



DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT



Welcome to the India Human Development Survey Forum

A monthly update of socio-economic developments in India by the
IHDS research community.

INDIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

wishes you a Happy New Year

2023!

January 2023

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IHDS DATA COMMUNITY RESULTS

Conflict Trajectories and Education: Gender-disaggregated Evidence from India

By Vidya Diwakar



This paper investigates the relationship between conflict trajectories and years of schooling in India for girls and boys. It adopts propensity score matching methods on panel data from the India Human Development Survey (2004-05 and 2011-12) merged with conflict data from the South Asia Terrorism Portal (ATT). Conflict is measured according to the trajectory of conflict fatalities at the district level over the survey period, distinguishing areas of chronic conflict from those experiencing dynamism in conflict intensity over time. The ATT estimates

indicate that conflict is associated with a reduction in years of schooling for both genders though relatively high for girls (by a quarter of a year for girls, and by 0.16 of a year for boys), driven by large reductions in school accumulation for girls living in areas of chronic conflict. The results are consistent when different methods and alternative measures of conflict fatalities are adopted, and other conflicts and selective migration are accounted for. The findings in the paper suggest that policy responses should prioritise girls' education in areas of chronic conflict, not only in 'fragile states' but also in countries where conflict remains a sub-national concern.

[Full Article Here](#)

Vidya Diwakar is the Deputy Director of the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network and a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, UK. She is a mixed-methods researcher and policy analyst, focused on investigating gender-disaggregated drivers of poverty escapes, and the role of armed conflict and fragility in creating poverty traps. She has authored and reviewed a range of reports, book chapters, and journal articles, including most recently as Guest Editor for a Special Issue of *World Development*. She has successfully fundraised for and led a range of large multi-partner, multi-year policy-oriented research projects on poverty dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and South East Asia for international organisations and bilateral aid agencies.

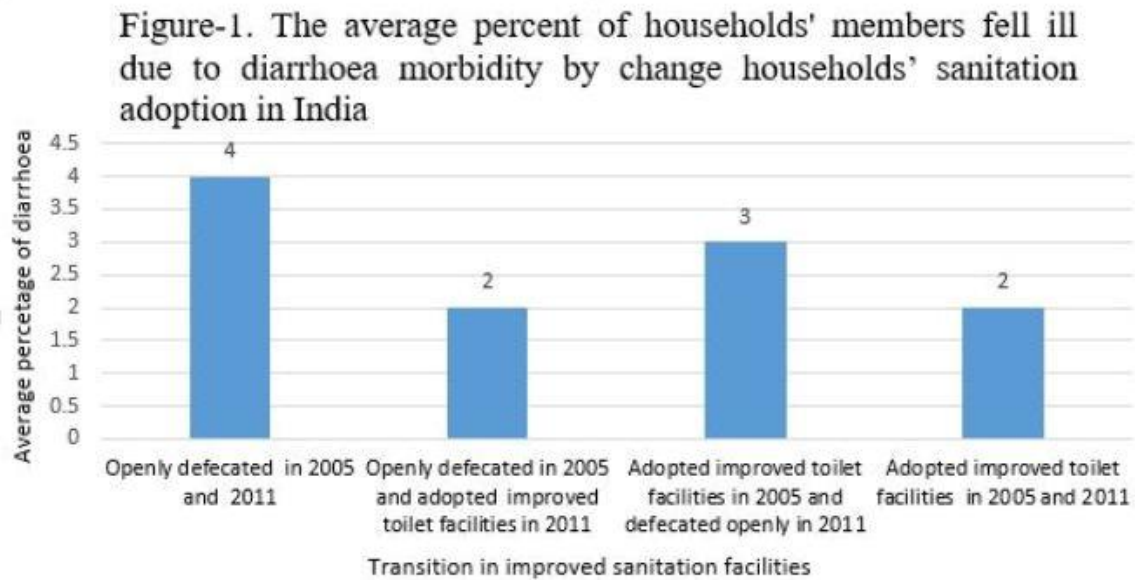
Transition in Availability of Improved Sanitation Facilities and Its Effect on Diarrhoeal Disease in India: Evidence from Longitudinal Data



By N. Brahmanandam and Milind Sadashiv Bharambe

Poor sanitation, such as open defecation, is a major public health concern in India, causing diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. Although studies have evaluated the impact of changes in household sanitation facilities on diarrhoea morbidity, there is limited information available from a longitudinal perspective in India. This study assesses the transition in the availability of household sanitation facilities and its effect on diarrheal morbidity by using two waves of panel data from the India Human Development Survey (2004–05 and 2011–12). The findings from multinomial logistic regression reveal that the practice of open defecation continued to be higher among lower socio-economic households than better-off households during 2004-05 and 2011-12. The

results from multivariate linear regression show that households which switched from open defecation in 2004–05 to improved sanitation facilities in 2011–12 experienced a significant decrease in the proportion of household members who became ill due to diarrhoea morbidity as compared to households which continued to practise open defecation in both time periods.

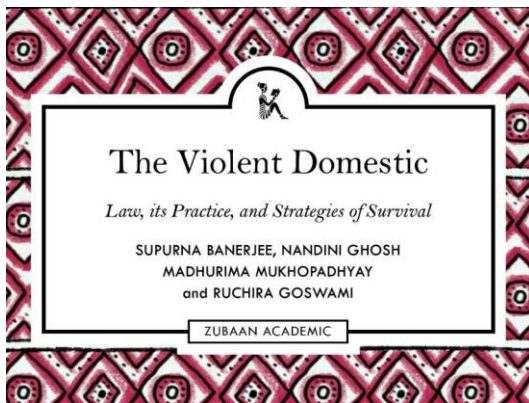


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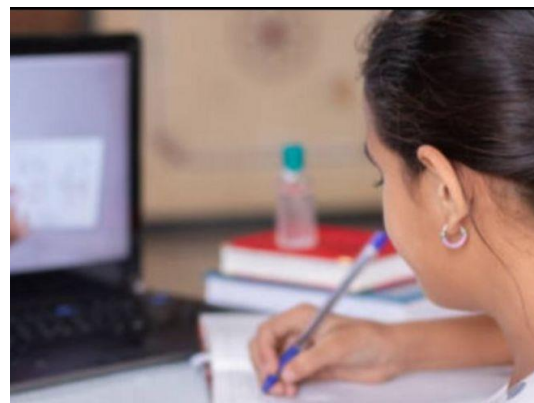
N. Brahmanandam is a PhD scholar in Population Studies at International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India. He has a Masters in Applied Economics from Pondicherry Central University. His research domain includes population and development, human development, and applied health economic issues.

Milind Sadashiv Bharambe is a doctoral student at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. His research interests include child health and nutrition, health and income inequality, gender studies, and women's empowerment. He has an MA in Economics from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, and a Masters in Population Studies (MPS) from International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai.

IHDS DATA IN THE NEWS



OP-ED FROM SUPURNA BANERJEE, NANDINI GHOSH, MADHURIMA MUKHOPADHYAY, AND RUCHIRA GOSWAMI: “A New Book Examines How Successful the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act Has Been”, *Scroll.in*, December 26, 2023. [Link.](#)



OP-ED FROM NIDARSHAN KOUSHIK AND MEGHA CHOUDHURY: “Struggle of Married Women Pursuing Higher Education During COVID-19”, *GPlus*, January 6, 2023. [Link.](#)

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Recent publications from IHDS users:

Kumar, P., D.R. Mawkhlieng, D. Sinha, and M. Alagarajan. 2023. “Back to Basics: The Role of Living Arrangement on Self-Reported Morbidity Among Older Adults in India”, *Ageing International*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12126-023-09517-w>. [Link](#).

Luke, N., K. Munshi, S. Singh, and A.M. Oommen. 2022. “Economic Development, Undernutrition and Diabetes”, *Working Paper*. [Link](#).

Unnikrishnan, V. and S. Dey. 2022. “Political Meddling in Social Assistance Programme: Panel Data Evidence from India”, *Journal of International Development*. [Link](#).

Godbharle, S., A. Jeyakumar, and H. Kesa. 2022. “Socio-demographic and Economic Determinants of Household Expenditure on Eating out in India – Evidence from India Human Development Survey (IHDS) II”, *Nutrition and Health*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/02601060221139571>. [Link](#).

Pinilla-Roncancio, M., J.L. Amaya-Lara, G. Cedeño-Ocampo, P. Rodríguez-Lesmes, and C. Sepúlveda. 2022. “The Links between Catastrophic Health Expenditures and Poverty: An Instrumental Variable Analysis in India”, *Documentos de Trabajo 020597*, Universidad del Rosario. [Link](#).

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ABOUT IHDS

The India Human Development Survey (IHDS) is a nationally representative, multi-topic survey of 41,554 households in 1503 villages and 971 urban neighbourhoods across India. The first round of interviews was completed in 2004-05; data are publicly available through ICPSR. A second round of IHDS re-interviewed most of these households in 2011-12 (N=42,152) and data for the same can be found here. IHDS 3 is in development and expected to be in the field in 2021.

IHDS 3 has been jointly organised by researchers from the University of Maryland, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Indiana University and the University of Michigan. Funding for the second round of this survey is provided by the National Institutes of Health, grants R01HD041455 and R01HD061048. Additional funding is provided by The Ford Foundation, IDRC and DFID.

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