



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.

September 2021

[View in your web browser.](#)

(Unsubscribe link at bottom)

IHDS DATA COMMUNITY RESULTS

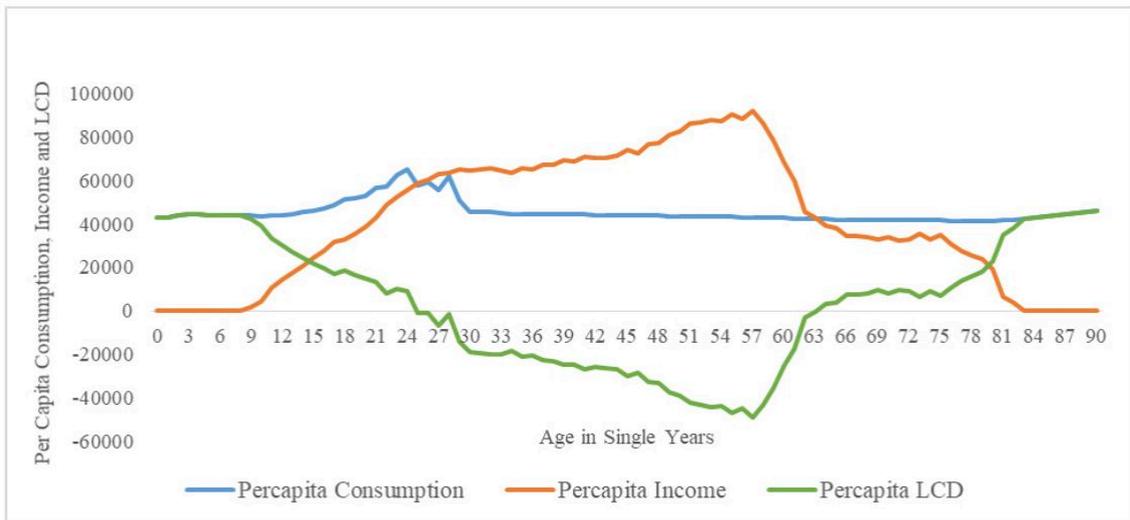
***Consumption over Income of the Elderly in India:
An Analysis Based on National Transfer Accounts
Methodology***



By Debolina Bhaumik and Laishram Ladusingh

The increase in elderly population is a growing concern in India in view of the limited social security, fewer opportunities for work, and disintegration of the joint family system. In this context, this study provides estimates of consumption, labour income, and lifecycle deficit by age. Lifecycle deficit is the excess of consumption over income, over the lifecycle. The authors use the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) framework to capture the profiles of economic dependency at old age in India, and unit level data from the India Human Development Survey, Round two (IHDS-II), to construct the age-specific labour income-expenditure pattern. Additionally, data from the System of National Accounts (SNA) and Census of India have been used to obtain estimates of labour income, consumption, and lifecycle deficit consistent with the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA). The paper finds that the lifecycle deficit of the elderly accounted for 24.7 per cent of the total lifecycle deficit across ages, and constituted 2.8 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12. Therefore, stronger policy intervention is required to improve productivity levels and ensure social security for the elderly in India.

Per capita Labour Income, Consumption and Lifecycle Deficit in India, 2011-12



Note: The above figure depicts the age profile of per capita labour income, per capita public and private consumption for health, education and others, and per capita lifecycle deficit, which is the difference between consumption and labour income. The per capita consumption curve remains higher than the per capita labour income from birth till the age of 27 years, with a lifecycle deficit among the young as they are not earning enough. The same is true for those older than 62 years. The labour income of individuals in the prime working age of 33 to 62 years exceeds consumption, reflecting lifecycle surplus. The per capita consumption curve is elevated at a young age due to the educational expenditure, after which it dips down slightly and remains flat over the lifecycle. This implies that retirement does not push individuals to reduce consumption, due to the continuous demand for food and non-food items along with the add-on expenditure on healthcare.

[Full Article Here](#)

Debolina Bhaumik is a PhD student at the Indian Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, under Professor Ladusingh. The focus areas of her research are National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology and its application, ageing, and mathematical demography. She has presented her research papers at the 12th and 13th Global NTA meetings. She has earlier worked as a Research Officer in the Kala Azar project jointly implemented by IIPS and WHO. She earned her MPhil degree in Economics from Jadavpur University and a Master's degree in Population Sciences from IIPS, Mumbai.

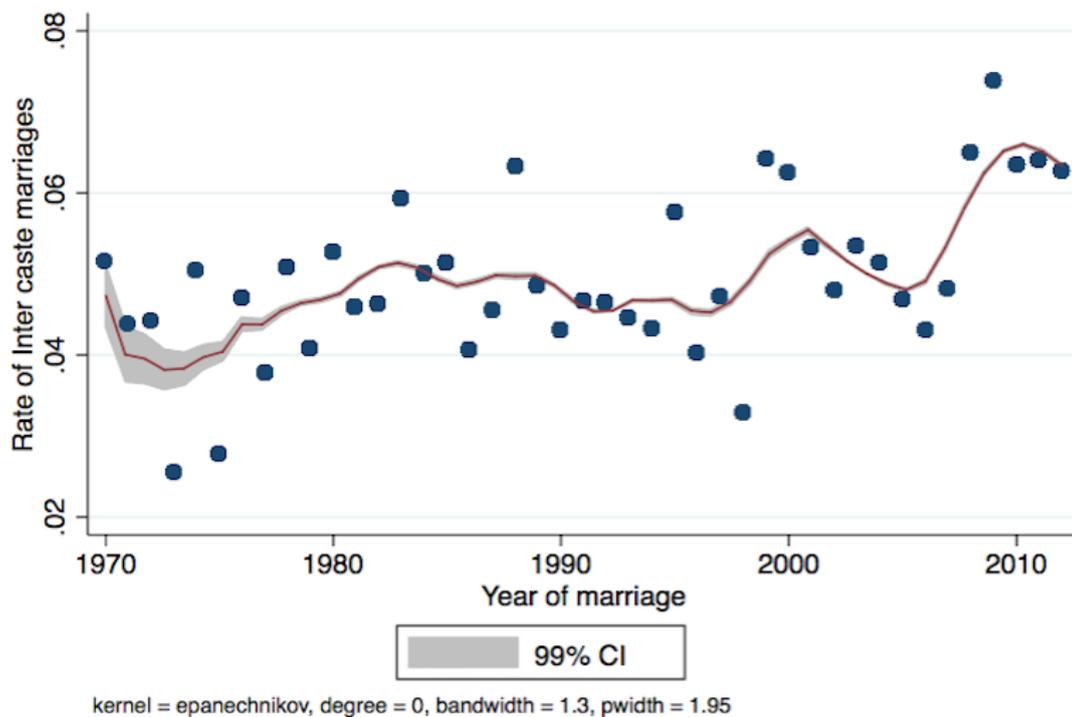
Laishram Ladusingh, PhD, is presently serving as a Vice-Chancellor of Bodoland University, Assam, and was the former Officiating Director and Professor of Statistics and Demography at the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. He has also worked as Associate Professor of Statistics at Manipur University, Imphal. He represents India in the research network of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) and had been the Coordinator of the District Level Household and Facility Survey, Global Adult Tobacco Survey, and National Family Health Survey-4 for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The focus areas of his research publications are economics of population ageing, social security, longevity and work, public health, stochastic modelling, and maternal and child health. He has served as a member of technical advisory committees of various government and academic bodies.

Whose Education Matters? An Analysis of Inter Caste Marriages in India



By Tridip Ray, Arka Roy Chaudhuri, and Komal Sahai

Endogamy or intra-caste marriage is one of the most resilient of all the caste-based practices in India. Even in 2011, the rate of inter-caste marriages in India was as low as 5.82 per cent. In this paper, the authors explore whether education has any relationship with this age-old practice of marrying within one's own caste. Using the nationally representative data set of the Indian Human Development Survey, they find that, in sharp contrast with the findings in the existing literature on out-marriages in the Western countries, in India, education levels of the spouses themselves do not have any association with the likelihood of their own marriage being an inter-caste one. However, there is a significantly higher probability of being in an inter-caste marriage for couples with a more educated mother of the husband. The analysis in the paper highlights the importance of recognising the institution of arranged marriages in any analysis of Indian marriage markets.



[Full Article Here](#)

Tridip Ray is a Professor of Economics at the Economics and Planning Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi. He received his PhD in Economics from Cornell University in 1999 and taught at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology till 2005 before joining ISI Delhi. He works broadly in the fields of economic development and growth, inequality, financial development, economics of education, and applied microeconomics. He has published widely in reputed peer-reviewed journals like the *Journal of Monetary Economics*, *Journal of Public Economics*, *Journal of Development Economics*, *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, and *Canadian Journal of Economics*.

Arka Roy Chaudhuri is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Economics, Shiv Nadar University. He received his PhD from the University of British Columbia. His areas of research are political economy, economics of education and development economics. His present research focuses on political economy issues such as public good provision and education economics topics such as gender differences in STEM take-up and classroom peer effects.

Komal Sahai is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, Jindal Global University, Sonapat. She received her PhD in Economics from the Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, and her Master's degree in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics. The primary areas of her research are development economics, economics of education, and identity economics. She is interested in the interdependence of educational outcomes (performance, subject choices, parental education) and identity-related variables (gender, caste, caste networks, inter caste marriages, untouchability).

IHDS DATA IN THE NEWS



OP-ED FROM VANI KULKARNI AND RAGHAVE GAIHA. 2021.

“Aspiration Gaps Tend to Vary with Trust in Governments”, *Mint*, September 09. [Link](#)



OP-ED FROM VIDYA MAHAMBARE AND SOWMYA DHANARAJ. 2021. “Caste or Income or Mother? As Primary Schools Reopen, We Need to

Decide Who Gets Extra Support”,
The Print, September 10. [Link](#).



OP-ED DITSA BHATTACHARYA. 2021.

“Dalit and Muslim Children More
Vulnerable to Stunting, Shows Study”,
News Click, September 03. [Link](#).

[More Op-Eds Here](#)

Recent publications from IHDS users:

Sahai, Komal. 2021. “Interplay between Education and Identity: Inter Caste Marriages, Gendered Stream Choice and Caste Peer Effects”, PhD Thesis submitted to Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi. [Link](#).

Neto-Bradley, André Paul, Ruchi Choudhary, and Peter Challenor.
Forthcoming. “A Microsimulation of Spatial Inequality in Energy Access: A Bayesian Multi-level Modelling Approach for Urban India”, *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*. [Link](#).

Timilsina, Laxman. 2021. *Essays in Applied Microeconomics*. PhD Dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty in Economics, The City University of New York. [Link](#).

[See full list here](#)

Please visit our updated IHDS website
for all your IHDS related questions:

ihds.umd.edu



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.

IHDS PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

Sonalde Desai
Professor, UMD
Professor, NCAER
Director, NDIC

Fenian Chen
Professor, UMD

Amaresh Dubey
Professor, JNU
Senior Consultant, NCAER

Keera Allendorf
Associate Professor, IU

Santanu Pramanik
Senior Fellow, NCAER
Deputy Director, NDIC

CONTACT US

Website: <http://ihds.umd.edu> Mail: ihdsinfo@gmail.com



Copyright © 2020, India Human Development Survey. All rights reserved.

Our mailing address is:

3104 Parren J. Mitchell Art Sociology Bldg.

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20738

ihdsinfo@gmail.com

Want to change how you receive these emails?
You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).

Thank you for your support.