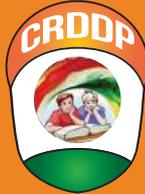




US-INDIA POLICY INSTITUTE

DEVELOPMENT • DEMOCRACY • DIVERSITY



Centre for Research and Debates
in Development Policy (CRDDP)

USIPI Policy Paper No: • May 5, 2019

ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION QUOTA IN INDIA: REALISTIC TARGET GROUP AND OBJECTIVE CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY



Abusaleh Shariff

*US-India Policy Institute, Washington DC
ashariff@usindiapolicy.org*

&

M. Mohsin Alam Bhat

May 5, 2019

Mr. Abusaleh Shariff

Abusaleh Shariff is Executive Director and Chief Scholar at the US-India Policy Institute, Washington DC (since 2012) and President, Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy, New Delhi. He Was a Chief Economist at the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (1994- 2012). He also worked as Senior Research Fellow at the. Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D C 2008 -10. He was advisor (under a committee setting) to the Indian Prime Minister during 2004-6 and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India during 2010-11 in the areas of inter-state relations and inclusive development policy reforms. He was also nominated to the 13th (Indian) Finance Commission by the Finance Ministry, Government of India.



Shariff has served as advisor to the Indian Prime Minister and is the main author of the now well-known Sachar Committee Report, the Home Minister of India, the Planning Commission and similar high-level policy institutions. His research focus includes poverty and inequality, human development, gender, labor markets and demographic dividends, social sector budgetary analysis, micro-impact of economic reforms and review of safety net public programs. Shariff is a trained demographer and econometrician. He has extensive exposure through conducting large scale sample surveys and semi-structured semi-anthropological qualitative studies. He is a development economist with specialization in human development, poverty analysis and social protection. He has worked mostly in India, but also in Africa South of the Sahara, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, South Asia and Central Asia.

Shariff was selected as one of the India Today Magazine ‘faces of millennium (Economist)’ in January 2000 issue; and one of the 25 identified in the Outlook Magazine’s Alternative Power List (23rd April 2007 issue) as a recognition of my ability to influence public policy in India. He has published 8 books and over 50 research articles in refereed journals and seminar proceedings. He is a panellist on various Indian TV channels and has been interviewed and quoted in magazines of high repute such as the Times of India, Hindustan Times, New York Times, The Economist, Financial Times of London, La Monde, Paris, Washington Post, India Today and Outlook.

Shariff has an M. A degree in Economics (1993) from Bangalore University and a Ph. D in Demography and Development from the Australian National University, Canberra (1986). He undertook post-doctoral research in areas of econometrics, household economics, labor markets and demographic dividends at Yale Economic Growth Center, New Haven, USA (1991-92). Shariff’s recent book, published by the Oxford University Press is titled ‘Institutionalizing Constitutional Rights in India: Post-Sachar Committee Scenario’.

Dr. M. Mohsin Alam Bhat

Dr. M. Mohsin Alam Bhat is an Assistant Professor and Executive-Director of the Center for Public Interest Law at the Jindal Global Law School. He read law at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, before completing his LL.M. and J.S.D. from Yale Law School. Before going to Yale, he clerked with Chief Justice P. Sathasivam, Supreme Court of India.

His areas of research include constitutional law and theory, equality and discrimination law, law and religion, and law and social movements. He is interested in combining multiple methodologies, particularly ethnographic methods, in the study of law. In 2016, he was awarded the Gruber Fellowship in Global Justice and Women’s Rights (Yale) and started an ongoing empirical research on urban rental housing discrimination in India.

He has worked on the affirmative action in India, and the role of rights and constitutional discourse in minority political mobilization in India. He continues to work on hate crimes and mob violence in India, discrimination in the urban space, and minority rights.

Edition USIPI Occasional Paper # 2019-1

Copyright © All rights reserved with USIPI.

USIPI welcomes your comments, you can send your comments to USIPI by emailing us at info@usindiapolicy.org or write to the following address:

1155 F St NW, Suite 1050, Washington, DC 20004

Published by Dr. Hyder Khan, President, US-India Policy Institute

Website: www.usipi.org • Email: info@usindiapolicy.org

US-India Policy Institute (USIPI) is a Washington, DC based non-profit organization undertaking policy research on diversity and inclusive development in India and the US. USIPI celebrates the special relationship that India and the US share as the World's largest and oldest democracies and the common commitment to equality, freedom, rights and equal access to resources and developmental opportunities. USIPI envisions that citizens of India and the United States and the world at large are economically, educationally, politically and culturally engaged and have equal access to freedom, justice and opportunity without any prejudice.

USIPI is committed to materializing this vision by generating facts for effective public policy, articulating policy vision for economic development, diversity, equal opportunity and inclusiveness, provide forum for debate and discourse on strengthening democracy, secular institutions and minority rights in India and the US and strive to stimulate a deep US and India relationship committed to sustainable development.



**ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION
QUOTA IN INDIA:
REALISTIC TARGET GROUP AND
OBJECTIVE CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY**

Abusaleh Shariff
ashariff@usindiapolicy.org

&

M. Mohsin Alam Bhat
mohsin.bhat@yale.edu

May 5, 2019

Economically Weaker Section Quota in India: Realistic Target Group and Objective Criteria for Eligibility

Abusaleh Shariff¹ and M. Mohsin Alam Bhat

May 5th 2019

Abstract

The Indian parliament introduced a policy of providing quotas or reservations to 'economically weaker sections' (or EWS) through the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2019. The government also announced that the category will be determined on income criteria. This paper critiques the manner of conceptualizing the EWS category. The authors argue that in order to meet the constitutional standards of equality and social justice, the EWS category should be defined so that the "weakness" it seeks to address is of a compelling and trans-generational character. Purely income-based criteria fail to do this because they are neither practicable nor do they accurately reflect the entrenched economic disadvantage. The authors propose an alternative model that can work as an EWS index and recommend the creation of a professional commission to further develop the criteria.

Economically Weaker Section Quota in India: Realistic Target Group and Objective Criteria for Eligibility

Abusaleh Shariff¹ and M. Mohsin Alam Bhat

May 5th 2019

Introduction

The passing of the 124th constitutional amendment that permits the state to provide a quota for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) category has reignited the debate on the desirability and legality of reservations in India. While EWS reservation appears to be driven by political calculations as much as any previous reservation policy has, it has drawn a fierce critique owing to it being ambiguous and difficult to implement.

It may be sometimes forgotten, but the OBC category or more precisely the “other socially and educationally backward classes” category appeared to suffer from similar ambiguity, in so far as it took four decades for the debate to be settled. In fact, during the early decades of independent India, the central government was inclined to define OBCs in terms of economic backwardness without reference to caste or community.

The Mandal Commission was the most forceful rejection of the purely economic criteria for defining OBCs. The Commission adopted a selection of indicators, with the greatest emphasis on “social backwardness” predominantly signified by caste status, followed by educational and economic backwardness, in that order. The Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case endorsed this methodology and in doing so laid down the constitutional standards that all future reservations policies must follow.

Constitutional Standard

The Supreme Court interpreted reservations as an expression of equality within the constitutional mandate of social justice. Reservations were not meant as ordinary welfare measures but for promoting substantive equality of opportunity and providing a share in power to the classes that had been excluded for generations. In the view of the court, caste-based reservations were particularly acceptable because caste reflected a deeply entrenched form of marginalisation and exclusion. It also held that the identification of beneficiaries must be based on “objective criteria” that are based on rigorous empirical inquiry.

If the EWS reservation is to meet the constitutional test, its

Critique of purely income standards

Data on direct income is rare and not public information across India. Using direct income measure is impractical in any public policy because only a fraction of the labour force file income tax (positive) returns with the government. For example, only 27 million from out of 327 million labour force paid a certain amount of income tax in India during

implementation must also be in line with these requirements. The government cannot surpass the selection of empirically well-founded criteria for “economic weakness.” This has to be done by setting up a professional commission on the lines of what has been done consistently with the backward classes.

The economic weakness cannot be merely relative weakness to the other sections, but should be of a compelling character. Reservations for the economically weaker sections is justified if the policy aims to dismantle trans-generational and entrenched forms of economic disadvantage that cannot be adequately addressed by ordinary welfare measures.

2018. This is just 8.3 per cent of the total labour force and most likely belongs to the organized sector employment including government jobs and services.

The rupees 8 lakhs income cut-off announced in the 124th amendment bill appears to be too high. It is not clear whether this amount is meant to be a post or pre-taxed amount. If it is post tax, then individuals earning up to 12

annum, that is rupees one lakh per month, will also be within the qualification. This will enable practically all individuals and households to be included in the category. This income prescription standard practically includes the whole country, and hence cannot be a standard to identify “weakness” of a compelling character.

Further, income standard is an inefficient way to identify

The Way Forward and Alternatives:

There are two essential issues that deserve utmost urgent attention:

- (a) One needs to identify the group of people who will be covered under this quota. Who are they? What caste/class/ religious identities?
- (b) What criteria or economic indicators should be

The WHO of the 10 per cent Economically Weaker Section Quota:

To understand the identities of groups of people in terms of caste / class / religion, one needs to look at all types of quotas that have had legal backing so far. The table below brings together data from various sources to comprehensively look at the quota-reservations (QRs) in India. Note that there is no single source of data that can be used to address the structure of QRs in India.

The Constitution provides quotas to SCs and STs irrespective of economic condition, assuming their extreme social backwardness. More recently, this was continued through the 77th and 85th amendments to the Indian constitution, where SCs and STs were granted quotas in promotions. In two cases of *Nagaraj v. Union of India* and *Jarnail Singh v. Lachhmi Gupta*, the Supreme Court of India extended the ‘creamy layer’ doctrine to these categories also, bringing about a change in the regime.

The second level of quota was accorded to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) where the size of quota was decided to be one-half of their share in population. The Mandal commission identified communities or classes which are about 54 per cent of all population of the country. The OBCs were accorded 27 per cent of the quota.

The 124th constitutional amendment has reserved a quota of 10 per cent for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs); and those eligible are the residual population excluding the SCs, STs and the OBCs. Thus, all the high caste Hindus and Sikhs, all Muslims and Christians who are not listed as the STs and the OBCs, non-SC Buddhists and all Zoroastrians and Jains will be eligible under this

trans-generational and entrenched disadvantage that households or individuals face. Purely income standards may indicate income poverty, but do not necessarily indicate factors that maintain low standards of life, barriers in participation or a whole range of other crucial standards that reflect compelling economic weakness.

chosen that can reflect compelling marginalization. That ordinary welfare measures cannot address and that comes in the way of equal participation and opportunity?

quota provided they meet a certain ‘economic criteria’.

Let us review the rare data on the distribution of ‘state government’ jobs according to the caste / class and religious identities. These data are hard to come by on a regular basis but the Prime Minister’s High-Level Committee-2006 did collect such data in 2005-6, which are presented in the last two columns in the Statement I.

The state government jobs are in two categories – higher and lower levels. The state governments’ group A and B jobs are considered higher levels, since these are gazette posts involved in decision making, and groups C and D jobs are considered lower level. Employment data with social identities were available from the 63,402 recruitments made during five years previous to the date of data collection.

The total share of SCs/STs in the populations was 25.2 percent, while their total share in the quota is 22.5. Their actual employment in the higher-level jobs was 20.9 and the lower-level jobs were 35.2 per cent.

The share for the OBCs (only Hindu) for groups A, B, C and D was 42.8, 27.0, 22.7 and 29.0 percent respectively. Note that a certain share of Muslims is included in the OBC category, but no separate data about their employment are available.

The residual Hindu category that can be classified as ‘general’, which accounts for all ‘high caste’ Hindus constitutes 12.5 per cent of the Indian population. Their shares in employment are 45.3 per cent in the higher level

and 33.9 per cent in the lower level jobs.

If Muslims (irrespective of their OBC status) together are considered, their share in population is 14.2 per cent, but only 3.2 per cent in the higher-level jobs and 1.6 per cent

in lower-level jobs. However, the other minorities (Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains), which cumulatively have a population of about 5.4 per cent, have good representation in the higher-level jobs at 8 per cent.

Given the above type of distribution of the employment shares it appears that most of the 10 per cent of EWS quota should be assigned to Muslims so that they catch up with their participation in the governance and in higher level education

Statement I: National Scenario: Central Government / University Level Quota-Reservations (QRs) (quotas differ amongst states based on state level population)

Caste / Religion & Social Identity	Share in Total All India Population*	Share in Quota Reservation	Legal Status of QRs	**Shares of Employment in State Govts.	
				Higher Level (Group A & B)	Lower Level (Group C & D)
SCs (Hindus)	16.6	15.0	77th and 85th Amendment / all SC community socially deprived and eligible irrespective of economic status	20.9	35.2
STs (Mostly Hindus)	8.6	7.5	77th and 85th Amendment / all ST community socially deprived and eligible irrespective of economic status		
OBCs (Hindus) (Muslims 5.8)	42.8	27.0	Mandal based / Socially deprived Class and creamy layer applied to OBC quota	22.7	29.0
High Caste (Hindus)	12.5	10.0	Those with household income below Rs.800,000 / land owners excluded are Muslims part of this quota / not clear since this quota is meant to high castes and caste exists (as per the law) only amongst the Hindus	45.3	33.9
Muslims	14.2		Practically all Muslims are excluded from the Quota system in India: ----- A small number of trade-based communities included in the OBCs. A small number of Tribal identities are included in the STs quota, but the actual beneficiaries are miniscule. The Muslims are excluded from the SCs categorization and quota.	3.2	1.6
Christians	2.2		Situation for Christians is similar to Muslims stated above	8.0	0.3
Sikhs	1.6		??		
Buddhist			--		
Jain		--			

* Author's estimation using the Census of India 2011 and Multiple NSSO data.

* Government of India 2006 – Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India; Prime Minister's High-Level Committee, Cabinet Secretariat. Data extracted from Chapter 9 – 'Government Employment and Programs', Page 174.

Qualifying Objective Criteria and Economically Weaker Section Quota-Indicators:

The second issue that confronts the 10 per cent EWS quota is how to identify qualifying individuals/households from the non-SCs/STs and non-OBCs across India. The 124th constitutional amendment prescribes income and asset ownership criteria. However, given the difficulty in assessing personal incomes in India, along with a culture of binami-ownership and of joint ownership of land holding, eligibility based on these criteria will be erroneous in the long term.

In the following, there is a proposition of creating an economic index that can be used as an alternative. Further, other indicators such as social and educational deprivations can also be incorporated into an index of backwardness that

will be akin to Mandal Commission's criteria while incorporating changes in the relative importance of the factors.

In the following statements, two types of indicators / characteristics are listed that can be the objective criteria for assessing the 'EWS' status. All the listed indicators have no relevance to any caste, class or religious identities. The first set of indicators are automatic exclusions which are presented in Statement II. Statement III lists indicators that will help generate a composite index and a ranking will facilitate selection to the EWS quota. This index in conjunction with the rankings of education and skills, and/or a ranking of the written exam will become an unbiased method of selecting candidates for the EWS quota.

Statement II: List of indicators for automatic exclusion from EWS eligibility

Sr. No.	Indicators
1	Households who own 2 or more hectares of unirrigated and 1 or more hectare of irrigated cultivable land
2	Households who own a living quarters of the area above 1000 sq feet in Class I cities and 1500 sq feet in other towns
3	Households who own an Automobile (Car) for self-use
4	Households who own a fire arm.
5	Households who are Income Tax Payers
6	Households which have undertaken a Vacation aboard during last 3 years.
7	Households which have at least one member who has Group A or Group B job with Central, State government or in a PSU

Statement III List of Characteristics / Indicators used for Computing a Composite Index of EWS

Sr. No.	EWS Characteristics that qualify for Indexing	Value
1	Individuals / households located in notified slums in a city / urban outback	1
2	Individuals / households whose primary income source is manual labour and household level artisanship both in rural and urban environment. All those who have signed up NREGA quality for such eligibility	1
3	Belong to female headed households	1
4	Applicants whose both parents have education less than matriculation	1
5	Applicants who belong to rural areas or to class C and D towns	0.5
6	Applicants from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, All North- Eastern State	0.5
7	Applicants belong to migrant households from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, All North- Eastern States.	0.5

Conclusion:

The 124th Amendment Act allocating 10 per EWS quota is now a reality. However, one needs to establish an academically sound and empirically supported methodology to identify those who qualify for this quota. The authors of this article have tried to develop such a

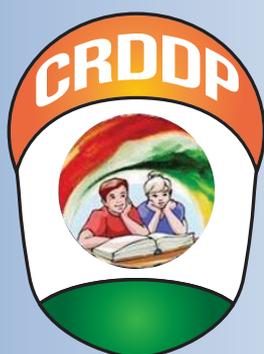
review of data availability as well as easy to generate indicators should that becomes necessary. The authors take this opportunity to make a case that the national government must form a commission/committee of experts to vet such a methodology that can be used by the governments, institutions and legal bodies in a fair implementation of the quota.

* Author's estimation using the Census of India 2011 and Multiple NSSO data.

* Government of India 2006 – Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India; Prime Minister's High-Level Committee, Cabinet Secretariat. Data extracted from Chapter 9 – 'Government Employment and Programs', Page 174.

Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy (CRDDP)

CRDDP is a New Delhi based research organization registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860. The CRDDP Registration Number is: District East/Society/116/2012 of 9th May 2012. Dr. Abusaleh Shariff is its founder President and his brief profile can be found on the back cover.

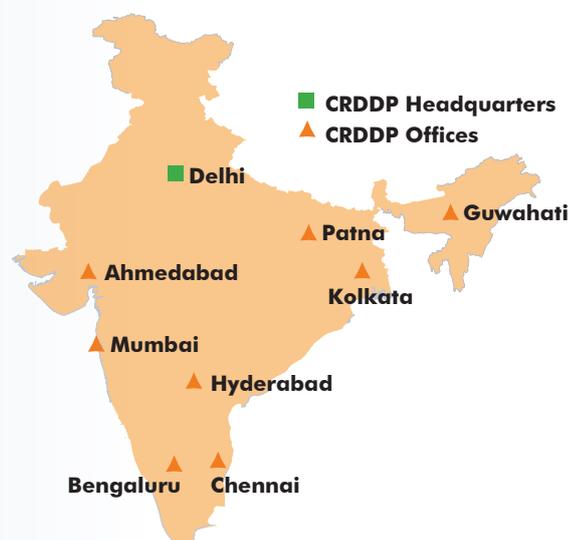


Registered Office:

A-702, Saraswati Gr. Housing Ltd,
Plot 97, I P. Extn, Patparganj,
New Delhi -110092, India
PH: +91 11 2223 2515

Day-Working Office:

AD-38/B, Power Aprt., Pitampura
New Delhi -110034, India
PH: +91 11 27316847
M: +91 9871298761



Objectives of the CRDDP

- Execute Research Projects in the areas of development policy, inclusive social and economic strategy, budgetary analysis, and action research.
- Provide Social Services to clearly identified geographic areas and population groups across India.
- Undertake assessment, evaluation and monitoring surveys and write analytical reports.
- Undertake Survey Sampling and execute large scale Sample Surveys across India.
- Assist policy makers, national and international funding agencies, bilateral and multilateral development institutions in charting out investment and expenditure strategies for alleviating poverty, augmenting human development and promote diversity in public spaces.

CRDDP Research Projects

- Six Years after Sachar: Review of Socially Inclusive Policies in India Since 2006 - (2011-14)
- Need for an Equal Opportunity Commission in India - (2012-14)
- Six Years after Sachar: Review of Socially Inclusive Policies in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and West Bengal Since 2006 - (2012-13)
- Six Years after Sachar: Review of Social Inclusive Policies in Andhra Pradesh Since 2006- (2012-13)
- Six Years after Sachar: Review of Social Inclusive Policies in Maharashtra Since 2006- (2012-13)
- Social-Economic and Educational Profile of Azamgarh District, Uttar Pradesh – (2012-13)
- Regional Dynamics, Economic Growth and Welfare. (Two day conference held on 15th and 16th September 2012 at Mt. Abu, Rajasthan) – (2012-15)
- Report on Public Distribution System in Delhi State: A qualitative assessment. B.L. Joshi and A. Shariff – (2011).

CRDDP Discussion Paper Series Since May 2011:

The list of published series of papers is;

Gender Empowerment in India: Concept, Measurement and Policy;

Author: Abusaleh Shariff | May, 2011

Hunger and Malnutrition in India: Concepts and Indexing;

Author: Abusaleh Shariff | June, 2011

Health Transition at Crossroads: Cultural Concepts and Socio-behavioural Factors Fold

Author: Abusaleh Shariff | July, 2011

Are Girls the Fairer Sex in India? Revisiting Intra-household allocation of Education Expenditure;

Author: Mehtabul Azam and Geeta Gandhi Kingdon | August, 2011

A Gender Perspective on the Challenge of the Informal Economy;

Author: Jeemol Unni | September, 2011

Food Security in the Context of Food Price Rise in India: An Empirical Review;

Author: Abusaleh Shariff and Ganga Shreedhar | January, 2012

Vulnerable Households of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi:

Exclusion and Inclusion Mismatch in Public Distribution System;

Author: Abusaleh Shariff, Devendra Bajpai and B.L. Joshi | February, 2012

Urbanization in Asian Countries: A Perspective on Reshaping Economic Geography;

Author: Amitabh Kundu | March, 2012

Social Discontent and Minorities: A China India Perspective;

Author: Ajit Bhalla, Dan Luo and Shujie Yao

Money Matters:

PAN AABAC3267H ITO WARD 36(3) • TAN DELC12964A

Please send donations in favor of 'Center for Research and Debates in

Development Policy'. A/C No. 0410053000006107 | IFSC/NEFT CODE: SIBL0000410 | Swift Code SOININ55

South India Bank Ltd, Delhi-110092.

Provide the following information along with donations: Name of the account holder, Account Number,

Name of the Bank and complete address.



US-INDIA POLICY INSTITUTE
DEVELOPMENT • DEMOCRACY • DIVERSITY

CRDDP Partnership:

Academic research institutions and think tanks normally collaborate with like-minded similar institutions. The CRDDP works closely with The US-India Policy Institute, Washington D.C. USIPI – is a think tank specializing in the area of 'human development and poverty analysis' with a focus on mainstreaming the minorities in India. This is tax exempt not-for-profit institution functioning in the USA since 2011.



Dr. Abusaleh Shariff

Founder President

Chief Scholar of the US-India Policy Institute, Washington DC. He is the founder president of the CRDDP. He was Senior Fellow/Chief Economist at the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi for over 15 years, demitted office in 2012. Worked as Senior Research Fellow at the Int. Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC 2008-10. He was nominated by the Prime Minister of India as member-secretary of High Level Committee during 2004-6 to review inclusive growth policies favoring the minorities. Was also on the Home Minister's Committee on Andhra Pradesh (Telangana). He completed Ph. D from the Australian National University, Canberra and post-doctoral research at Yale Economic Growth Center, New Haven, USA during 1991-02. His research focus includes poverty and inequality, human development, labor markets and demographic dividends, social sector budgetary analysis, micro-impact of economic reforms and review of safety net public programs. He has authored/edited 11 books mostly published by Oxford University Press and published over 50 articles in refereed books mostly published by Oxford University Press and published over 50 articles in refereed journals of international /national repute. He was one of the India Today Magazine 'faces of millennium (Economist)' in January 2000 issue; and one of the 25 in the Outlook Magazine's Alternative Power List (23rd April, 2007 issue).

Dr. M Mohsin Alam Bhat

Executive-Director, Centre for Public Interest Law

Dr. M. Mohsin Alam Bhat is an Assistant Professor and Executive-Director of the Center for Public Interest Law at the Jindal Global Law School. He read law at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, before completing his LL.M. and J.S.D. from Yale Law School. Before going to Yale, he clerked with Chief Justice P. Sathasivam, Supreme Court of India.

His areas of research include constitutional law and theory, equality and discrimination law, law and religion, and law and social movements. He is interested in combining multiple methodologies, particularly ethnographic methods, in the study of law. In 2016, he was awarded the Gruber Fellowship in Global Justice and Women's Rights (Yale) and started an ongoing empirical research on urban rental housing discrimination in India.

He has worked on the affirmative action in India, and the role of rights and constitutional discourse in minority political mobilization in India. He continues to work on hate crimes and mob violence in India, discrimination in the urban space, and minority rights.

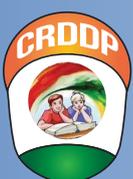


B. L. Joshi

Chief Research Officer

He studied M. Sc (Statistics) Punjabi University, Patiala and currently is the Chief Executive Of ficer of the Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy. Earlier positions held: a) Senior consultant- Committee for the Consultation on the Situation of Andhra Pradesh (CCSAP), Ministry of home Affairs, Government of India (2010), b) Senior Economist- National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Parisila Bhawan, 11, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 (1971- 2005), c) Cconsultant- University of Maryland USA (2006-2008) and d) Chairperson- Knowledge Awareness Research And Management (2005 onwards).

He has over 40 years of experience in planning and executing base line and evaluation studies; uses mixed research methods - qualitative and quantitative approaches to evaluate program impacts. He is an author of 'Human Development in India, Challenges for a Society in Transition-2010', Oxford University Press.



Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy

A702, Plot 97, I. P. Extn., Delhi-110092, India

PH: +91 11 22232515



US-India Policy Institute

1155 F St NW, Suite 1050, Washington, DC 20004
info@usindiapolicy.org • www.usindiapolicy.org



Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy

A702, Plot 97, I.P. Extn, Delhi -110 092. India
PH: +91 11 22232515

USIPI is a not for profit, 501 (c) 3 tax exempt institute.