a novel perspective to theory and managerial implications for Asian countries and abroad with limited infrastructure in transitioning to an educational technology (EdTech) environment with the COVID-19 pandemic looming large. The moderated mediation model is validated and recommended for other avenues of work in the virtual format.

Education during adversity: How teachers in India continued school education during the pandemic and explaining the use of technology
Ajit Phadnis, Surbhi Dayal, Himanshu Rai, Soumya Mathew

The COVID 19 pandemic caused long-duration disruption in the delivery of school education, as governments were forced to shut schools for an extended period of time. Amidst the adversity, school teachers in India made wide-ranging efforts to reach out to students, such as by conducting community classes with small groups of students, sharing reading material via home visits or through online modes, and delivering lectures online or through television. However, systematic information on the extent to which teachers were able to contact students and the modes by which they were contacted is lacking. In the study, we analysed the efforts made by school teachers in the state of Madhya Pradesh by collating data through phone interviews with 1,968 public school teachers and 211 education officials. We report the aggregate statistics on the proportion of teachers that employed different modes of intervention, both technology-mediated interventions and offline modes. Following this, we examined the variation in teacher intervention by accounting for explanations ranging from teachers' professional and demographic attributes, teacher access and proficiency with technology, school size and infrastructure, student access to technology, and facilitative policy interventions. We find that teacher technology proficiency, student access to technology, and policy initiatives such as teacher training and the government APP are positively correlated with teachers' use of technology. Further, we find that teacher ownership of technology devices, teacher technology proficiency, and the school level has an indirect effect on technology use. Finally, we investigated whether teachers' use of technology has a favourable effect on preference for online teaching and found no significant relationship. These insights bring light to the direct and indirect factors that promote technology-mediated modes of teaching and highlight that teachers' preference for online teaching is not related to the use of technology during the pandemic period. The policy implications emerging from the findings are discussed in the paper.

**Parental engagement in Early Childhood Education (ECE) during Covid-19:
Learning from structured tech and teacher support programs in urban
Maharashtra
Pooja Pandey, Nisha Vernekar, Aditya Narayan Rai, Avinash Reddy, Karan
Singhal**

Early Childhood Education (ECE) is one of the most important stages of schooling, recognised for its benefits to children across their lifetimes. Despite continued discussion on the importance of ECE, there have been limited efforts globally, and specifically in low-income countries like India, to revive ECE delivery since the start of COVID-19 induced school closures.

The shift to remote-learning methods has required parents to become the primary educators of their children almost overnight. In this context, we studied the delivery of ECE in two types of schools in Mumbai and Pune, both serving disadvantaged households. In response to the pandemic, both types of schools initiated a structured “low-tech” programme for parents called ‘E-paathshala’ that provides structured and age-appropriate content for 3-8-year-olds in the form of bite-sized videos.

We believe that the findings of the study can guide interventions in ECE delivery during school closures and beyond it, by pointing to the various innovations of the studied programmes that might have alleviated barriers otherwise preventing parental engagement in ECE in low-income and under-resourced contexts.

Parallel Session 2: Session 3

Session Title: Reshaping Solidarities – Caste & Public Policy

Date & Time: 23/08/22, 2 PM -3.30 PM

Session Chair: Prof. Deepak Malghan, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Chandni Ganesh, Pratibha Kandra, Saheli Bose, Thomas Stratmann, Dhananjay Wanjari, Sandeep Badole

**The export of caste: How members of oppressor castes from India replicate
caste oppression in the Middle East’s Gulf Cooperation Council
Chandni Ganesh**

As Indians from oppressor castes migrate to member states in the Gulf Cooperation Council, they take with them caste-based cultural practices that replicate the caste system. This paper interrogates the formation of caste identities in the GCC through hour-long interviews with members of oppressor castes. Identifying key factors contributing to the export of caste abroad, this preliminary qualitative study aims to build the foundation for ensuring that caste is a protected class within institutions in the GCC. It also develops a case for the Government of India to conduct a caste census at the earliest, inclusive of Indians residing overseas, in order to close existing knowledge gaps.

Policies and their management in the context of rehabilitation of the scavenger community

Pratibha Kandra

Manual scavenging is a major concern in the current scenario. Many studies are attempting to understand this practice and its future. A small attempt has also been made in this study that will talk about the policies related to the scavenger community and its implementation and management. As manual scavenging is banned in India, according to governmental documents, many policies have been introduced till today to eradicate this inhuman practice from the society, but only a few policies at a few places are working properly. Otherwise, they are just on paper and are not present on the field. This study will focus on the government initiatives for the development and rehabilitation of the community. Are these policies executed properly or lacking in some ways, and what is status of their implementation on ground level? From 1949 till date, many polices and committees have come into existence to eradicate this practice. These include “Scavenging Living Condition Enquiry Committee” in 1949, National commission on Labour in 1969 (Working and service conditions of sweepers and scavengers), Eradication of Manual Scavenging 1993, Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation” (NSFDC) 1997, Manual Scavenger and Rehabilitation 2013, Garima Abhiyan” for the implementation of new law for the manual scavenger 2013, among others. Policies that have direct provision for manual scavenging will be discussed and along with the policies, a small review of the implementation and management will also be highlighted. There is a huge gap between government policies and the community.

Culture, caste and drinking water

Saheli Bose, Thomas Stratmann

I study the causal impact of untouchability on households’ adoption of safe drinking water sources in rural India. Instrumenting village neighbourhood untouchability on exposure to lower caste and anti-Brahmin movements in the district in colonial period, I find that greater neighbourhood untouchability leads to lesser adoption of safe drinking water sources. Segregation of different castes into separate hamlets, which itself is a fallout of untouchability, plays an important role. It leads to an exclusion of lower-caste households. Segregation also adds to inefficiency in the use of public goods provided by the government as public taps and tube wells in segregated villages are located farther away from the hamlets. This not only disincentivises rural households from switching to safer sources but is also likely to reinforce the existing norms of ritual purity.

Kanshiram’s movement for OBC reservation: Exploring the less heard saga of the Mandal agitation (1970-1990)

Dhananjay Wanjari, Sandeep Badole

The movement for reservation for the OBCs has been a game-changing aspect of

the social movements in India, though it has not brought effective changes in the political representation of the OBCs in political organisations and the state institutions against the backdrop expanding populist rhetoric of the Hindutva bandwagon. It has, nevertheless, effected reasonable progress insofar as the entry of the OBCs into the government employment and educational institutions are concerned. More importantly, it has brought a change in the mindset of the social groups belonging to the OBCs, that they need effective participation in the institutions of the state for their welfare and their mere socio-religious and cultural affiliation with the traditional governing classes will not help in mitigating their economic woes and enhancing their welfare conditions.

This change in the mindset of some social groupings belonging to the OBCs has been a sudden phenomenon and has resulted from consistent efforts of social reformers. Though the hereditary governing classes belonging to the so-called upper castes in Indian society extended schemes and concessions to accommodate the social groupings under the OBCs, they have always been subtle enough to obstruct all those efforts that would make the OBCs an autonomous political entity. One of the prominent leaders in contemporary times who inculcated this spirit of political consciousness among the OBCs is Manyawar Kanshiram, the founder of the BAMCEF³ and the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)⁴. Not only has he been able to create a social milieu that would lend support to the demands of the OBCs for implementation of reservation – the recommendations of the Mandal Commission- he also instilled significant confidence among the OBCs that they could strive on their own to enhance their socio-economic conditions and create their own autonomous political space beyond the pale of the traditional umbrella of the hierarchical social order controlled by the hereditary elites belonging to the upper castes.

Parallel Session 1: Session 1

Session Title: Communities at the Margins

Date & Time: 24/08/22, 9 AM -10.45 AM

Session Chair: Prof. Rajalaxmi Kamath, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Pranati Das, Tanu Gupta, Swarna Parameshwaran, Hari K. Nagarajan, Abhiman Das, Vivek Pandey

Measuring the unpaid work of women in shaping public policy

Pranati Das

Unpaid domestic works are common in every household in any society. These works are generally carried out by women. Though it nourishes and replenishes human life, its contributions to the economy are either unaccounted for or underestimated. If household chores are recognised and their valuations are made, then the contribution of a homemaker would gain importance. As a result, society at large would start treating women as equal partners to men in all aspects of life. This would enable women to be empowered in society. An attempt has been made in this present paper to make a valuation of the unpaid domestic works of women using micro-level data from the state of Assam in the first part of the paper. The replacement cost method has been

used and with the help of minimum wage, the estimation of unpaid domestic work has been done. It was found that there are variations in estimating valuation under different categories. In the second part of the paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the need to include unpaid work in macroeconomic policies. Lastly, the paper suggests a few policies for the development of women who bear the burden of unpaid work in the economy.

Women's inheritance rights and time use in India **Tanu Gupta**

This paper examines the impact of the Hindu Succession Act on married women's time use in India. The Hindu Succession Act was amended between 1976 and 2005 by giving equal inheritance rights to women for inheriting property. To estimate the effect of equal inheritance reform, I devise a difference-in-difference strategy by exploiting the features of the reform. Using the nationally representative Time Use Survey 2019, I find that women exposed to the reform are investing 46 minutes per day more in employment. Moreover, women exposed to the reform are spending 44 minutes per day less on home production, with no change in their leisure time. By looking at the individual components of home production, I find that the reduction in home production is driven on account of a decline in time spent on domestic chores, with no change in child care work. In addition, I find that women exposed to reform devote slightly more time to learning. This implies that the reform has led women to substitute their time from home production to market work. These findings are consistent with an increase in women's autonomy effect. I also find evidence of intra-household substitution of home production work for exposed women through sharing the burden of home production by other household members, especially the male members. This suggests that inheritance reform could be a form of reversal of the devaluing of women's domestic and reproductive labour.

Does workfare reduce rural household vulnerability? Evidence from MGNREGS **Swarna Parameshwaran, Hari K. Nagarajan, Abhiman Das, Vivek Pandey**

Assessments of household well-being often focus on current poverty levels and ignore the adverse impacts of risk and uncertainty on future income streams and consumption. This study emphasises the importance of a dynamic measure of poverty, namely vulnerability as expected poverty in determining household welfare. Contrary to poverty, vulnerability to poverty recognises that non-poor households can be vulnerable when exposed to negative shocks. Thus, policy interventions that aim to address vulnerability to future poverty are essential to ensure that households are not pushed into perpetual poverty by relying on risky coping mechanisms. Using panel data on 17 Indian states from the unique REDS and SEPRI surveys, we examine the role played by the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in reducing household vulnerability by providing social security. Our results indicate that household decisions to enroll in the program by owning a job card and holding the card for a longer duration are important factors that reduce vulnerability by enabling households to apply for work

during uncertain times. The programme provides additional gains in vulnerability reduction for households with more females than males, landless households, and households with less-educated members. Therefore, our study makes a significant contribution by identifying the link between public works programmes, household decision-making, and vulnerability to expected poverty. The paper also emphasises the importance of these programmes in functioning as a safety net by providing employment and wages to beneficiary households, especially those who are relatively more vulnerable to future poverty.

Parallel Session 2: Session 1

Session Title: Inclusive sustainable growth: Gaps & possibilities

Date & Time: 24/08/22, 9 AM -10.45 AM

Session Chair: Prof. Gopal Naik, IIM Bangalore

Session Speakers: Anita Walia, Worku Sendek, Arnab Chakraborty, C. Shambu Prasad, Deborah Dutta

Capacity building program in Ethiopia: Practice & challenges

Anita Walia, Worku Sendek

Marginalisation refers to a certain section of people in a nation being pushed to the periphery or the edge of society. These sections or groups of underprivileged people lack facilities, resources and opportunities enjoyed by the non-marginalised sections of society, although the Indian constitution assures its citizens equality in all perspectives. Each Indian must be treated similarly within the eyes of the law and in society. Be that as it may, the reality is somewhat diverse than what is reflected in our constitution. Amidst the coronavirus outbreak across India, the measures taken by the Indian central and state governments to flatten the curve have been either about the state enforcing lockdowns or inspiring social distancing, self-quarantine, hand sanitation and cough etiquette. Driven by the need to adopt global lessons, public perception and political pressure, these measures are important but coloured with class bias. There is no other option than to adopt global lessons but they should be drawn around local context and should address their own questions.

This research paper is an effort by the author to study the effectiveness of India's strategy of epidemic management on these marginalised groups. The paper also tries to focus on the issue of socio-economic fallout of the informal sector workforce in India. The main objective of this paper is to understand whether India's coronavirus response needs to address the question of social inequity. This paper is based on secondary sources such as reports, journals, census, books, articles and online sources.

Natural farming as social movement? Challenges in sustainable transition in Gujarat

Arnab Chakraborty, C. Shambu Prasad, Deborah Dutta

The government of India has been actively promoting natural farming in recent years.

This paper explores the public policy initiative towards sustainable transition in the state of Gujarat, where natural farming is being promoted as a social movement, albeit led by the state. We map the landscape of natural and organic farming in the state by tracing trajectories of various actors in a context, where civil society organisations and networks have been active and yet collaboration with the state agencies has been historically low. Using a collaborative research method, the study builds on the insights from civil society networks and tries to fill knowledge gaps through empirical evidences. In this paper, we present insights from a survey showing sources of information and knowledge networks of farmers in Gujarat along with qualitative evidences on agroecological practices. We highlight the important role of Civil Society Organizations and peer networks of the farmers that can enable the social movement to become more inclusive and indicate challenges in promoting natural farming as a predominantly state-led initiative in the absence of suitable community institutions and collaboration with the civil society.

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

Name	Affiliation	Paper
Nikhil Kumar Gupta	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Connecting the dots: An evaluation of the social activism of the transgender groups in the light of Transgender Persons Act 2019
Priyabrata Sahoo	BHU	Investigating Inclusive Growth: A Comparative Analysis of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat
Mohan Kumar Bera	BITS Pilani, Goa	Sustainable management of wetland ecosystems in Jharkhand
Nibedita Sahu	XIM University	A case study of cloud based ERP "Rail Cloud" - The strategic IT initiative of Indian Railways.
Ashish Sharma	Symbiosis Centre for Management Studies, Nagpur	Climate Change, Drought and Economic Growth in the Bundelkhand Region of India
Sutirtha Bandyopadhyay	IIM Indore	Widowhood and Consumption of Private Assignable Goods: The Role of Socio-Economic Status, Rainfall Shocks and Historical Institutions
Manasa K Abhinandan N	PES University	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON TRANSGENDER ENTREPRENEURSHIP TOWARDS THE BETTERMENT OF THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE IN SOCIETY
Ritika Chopra Gagan Deep Sharma Anirudh Agarwal	GGSIPIU	From public policy to work from home perspective, pre and post Covid-19 pandemic: An Integrative review
Saheli Bose	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta	Culture, Caste & Drinking Water
Gaurav Deep Rai Saurabh Verma	NIT Silchar	Teacher well-being and quality of work life in adopting EdTech: A Covid-19 Perspective
Pratibha Kandra	Delhi University	Policies and their Management in the Context of Rehabilitation of Scavengers Community
Vanita Singh	MDI Gurgaon	Effect of Publicly Funded Health Insurance Schemes (PFHIs) on the Probability of Undergoing Surgery: Treatment Effect Analysis Using Machine Method in Indian Context
Ajit Phadnis	Institute of Management Indore	Education during Adversity: How teachers in India continued school education during the pandemic and explaining the use of technology
Soumya Mathew	Duke University, North Carolina, United States of America	
Surbhi Dayal	IIM Indore	
Himanshu Rai	Indian Institute of Management Indore	
Shreya Lahiri	BITS Pilani	Home, unsweet home- Effect of housing on financial investments on Indian households
Shreya Mishra Somdeep Chatterjee	IIM Lucknow	Contraceptive Usage and Fertility: What Happens When Doorstep Access Comes At A Price?
Prashant Poddar	IIM Amritsar	

Name	Affiliation	Paper
Sawan Rathi Anindya Chakrabarti	IIMA	Technology Adoption in Healthcare: Evidence from India
Chirantan Chatterjee	Reader at Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex Business School, UK	
Anthony Vipin Das	eyeSmart	
Raja Narayanan	The Retina Institute & Suven Clinical Research Centre	
Padmavathi Koride	Christ University	Formal Banks, Semi-formal SHGs or informal moneylenders, who is better? A study in India
Paromita Sanyal	Florida State University	
Ganesh L	Christ University	
Chitresh Shrivastva	Jain University	Opportunities & Challenges of High-Speed Rail Development: Case Study of India
Amrita Ghatak	GIDR	Status of Gig Workers in India: A Case of Ahmedabad City during COVID-19 Pandemic
Priyanka Runach Karam Pal Narwa	Haryana School of Business, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology	Evidence from India on the Financing Decision Dilemma of Start-up Firms
Dhananjay Wanjari	Indian Revenue Service	Kanshiram's Movement for OBC Reservation: Exploring the Less Heard Saga of Mandal Agitation (1970-1990)
Sandeep Badole	King's College London	
Atrayee Choudhury Sohini Sahu	IIT Kanpur	Re-addressing the association between fiscal decentralization and government size: accounting for heterogeneity and transmission channels
Ramakrishna Nallathiga	Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore	Urban Civic Infrastructure Service Delivery, Norms and Citizen Satisfaction: Citizen Survey in Select Large Indian Cities
Pooja Pandey Nisha Vernekar	Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy	Parental Engagement in Early Childhood Education(ECE) during COVID-19: Learning from Structured Tech and Teacher Support Programs in Urban Maharashtra
Karan Singhal	IIM Ahmedabad	
Aditya Narayan Rai	Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy	
Avinash Reddy		
Ganesh Kumar Jogendra Kumar Nayak	Roorkee	What Influence Consumers' Green Energy Buying Behavior and Intention? A Literature Review
Pranati Das	North-Eastern Hill University	Measuring the Unpaid Work of Women in Shaping the Public Policy
Murali Jagannathan Venkata Santosh Kumar	IIT Bombay	Mitigating Litigious Behaviour in Construction Dispute Resolution: Identifying Policymaking Gaps
Jiji KP Rajesh Kenoth	Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies	Business, Employment and Welfare of Online Workers: An Analysis of Gig Economy in Kerala
Nirved Kumar Vinay Jha	IIMA	Struggle for Rights: Discourses on Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 in India

Name	Affiliation	Paper
Priyanka Aggarwal	Delhi Technological University	Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) Relationship: A Bibliometric and Thematic Discussion
Anita Walia Worku Sendek	JAIN University	Capacity building program in Ethiopia: practice & challenges
MV Rajeev Gowda	Former MP	Does India's regulation of electronic nicotine delivery system reduce harm?
Shonali Thangiah	Office of MV Rajeev Gowda	
Aparajita Gupta Anil Kumar Sharma	IIT Roorkee	Macro-economic drivers of private investments in PP infrastructure projects in emerging economies: a select sectoral analysis
Mohammad Sajjad Hussain	Delhi School of Economics	Currently Unserviceable: Mobilization Efforts by Platform Based Food Delivery Workers
Swarna Parameshwaran Hari K. Nagarajan Abhiman Das	IIM Ahmedabad	Does workfare reduce rural household vulnerability? Evidence from MGNREGS
Vivek Pandey	Vergheese Kurian Policy Lab, Institute of Rural Management Anand	
Tanu Gupta	ISI, Delhi	Women's Inheritance Rights and Time Use
Anil Kumar Pandey Samridhi Kapoor	NITIE Mumbai Central University of Karnataka Gulbarga	Words speak louder than deeds: A big data/artificial intelligence/machine learning analysis of the pronouncements of the monetary policy committee
Swosti Subhrajyoti Sahoo Seema Sangita	TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi	
Vandita Dar Anwesh Nanda Likith Chandra Swarnalakshmi Umamaheswaran	Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Symbiosis International (Deemed University) Bengaluru	Climate Change Themes in Hindi News Media: A Longitudinal Study
Chandni Ganesh	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	The Export of Caste: How Members of Oppressor Castes from India Replicate Caste Oppression in the Middle East's Gulf Cooperation Council
Jyoti Sharma Christopher Lingelbach	FORCE Non-profits Brown University USA	Feeling Sustainability, Touching Minds: How Citizen Perceptions of Sustainability – Felt Sustainability – Can Inform Water Conservation Policy Using a Case Study of Delhi
Arnab Chakraborty C. Shambu Prasad Deborah Dutta	IRMA	

Appendix 2: Name & Affiliation of Authors (Special Track Sessions)

Special Track	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
The micro-politics of public policy: What can we learn from land governance in India?	Safeguards implementation in involuntary land acquisition: Case study of a road project in the Yamuna Floodplains, Delhi	Asmita Kabra	Ambedkar University Delhi
		Budhaditya Das	
		Chhavi Bathla	
	Indigeneity and Protective Land Tenure Regimes: A case study of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in Urban Ranchi	Nidhi Kumari	Independent Researcher
		Budhaditya Das	Ambedkar University Delhi
	Conservation-induced displacement, pastoral communities and land governance: implementation of the Voluntary Relocation Scheme in Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand	Suraj Sethi	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
		Asmita Kabra	Ambedkar University Delhi
Micro-politics of land policy and commercial crops in uplands: a study of the Arunachal Pradesh Land Settlements and Records Act	Techi Khamyeer	Independent Researcher	
	Asmita Kabra	Ambedkar University Delhi	
Forests and Community Based Conservation: Case Study of a Van panchayat in Ranikhet, Uttarakhand.	Urvashi Mahotlia	Samrakshan Charitable Trust and Land Conflict Watch	
Public health Governance in India	The need for a Public Health Cadre: With focus on the Northeast Region	Sridhar Prasad	CBPS
		Gayathri Raghuraman,	
	Desirability, Challenges and Pathways to a Public Health Cadre in India: a regional study of north-western states and union territories	Anjali Chikersal	Independent Researcher
	Assessing the need and considerations for operationalising a specialised public health and management cadre in three states of central India	Sulakshana Nandi	Public Health Resource Network
	Professionalising Public Health: employment opportunities for MPH graduates	Gayathri Raghuraman Neha Ghatak	CBPS

Organising Committee

Prof. MS Sriram

Prof. Hema Swaminathan

Prof. Arpit Shah

Indian farmers are going hi-tech[📶]



Digital Money



Modern Farming



Digital Marketing





Centre
for Public
Policy

www.iimb.ac.in

Email: cpp@iimb.ac.in | Tel: +91 80 2699 3323



<https://on.fb.me/1zWioPp>



<https://bit.ly/1zWi8Qk>



<https://bit.ly/2LuODNn>



<https://linkd.in/1G31q38>



<https://bit.ly/2koNKK3>



<https://blog.iimb.ac.in/>