Contact Information

IFMR GSB,
Krea University
5655, Sri City, Chittoor.
Pincode: 517646

Phone: +91- 750- 682- 4634
E-mail: sumit.mishra (at) krea (dot) edu (dot) in

Webpage: `https://sumitrmishra.github.io/`

Research Interests

Development Economics, Political Economy, Public Economics.

Education

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra

Ph.D., Development Studies, 2018.

- Thesis Topic: "Essays on Regional Divide in Maharashtra"
- Advisor: S.Chandrasekhar

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra

M.Sc., Economics, 2010

University of Allahabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

B.A., Economics, Geography, and English Literature. 2008

Work Experience

IFMR, Sri City.
Assistant Professor — June, 2018 - present

ICAS, New Delhi.
Postdoctoral Fellow — December 2018 - May 2019

IFMR, Sri City.
Senior Faculty Associate — April 2017 - June 2018

Mint, New Delhi.

Consultant September 2015 - March 2018

SHRAMIC, IGIDR, Mumbai.
Research Associate August 2016 - March 2017

SPANDAN, IGIDR, Mumbai.
Research Associate January 2016 - June 2016

TCS e-Serve Ltd., Mumbai.
Assistant Manager June 2010 - November 2011

Teaching Experience

MBA-level Courses (IFMR)

Mathematics for Managers
(Jun, 2017; Jul, 2018; Jun, 2019, July 2020)

Macroeconomics
(Sep - Dec, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

Foundations of Development (Jan - Mar, 2018)

Intermediate Probability Theory (Jan - Mar, 2018)

Mathematics for Data Science (Jan - Mar, 2018)

Impact Evaluation Methods for Business Decisions
(Sep - Dec, 2018; Oct, 2019 - Jan, 2020; Oct,2020 - Dec, 2020)

Introduction to R (Aug - Sep, 2019; July - Sep, 2020)

Data Analytics with R (Oct, 2020 - Jan 2021)

PhD-level Courses (IFMR)

Advanced Econometrics
(Jan - May, 2018; Sep, 2018 - Jan, 2019; Sep, 2019 - Jan, 2020)

Data Science Certificate Program (IFMR)

Mathematics for Data Science (Dec, 2018)

Econometrics for Data Science (Jul, 2018)

Forecasting Analytics (Feb, 2019)

Papers

"Does non-farm income affect food security? Evidence from India" (with Andaleeb Rahman)

[the Journal of Development Studies, 56.6 (2020): 1190-1209.]

"Diversity Deficit and Scale-Flip" (with Naveen Bharathi, Deepak Malghan, and Andaleeb Rahman).

[the Journal of Development Studies, 57.4 (2021): 695-713]

"Fractal Urbanism: City Size and Residential Segregation in India" (with Naveen Bharathi, Deepak Malghan, and Andaleeb Rahman).

[World Development, Volume 141, May 2021, 105397]

"Residential Segregation and Public Services in Urban India" (with Naveen Bharathi, Deepak Malghan, and Andaleeb Rahman).

[revise and resubmit at Urban Studies]

Conference Presentations

2019 Population Association of America, Annual Meeting, Austin, Texas; Development Economics and Policy Conference, DIW Berlin, Germany; Nordic Conference on Development Economics, Copenhagen;
The 1st Conference on Urban Economics and Public Services in Developing Countries, Guangzhou, China; PEGNet Conference, Bonn, Germany; Winter School 2019, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi.

2018 Population Association of America, Annual Meeting, Denver, US; Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development, ISI Delhi.

2017 Global Food Symposium, Göttingen, Germany; PEGNet Conference, Zurich, Switzerland.

2016 ADBI-SU Workshop on Urbanization in Asia, Seoul, South Korea; TIES Conference, Kozhikode

2015 HDCA Conference, Georgetown University, US.

2014 IGIDR-ISI Doctoral Workshop, IGIDR, Mumbai.

Computer Skills

- Statistical Packages: R, Stata, SAS, Python, Julia.
- Operating Systems: Unix/Linux, Windows.

Writings in Popular Press

My writing for the business newspaper Mint can be accessed using the following link:
http://www.livemint.com/Search/Link/Author/Sumit%20Mishra

Personal Information

Languages: Hindi (fluent), English (fluent), Urdu (working)
Citizenship: Indian

References

S.Chandrasekhar
Professor
IGIDR, Mumbai
email: chandra@igidr.ac.in

C. Veeramani
Professor
IGIDR, Mumbai
email: veeramani@igidr.ac.in

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Does Non-farm Income Affect Food Security? Evidence from India

ANDALEEB RAHMAN * & SUMIT MISHRA**
*Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA, **IFMR GSB, Krea University, Sri City, India

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ABSTRACT *Livelihood diversification through greater non-farm activities has been considered as an important mechanism to propel growth, lower rural poverty and augment farm income across developing countries. Little, however, is known about its implications for nutritional outcomes such as dietary diversity. Using a nationally representative panel survey of rural households in India, and night-time light intensity as an instrumental variable (IV) for non-farm income, we show that engaging in non-agricultural livelihood has a positive effect on overall food expenditure, especially on non-cereal items, enabling greater dietary diversity. These findings have crucial policy implications for nutrition transition in India where agricultural incomes have been stagnant during the last decade. Our findings further contribute to the existing knowledge of agriculture-nutrition pathways.*

1. Introduction

Pathways from agriculture to nutrition often tend to overlook the importance of non-farm activities.[1] This leads to an incomplete map of the agriculture-nutrition association given clear implications of non-farm sources for household food security. Extant empirical literature on the welfare effects of income diversification into non-farm activities has also ignored its food security dimension, mainly focusing on the issue of poverty (Barrett, Reardon, & Webb, 2001; Ellis, 2007; Haggblade, Hazell, & Reardon, 2010).

Understanding the association between non-farm income and food security is also useful from the point of structural transformation. Along the process of structural transformation, there is a gradual reduction in the reliance on agriculture as a source of income as well as employment (Timmer, 1988). Movement of capital and labour out of agriculture also facilitate overall economic growth (Christiaensen & Martin, 2018; Haggblade, Hazell, & Dorosh, 2007). At the household level, diversification into non-farm activities reduces income uncertainty which exists because of seasonal variations in crop production and potentially adverse climatic shocks (Ellis, 2007). Non-farm income could also ease liquidity constraints enabling greater farm investments which could smoothen consumption over time (Oseni & Winters, 2009).

Transition out of agriculture is a combination of the 'pull' and 'push' factors. Pull factors operate through growth in agricultural productivity; rise in farm income enables households to gradually diversify into the non-farm sector (Haggblade et al., 2010). When agriculture is stagnant, insufficient factor returns – from land and labour – 'push' farmers into pursuing non-agricultural economic

Correspondence Address: Andaleeb Rahman, Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853-0001, USA. Email: ar687@cornell.edu
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