

O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY AND OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLISHES THE INDIA PUBLIC POLICY REPORT-2014

Jindal School of Government and Public Policy (JSGP), O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU), which offers India's first Master's programme in public policy has brought out the India Public Policy Report 2014 (IPPR). It is a first of its kind report that seeks to create an independent platform for bringing together the state-of-the-art policy research and analysis on issues of policy relevance to India. In the process, it seeks to contribute to policy advocacy and improving the effectiveness of policy outcomes and their development impact.

The IPPR has been authored by Rajeev Malhotra, Professor at JSGP. He is a development economist with over two decades of experience of working on development policy issues, at national and international levels. On the occasion of the release of the IPPR, Professor Malhotra has observed that: '...the IPPR is an outcome of my long engagement with the policy making process in India and the desire to contribute in making that more effective in its results and methodology.' The IPPR has been jointly published by the O.P. Jindal Global University, and the Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Professor C. Raj Kumar, Vice Chancellor, JGU sees JSGP becoming a leading institution that contributes to a rigorous understanding of policy making and its implementation in all aspects. He believes that '...the publication of IPPR is a landmark step towards greater understanding of the impact of policy making in India. The IPPR provides a unique framework that will give deep and pervasive insights about the dialectic of policy making in the country.'

The IPPR presents the Policy Effectiveness Index (PEI), which is a multidimensional and a multi-indicator measure and comprises four component indices, namely: (a) Livelihood Opportunity Index; (b) Social Opportunity Index; (c) Rule of Law Index; and (d) Physical Infrastructure Development Index. The component indices reflect human wellbeing from being able to enjoy: livelihood opportunities; a socially meaningful life; security of life and rule of law; and amenities for a sustained improvement in living standards.

The analysis undertaken for the period 1981 to 2011 provides evidence for some commonly made observations on India's development process and some other less recognised outcomes. The IPPR finds that at the all-India level there is a gradual, but only a marginal, improvement in the policy effectiveness index over the three decades. It is being compromised by a near stagnancy in expansion of livelihood opportunities and deterioration in law and order and justice dispensation environment in the country. The state level analysis is instructive for undertaking policy correctives to address the chronic development gaps. The main results are presented in an easy to understand graphics and best practices and policy options are presented in boxes all through the report.

The thematic focus of the IPPR is 'Poverty, Hunger and Malnutrition'. It presents an evidence-based analysis of the issues and points out that poverty in India is getting increasingly concentrated in a few geographical areas, among specific social groups and is increasing in urban areas. Overcoming poverty requires a context specific multi-pronged strategy that includes: a basic needs approach, a human rights entitlement approach, a natural resource management approach and a focus on inclusive economic growth. The report examines in detail how sustainable poverty alleviation can go a long way in ensuring nutritional security at household level.

For more information relating to the India Public Policy Report 2014, please contact Professor Rajeev Malhotra, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy at rmalhotra@jgu.edu.in or + 91 8930110899.



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