



Gujarat
Institute of
Development
Research

Annual Report

2013-2014

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GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
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The **Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR)** is a premier social science research institute recognised by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and supported by both the ICSSR and Government of Gujarat. It was established in 1970.

The major areas of current research are: i. *Natural Resource Management, Agriculture and Climate Change*; ii. *Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Finance*; iii. *Employment, Migration and Urbanisation*; iv. *Poverty and Human Development*; and v. *Regional Development, Institutions and Governance*. Efforts are on to enhance the activity profile to include teaching and guiding research scholars and providing training in select areas of specialization.

The Institute retains deep interest in and continues to engage in empirical and field-based research, often spread across many Indian states and, at times, abroad. The faculty members at GIDR have been engaged in undertaking in-depth enquiries into various aspects of policy design and interventions on ground. They contribute to development discourse through understanding and critiquing processes, strategies and institutions.

The relatively small but dynamic faculty, hailing from diverse social science disciplines as economics, sociology, political science and demography, actively participate in national and international academic and policy spaces and publish extensively, besides contributing to the *GIDR Working Paper Series* and *Occasional Paper Series*.

GIDR actively collaborates with research institutes and development organisations both within and outside India. It encourages scholars, both young and the established, including international, to associate with the Institute on visiting assignments.

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President's Statement

With a relatively small size of faculty the Institute has undertaken several research projects in 2013-14. Twenty research projects have been completed during the year and these mostly proffer critical insights into the working of policies at the micro or household level. As is well recognized, GIDR's field-based research continues to inform policy through such studies. A particularly useful set of research projects, examining various schemes in infrastructure and skill formation, have been undertaken for the Tribal Development Department of the Government of Gujarat. I am glad to note that a comprehensive edited volume titled *Tribal Development in Western India* dealing with various issues in the state has been brought out by the faculty. Similarly, another important policy-focused book *Microfinance in India: State of the Sector Report 2013* is co-authored by the GIDR faculty. I understand that quite a few books authored or edited by GIDR faculty are at various stages of publication; all these volumes would contribute substantially to both our understanding and policy.

As a relatively recent initiative at GIDR, the faculty has taken keen interest in research capacity building of new entrants to the profession. This year, a comprehensive workshop, sponsored by the ICSSR, for scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities was conducted. This workshop had a fair blend of research methodology and, academic writing and, interestingly, received a large number of applications from across the country.

It would be clear from the *Annual Report* that the faculty has been involved in various professional bodies and contributing to policy dialogue. They have also been supporting quality of academic publications by offering comments and suggestions as referees to national and international journals as well as academic publishers.

GIDR provides a fruitful environment for research with excellent research and administrative support. The research and professional contributions have been relevant and serve useful input to policy deliberations both at the state and central levels. In our efforts for rapid and inclusive development, such research plays an important role as it leads to evidence based policy. It is hoped that adequate and uninterrupted financial support would continue to be provided to GIDR by the government.

Lastly, I am sorry to note that GIDR Director, Professor Amita Shah, has been unable to resume her duties due to post-operative medical care. I wish her fast and complete recovery.

Kirit Parikh
New Delhi

From the Director-in-Charge

As surprises are normal in the life of an organization, the sudden and serious illness of Professor Amita Shah, Director, GIDR on July 31, 2013 kept her off the office beyond at least end March 2014, up to which this *Annual Report* provides details of academic activities at the Institute. Saddened by the eventuality though, members of the Institute never compromised on performing their respective responsibilities with sincere involvement. As this *Annual Report* records, as many as 36 sponsored research projects were carried out by the faculty with the constant and unstinting support from both the academic and administrative staff. As has been the case often, several of these research studies involve extensive field surveys and collection of information from diverse primary and secondary sources. The trained and experienced support staff has remained an enviable source of diligence assisting research in every possible manner.

A particularly notable aspect of this year has been the completion of new infrastructure as the Committee Room, Administrative Officer's chamber and creation of space for accommodating part of the library collection. Similarly, the computer bay was expanded and renovated with new machines and facility for teaching. These supplemented the major renovation work that had been carried out in the previous year to spruce up the main library block, dining hall and the Lakdawala seminar hall. All these were undertaken keeping in view the growing academic activities at the Institute, particularly, conducting national level training and research capacity building events for young scholars and other concerned professionals. Towards creating/renovating the infrastructure partial financial support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was of much help.

Efforts continue to build up a sound financial base for the Institute even as the rather small number of faculty members has been largely successful in receiving research grants to undertake studies of their interest and competence. The ICSSR has also been raising the funding support steadily. As an Institute committed to serve the state of Gujarat through research and evaluation studies towards improving the understanding of ground reality and developing relevant policy approaches, the financial contribution by the Government of Gujarat (GoG) to the Institute needs to increase substantially; at least it should match the grant forthcoming from the ICSSR. Several rounds of discussions with the concerned authorities in the state bureaucracy have been an important activity of GIDR during the year. A key point of these dialogues has been to impress upon the GoG that it is important to recognize GIDR's role as an autonomous Institute of research, enquiry and capacity-building with a clear focus on development issues.

In that sense, the philosophy and praxis of this Institute have to be distinguished from those institutes pursuing various professional, including management, courses and also private consulting firms. We are glad that the GoG has valued GIDR's contribution to the state's progress.

With the hope for a better future for the Institute, I express my gratitude to all those who have worked hard towards realizing that collective goal.

Keshab Das
Ahmedabad

1 Highlights of the Year

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 20 funded projects and 14 projects continued during the year. Two new projects were initiated during the reporting period.
- The faculty publications included 3 books, 26 research papers in journals and edited volumes, and 5 Working Papers during the year.
- Sudeep Basu was awarded the C.R. Parekh Post-Doctoral Fellowship 2012-13 at the Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).
- While 7 national/regional level training and capacity-building workshops and an internship programme were organized/co-organised by the Institute during the year, 9 presentations were made under open seminars/Discussion Series.

Changes in Faculty

- Dr. Biplab Dhak and Dr. Sudeep Basu, both Assistant Professors, resigned from their services in July and September, respectively.
- Dr. Amrita Ghatak joined as an Assistant Professor in May, Mr. Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati as a Faculty Associate in July, and Dr. Partha Pratim Sahu as an Associate Professor (on lien from the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi) in September.

2 Research Activities: Thematic Groups

1. **Natural Resource Management, Agriculture and Climate Change**

Research under this thematic area concerns the broad realm of environment and development enquiring into the multi-pattern interrelations and outcomes across different agro-ecological systems, especially the drylands. Studies have focused mainly on aspects relating to economic viability, equity, environmental impact assessments and institutional mechanisms, including exploring interrelationships between the community, government and civil society. Growth and constraints facing the farm sector, both at a regional and national level have been undertaken. Implications of climate change risks in Asia and the adaptation and mitigation strategies at the local levels have begun to be studied. Many of these studies, based on careful empirical enquiry at the micro level, have contributed to the on-going debates on sustainable environment and institutions.

Interest in institutions and dynamics of interventions – whether through the state or otherwise – have continued to be reflected in research under this broad theme. While studies on watershed development programmes and micro irrigation systems bring out interdependencies in the water-land-livelihoods strategies a couple of projects have focused on factors influencing farm growth and implications of new technology/process in agriculture at the state level and issues in specific subsectors as tobacco and inland fisheries. One study looks into policy inadequacies as the Forest Rights Act. Another study attempts to map risks arising from natural hazards that could adversely affect a state's economic progress. States covered in these research endeavours include Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh.

1.1 **Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat**

Sponsor : Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad through Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR) (Supported by Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai.)

Researcher : Madhusudan Bandi

Status : Completed

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the Forests Rights Act (FRA), provides for individual property rights to the tribals and other forest dwellers over the forest lands under their occupation for cultivation and dwelling and other forest uses. It provides for total ownership rights over Minor Forest Produce, alongside community rights. The broader objective of this research was to understand the implementation process of FRA, the implications for the FDP at the ground level, and also to locate the lacunae that are hindering its successful implementation. Chhattisgarh and Gujarat were the two states chosen for this empirical study.

The research revealed that the tribals lacked awareness about FRA. This resulted in their getting exploited by not only the officials but also by their own panchayat presidents. There were instances of officials rejecting claims of applicants despite the latter producing support documents (particularly in Gujarat), or allotting far less amount of land than applied for. Plot or survey numbers of the land were also found to have been tampered with the panchayat presidents deliberately kept their opponents away from the entire process.

By the way of conclusion, it could be suggested that no land claimable by the FDP be deprived off. Besides, those who got lands should be extended with all round support that a farmer in normal revenue villages is eligible for to do justice to the FDP for which purpose FRA came into being.

1.2 Trends in Energy Consumption in Agriculture: An Analysis of Performance of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in Gujarat

Sponsor : Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Government of Gujarat.
Researcher : P.K. Viswanathan
Status : Completed

Against the problem of widespread unauthorized use of power for agricultural purposes in Gujarat, this study examined the correspondence between power distribution losses and the presence of unmetered connections and the backlog of pending agricultural applications across Saurashtra districts, served by the state power distribution company (DISCOM), viz., the Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL). The specific objective was: whether higher percentage of unmetered connections and the number of pending applications for power connection have any impact on distribution losses of agricultural feeders in Gujarat?.

The study used secondary data gathered from the DISCOMs as well as survey data from farmers with metered and unmetered connections and with pending applications for connection. It was found that a combination of factors, viz., metered and unmetered consumers, connected load of existing consumers, average power consumption by agricultural consumers, pending applications, as well as connected load of pending applications result in high distribution losses across DISCOMs, especially, PGVCL. Such high levels of distribution losses reported from the agricultural feeders in Gujarat reflect on the farm level dynamics induced by the intensive use of groundwater.

From a policy angle, it is important to consider that the existing agricultural power tariffs are very low, i.e., lower than one rupee per unit (including subsidy) of power consumed. Against this, about 60 per cent of the farmers with metered and unmetered connections have expressed their willingness to pay more for energy use if power supply is further improved and rectifications in the distribution systems are effectively carried out.

1.3 Millennium Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Inland Fishing)

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada.
Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : Completed

This study examines the impact of fish resource managed by the fishing cooperatives (FCs) in selected large scale irrigation reservoirs of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The major objectives of the study include (i) to understand the extent of an increase in the level of participation of fishers in FCs and (ii) to examine impact of fishing cooperatives on reduction in poverty. The analysis is based on primary data collected from households in six FCs – three each in the two large scale reservoir projects namely Ukai in Gujarat and Gandhisagar in Madhya Pradesh. The results of this study show that poverty is not merely a manifestation of low income but is a function of accessibility to the resource. The analysis also suggests that FCs formed under different institutional regime in both the states are merely used as a tool to assist the government in meeting their motive of controlling the resource. Irrespective of the approaches adopted, participation of members is nowhere emphasised as a central feature in FCs for empowering the community. The situation of dependency of FCs on the government is not replaced by self-reliance but gets perpetuated by the new organisational framework offered by the government. The entire system has been attuned to serve the interest of the vested interest groups like the bureaucrats and contractors that impinge on the long term welfare implications of a cooperative. Political will is important for reforming these cooperatives that would have impact on future agricultural and rural growth and rural poverty reduction.

1.4 Millennium Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Watershed Development)

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada.
Researchers : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.
Status : Completed

This is part of a larger collaborative study covering four major natural resource management programmes involving participatory processes and community based institutions in India. A key issue is whether the institutions expected to operate democratically have the capacity to govern themselves, resolve conflicts and face challenges of dependence, corruption and apathy. The analysis is based mainly on primary data collected from village communities, institutions and households in eight micro watersheds – four each in the two states. The analysis of the selected case studies indicated complex yet potentially positive outcomes of watershed development for the economic wellbeing of the poor. One of the most important messages emerging from the analysis is that watershed development projects open up avenues for enhancing livelihood support

for marginal and small farmers. However, the project in itself, may not directly lead to poverty reduction in a significant manner, as it leaves landless households out of the ambit. Again, the project in isolation from other supplementary interventions or support (known as watershed plus) may have limited impact on the livelihoods of the poor. The analysis reconfirms that the presence of an experienced support organization helps setting up of a broad-based agenda at least for watershed treatments and even ensures better sustenance of the community based institutions in the post-project phase.

1.5 **Assessment of System of Crop Intensification in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh: Examining Implications for Sustainable Development**

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The main aim of the study is to systematically document and understand the diverse approaches followed the system of crop intensification in rice and wheat (SRI and SWI) in different regions. This will also examine ways these methods are adopted in local conditions and for other crops and estimate the yield difference with respect to conventional method of cultivation of rice and wheat. This study will attempt to identify the extent to which the gap between potential and actual yield for rice and wheat in agro ecosystems is a product of a knowledge limitation rather than economics. The study will be located in selected districts in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where SRI and SWI have been promoted over the past five years. For the study on SRI, we would select one district where SRI is implemented in each agroclimatic regions of the state. Within each agroclimatic region, 70 SRI and SWI adopters respectively and 60 controlled farmers will be interviewed, totalling to 200. This analysis would help in understanding possibilities and constraints in scaling up of SRI and SWI approaches in other areas and crops. The detailed analysis on the processes, factors contributing to the agriculture growth and pattern of adoption of SRI and SWI method would bring out useful insights and policy implications for designing agricultural extension services for diverse agro-climatic and also socio-economic context.

1.6 **Emergence, Status and Impacts of Adoption of Micro Irrigation Systems (MIS) in India: A Review across Major States and the Areas of Concern for Future Research**

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Researchers : P. K. Viswanathan and Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The objective of the study is to make a comprehensive review of studies examining the socio-economic impacts of MIS in the selected states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat. The review reveals that, by and large, studies follow a uniform approach of estimating the economic benefits and returns, with few exceptions. Most of the research on physical impacts of MIS dealt with the issue of changes in irrigation water use, crop growth and yield. While the

economic benefits and returns are critical to be understood as a major factor determining a technology such as the MIS, there are several issues and challenges that are hardly explored/understood by researchers.

First, millions of farmers not having direct access to wells are not captured in the analysis. *Second*, very few studies on MIS distinguish between saving in applied water and real water saving, while the real water saving that can be achieved through MI adoption could be much lower than the saving in applied water. *Third*, there is an inherent assumption that area under irrigation remains the same, and therefore the saved water would be available for reallocation. But, in reality, with MIS adoption farmers might change the cropping system, including expansion in irrigated area. Therefore, all these assumptions result in over-estimation of the potential coverage of MIS and the extent of water-saving possible with MI adoption. Further, research on MI is dominated by views of economists, hydrologists and water technologists. Farmer preferences and concerns are yet to receive adequate attention.

1.7 **Recent Experiences of Agricultural Growth in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh: An Enquiry into the Patterns, Process and Impacts**

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Researchers : Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik
Status : On-going

The main aim of the project is to examine the pattern of agriculture growth in two states, namely, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and to analyse the implications on distribution of benefits and poverty reduction in short and medium time frame. The study primarily aims at unraveling the experiences of the ‘fast track’ growth in agriculture with a case study of Gujarat, which has attained a phenomenally high rate of growth for a sustained period of about seven years during the last decade. Gujarat is more or less an outlier to the larger scenarios of stagnation and low and/or fluctuating growth in the sector. Madhya Pradesh, a predominantly agrarian state, represents the latter situation where the growth dynamics, if at all, is yet to pick up. The main thrust of the study is to examine the implications of the two scenarios of agriculture growth so as to draw important lessons and identify challenges for making the growth more broad based, equitable and sustainable. Primary survey was undertaken in order to address those above mentioned issues. Landed households with various land holding sizes in different agro-ecological regions in the two states were considered a total of the districts (three from each state) was selected based on the status of irrigation and cropping pattern. 36 villages (six villages in each district) covering 760 households from the two states have been covered under this study. Presently the field survey is over and the data analysis is in the process.

1.8 Preparatory Phase of IWMP in Thane and Nasik Divisions in Maharashtra: An Evaluation

Sponsor : National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
Researchers : Amita Shah and Hasmukh Joshi
Status : On-going

The experience of micro watershed development projects (WDPs) over the past one and half decades have clearly highlighted criticality of participatory processes and institution building for attaining to the larger goals of equity, sustainability and decentralized democracy, besides resource augmentation and productivity enhancement. Post-project assessment of a large number of WDPs in the past have indicated that compromising or bypassing the initial process, consisting of important aspects like awareness generation, situation analysis, assessment of needs as well as conflicts, planning and formation of appropriate institutions, take a heavy toll in terms of effectiveness of the project implementation thereby outcomes, especially in the long run.

Responding to these ground realities, the Common Guidelines (CG)-2008 have made special provisions for ensuring that the initial processes are carried out in true spirit and intent with which they have been designed. Given this backdrop this study seeks to assess performance of 13 selected milli watersheds during the preparatory phase and identifies major strengths as well as constraints phased by the project implementing agencies in accomplishing the important tasks identified under the project guidelines. This is part of a larger assessment in Maharashtra state undertaken by the National Institute of Rural development (NIRD). The study is confined to the Thane division and also part of the Nashik division in the state.

1.9 Options for Diversification in Tobacco Farming, Bidi Rolling and Tendu Leaf Plucking in India: The Economic Feasibilities and Challenges

Sponsor : International Development Research Centre (through the Centre for Multidisciplinary Research, Dharwad).
Researchers : Amita Shah (in collaboration with CMDR)
Status : On-going

With growing evidence and awareness about adverse implications of tobacco consumption on human health, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has initiated a drive to gradually reduce cultivation, processing and consumption of various tobacco products the world over. India, being a signatory to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) has, set out a plan for area under tobacco cultivation across major tobacco growing states in the country which include Gujarat.

As tobacco cultivation has strong backward and forward linkages with collection of tendu leaves in forested regions and processing/ manufacturing of bidis and other tobacco products, curtailing tobacco cultivation may significantly affect livelihood of a large number of workers, often in the

informal sector. Assessing the impacts and exploring possible way out for gradually shifting the cultivators as well as workers from the sector is an essential pre-requisite for designing and operationalisation of the above stated policy initiative. With this concern, the study is an attempt to a) understand the market dynamics and institutional linkages that influence farmers' decisions; and b) examine possible mechanisms through which farmers could be motivated to shift away from tobacco cultivation in a phased manner. The study is based on a sample survey of about 800 tobacco cultivators and a control group of farmers spread over five districts in the state. It forms part of a larger study undertaken at the CMDR covering 12 states and a range of stake/holders.

1.10 Economic Risk Analysis of Himachal Pradesh

Sponsor : TARU Leading Edge Private Limited, Gurgaon, Haryana.
 Researchers : Jharna Pathak and Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati
 Status : Initiated

Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous state (located in the western Himalaya mountain) known for tourism, high value agriculture and horticulture. Over the last two decades, several pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and fruit processing industries have been established in the state. Since the state is potentially vulnerable to various disasters like earthquake, flood, drought, snow storm, hailstorm, landslides and avalanches, it is imperative to develop a hazard risk and vulnerability map; it assists the policy makers to prioritise the interventions as well as incorporate risks in future planning decisions. Given this, the main objective of this project is to assess risks to capital and gross value added for agriculture/horticulture, industry, tourism and transport from various types of hazard risks. The specific objectives are: (i) assess the economic impact of various disasters on various sectors including agriculture, industry, tourism and transport, (ii) assess likely vulnerability of the above sectors to disasters with different return period, and (iii) quantify and prioritise risks across sectors and space. It is hoped that the analysis may contribute to the improvement of our current understanding of the implications of economic risk of various disasters and lay the foundations for the implementations of policy options that help building resilience.

2. Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Finance

Towards diversifying the sectoral canvas of research at the Institute, under this broad theme a number of studies have been undertaken. These include studies on the response of micro, small and medium enterprises to the changing policies in the reforms era, industrial clusters, regional industrialization and addresses issues involving intellectual property regimes, especially for pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and Bt cotton. Studies dealing with issues in provisioning of and access to basic infrastructure (mainly, drinking water and sanitation) both in the rural and urban areas, the linkages between infrastructure and regional growth have also been carried out at the Institute. The current research portfolio also involves a series of studies focusing on various dimensions of trade and development with special reference to India.

Given the imperatives of increasing linkages between local producers and global markets the concern for compliance to standards, whether in knowledge-based modern sectors or traditional enterprises activities, most of the studies under this broad theme engage in unraveling challenges in building competitiveness from a developing economy perspective. Studies include geographical indication issues in the handicraft sector and regulatory issues in cotton and pharmaceuticals. While two projects deal with regional industrialization and manufacturing exports two other studies focus on technology use in agriculture and compliance of environmental regulations by industry. A study dealing with regional industrialization has also been initiated. These studies cover several states such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

2.1 Techno-Economic and Social Impacts of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Case Study of PINS and MIS in Gujarat

Sponsor : Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar.
 Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan and Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati
 Status : Completed

Promotion of micro irrigation systems (MISs) has been one of the strategies in India to address the growing water scarcity. Since agriculture and allied activities currently consume as much as 80-90% of water, it is felt that such water intensive farming practices should undergo a radical shift in terms of wider adoption of MIS across states. In Gujarat, popularisation of MIS received a major boost since 2009 under the initiatives of the Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation (GWRDC), which has been implementing MIS in the water scarce districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha and Gandhinagar.

This study examined the socio-economic impacts of MIS in Gujarat with reference to the MIS-installed tubewells in Banaskantha district. The specific objectives were to: (1) examine the techno-economic benefits of MIS, measured in terms of: (a) savings in water and power consumption; (b) yield increment and area increase across crops and farmers who have adopted MIS; (2) farmer perceptions about the MIS and their success as well as constraints in implementation of MIS; and (3) suggest policy measures and interventions for further promotion and scaling up of MIS.

The study covering 122 tubewells and 373 farmers brings forth significant economic and social benefits to the beneficiary farmers in terms of: (a) increase in crop yields during kharif, rabi and summer seasons; (b) considerable savings in energy consumption; (c) reduction in the use/ costs of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weeding; (d) reduction in groundwater use; and (e) reduction in water scarcity induced labour migration, etc.

2.2 Socio Economic Implications of Protecting Handicrafts through the System of Geographical Indications

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Researcher : N. Lalitha
Status : On-going

The focus of the study is to understand the socio economic benefits derived by the producers due to Geographical Indications (GI) certification. The study is based on select handicraft products belonging to the four southern states. Adopting a case study approach, the study attempted to seek answers for the following questions: (1) What does the GI status mean to the artisans and has the GI certification changed the socio-economic status of the artisans (2) What is the role of the producer organizations/ co-operative societies in maintaining and monitoring the GI registration? (3) What is the supply chain of each of the product and (4) What are the challenges in sustaining the art/craft.

A few of the major observations from the field are the following: (1) Most of the chosen products are produced in the informal sector. (2) Except in the case of Masulipatnam Kalamkari work and Mysore Agarbathis, the crucial list of authorized user of GI certificate has not been compiled by the associations. (3) The awareness regarding GI is extremely poor among the producers. (4) There has been no impact on the price due to GI certification in most products, however, positive impact on the demand for Aranmula mirror and Kondapalli toys was mentioned by the producer associations. Sensitisation about GI certification has so far not been done either by the associations or by the government handicraft departments.

2.3 Fairtrade Cotton in India

Sponsor : Fairtrade International UK.
Researcher : N. Lalitha
Status : On-going

Voluntary certifications in cotton cultivation with sustainability focus, such as Fairtrade, is being promoted particularly among the small and medium land holders to address the environmental concerns involved in conventional farming and in order to ensure fair returns to the farmers. Launched in 2004 in India, there are 10 organisations working with Fairtrade certified cotton farmers in Gujarat, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Farmers certified under Fairtrade produce cotton under organic conditions. The advantage of this production system is a predetermined social premium (rupee equal of 0.045 Euro) for every kilo of cotton, over and above the price of the cotton would be provided to the farmer organisations. This premium amount is to be used for community development projects, identified by the farmer associations.

Concerned by the slow growth in the number of certified holdings and the sales of Fairtrade cotton, Fairtrade International has plans to launch various initiatives to boost the Fairtrade cotton sales. In this context, Fairtrade International wants to know the socio, economic, environmental and gender outcome of Fairtrade Cotton program in India thus far, which will be used to inform and sensitise the purchasers of Fairtrade cotton and those in the value chain. In order to do this, Fairtrade International has launched the Baseline Indicators survey in India in February 2014. The survey would collect the required information through a farmer survey, interviews with the management and focus group discussion with certified cotton farmers.

2.4 **Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Transition: Issues in Supply of and Access to Generic ARVs**

Sponsor : French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS), Paris, France.
Researchers : Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair
Status : On-going

This study forms part of a larger international research project and focuses on the legal, industrial and access related issues in understanding the consequences of the product patent regime on production of first- and second-line antiretrovirals (ARVs) used for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and their respective active principal ingredients by Indian generic firms. The country produces more than half the drugs used for treating HIV/AIDS patients in the developing world. Its role as the “pharmacy of the developing world” is presently in a state of flux. Since January 1, 2005, the industry has shifted toward tactics for survival within the new legal framework and competitive global market with negative spill-over effects for affordable generic medicines important to public health initiatives. How will changes in India’s generic industry effect the supply of low-cost ARV medicines so widely used in Africa, Asia and Latin America? How will the industrial capacity of India’s pharmaceutical industry change with its adherence to the TRIPS requirements? How will the supply of Indian ARVs - both first and second generation (and the active pharmaceutical ingredients which they comprise) - evolve in the new scenario and what shall it imply for the stakeholders in the market as also final consumers? These are the central questions this study strives to address. Interactions with various groups and individuals concerned with this sector have been undertaken to obtain insights into the complex scenario.

2.5 **States and Industrialization in India – 1981-2007: Growth, Performance and Policy Lessons (with Case Studies of Gujarat, Kerala and Odisha)**

Sponsor : Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : On-going

Based on the Annual Survey of Industries data over a period covering the since the early 1980s, this study explores various aspects of regional industrialization with an aim to distinguish state level experiences and constraints facing industrial progress as between the pre-reform and post-reform periods.

2.6 Policy Initiatives for Promotion of Industry and Exports: The Case of Gujarat

Sponsor : Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal.
Researcher : Tara S. Nair
Status : Initiated and Completed

This study reviews the state level policies and measures that have had implications for the industrial and export performance of Gujarat, the leading industrial state with about 25 per cent share in national exports. It is argued that the foundation of the state's industrial development strategy was laid over the two decades 1970-90. The policies formulated during the period had combined concessions/subsidies to industry with development of land, infrastructure, markets, institutions and entrepreneurship. This phase has led to the emergence of a unique industrialization agenda that focused on self-reliance and a regionally rooted institutional arrangement involving alliance between public and private sectors. The more aggressive New Industrial Policy of the 1990s focused on a generous package of concessions and incentives including tax concessions, transport subsidy and capital investment subsidy to promote new industrial investments in competition not only with other Indian states, but with the newly emerging high growth regions of southeast and east Asian countries too. The Industrial Policy 2009 of the state puts emphasis on investments, employment/ employability and quality. A key aspect of the policy is its focus on the linkage between investment, infrastructure development and land. Increased participation of private entrepreneurs in the provision of facilities like power, water, gas, road, railways, ports, communications through PPP arrangements is indicated a prominent mode of enhancing investments in the state.

2.7 Environmental Regulations and Compliance in the Textile Dyes Sector of Gujarat, India

Sponsor : South Asian Network of Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu.
Researcher : Amrita Ghatak
Status : Initiated

During recent years Gujarat has been experiencing tremendous pressure from increasing public awareness, public interest litigation, and judicial intervention. Whereas most of the industries in India have been subject to a range of environmental regulations for a fairly long period of time, the compliance has by and large remained fairly limited owing to a number of factors ranging from administrative constraints, to spatially dispersed pattern of industrial units, technology obsolescence, small scale and informal production organization with a number of vertically integrated agents involved across the value chain, citizens' awareness, and lastly the political will. Opening up of the global markets has created additional pressure for the producers in the developing economies like India to adhere to the global environmental standards.

Given this backdrop the study seeks to: (a) Understand specific regulations and larger policy environment pertaining to the textile dyes sector especially for water pollution in Gujarat; (b)

Develop a framework for policy analysis with regard to the issues of compliance with environmental regulations in the dyes industry; (c) Ascertain the factors which determine the compliance with environmental regulations by dyes firms and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Gujarat. The study will be conducted in the industrial estates of Ahmedabad cluster wherein dye - units are operating. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be followed.

The study is expected to provide inputs for effective policy formulation in order to ensure performance of the dyes units and CETPs, better effluent management and compliance with the environmental regulations.

3. **Employment, Migration and Urbanisation**

Studies under this theme relate to population, demographic changes, labour, nature of employment, diversification of economic activities and migration. The Institute has made significant contribution in these areas, especially during the 1980s and 1990s. An emerging aspect has been to study international migration to trace social, economic, cultural and political influences through remittances, social spending and norms setting. The informalisation process in the labour and production systems has formed an important theme of research engaging in collection of social statistics, influencing policies for better labour conditions and social security reforms. Issues concerning the rise of migrant workers and child labour, often due to fast urbanization, have prompted research contributing to both policy and improved methodology in obtaining and analyzing information. Urban services and aspects of urban economy and governance have been an important emerging area of research at the Institute. While one study focuses on diaspora remittances another study deals with the impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihoods. States covered by these studies include Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

3.1 **The Survey and Documentation of Non Resident Gujaratis (NRGs) Contribution to the Development of State – 5 Districts**

Sponsor : Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.
 Researcher : Sudeep Basu
 Status : Completed

This study documents the specific contributions of the Gujarati diaspora to its homeland; given its complex migration history and the inherited cultural practices of philanthropy among non-resident Gujaratis (NRGs). Our study has been based on primary surveys in five districts, namely, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Kutch. This activity took the character of a census-like operation in which we went about covering all the villages from the chosen districts for primary data collection about collective remittances. We contacted sarpanchs of all the villages of the chosen districts via telephone as well. Our team made trips to all the villages, where they approached the talatis/sarpanch/ex-sarpanch, panchayat members/community leaders/trust members. Many of the interviews with trust members were in towns. We want took in-depth interviews, focus group

discussions, meetings or short interviews for each of our set of respondents (sarpanch, community leaders and trust managers), administering separate open ended and at times semi structured questionnaires for each of these classes of respondents in order to procure relevant data. List of charitable organizations in the area was also drawn up and interviews were conducted with trust members as well. In documenting NRGs' contributions to the development of their respective districts, this project provides a diagnostic marker to gauge the scope and scale of these practices of 'giving' to the 'places of origin', epitomized through various charitable works undertaken by NRGs placed in different locations.

3.2 **Impacts of Employment Generation (NREGS) and Social Protection Policies on Rural Livelihoods in India: Case Studies in ICRISAT Villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh**

Sponsor : International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.
Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan and Rudra N. Mishra
Status : On-going

This study is an attempt to understand the socio-economic and livelihood impacts of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the ICRISAT villages of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The objective of the study is to understand and document the measurable impacts of the NREGS and its implementation in the ICRISAT villages, with particular reference to: (a) poverty reduction; (b) social security cover; and (c) enhancement of livelihoods, as achieved by the households in the villages following the implementation of the MGNREGA.

The major activities as part of the study are to: (1) prepare a document covering the social protection policies, social safety net programs, and their operational modalities in the villages; (2) evaluate, assess and document major outcomes of implementation of MGNREGA in the 10 selected villages in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; (3) attempt a situation analysis of MGNREGA activities, impacts on beneficiaries and their perceptions about the programme in the villages with particular focus on impacts on income, livelihoods, food and nutrition security, livelihood options for poor and vulnerable households, and differential impacts across men and women; (4) impact of MGNREGA on labour market functioning in the study villages including changes in migration pattern; (5) developing Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) prototype for 2 villages in Gujarat and one village in MP to measure the impacts of MGNREGA on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in these villages (direct and total village economy-wide impacts); and (6) analyze gender disaggregated impact of MGNREGA in the villages.

4. Poverty and Human Development

Research concerns under this theme include access, achievements and financing in the spheres of education and health sectors. Enquiries, often field based, have dealt with issues in literacy programmes, adult education, health programmes and training health workers. Research on health and family welfare has contributed towards developing a framework towards a target-free approach in family planning. Studies on poverty relate to conceptual and measurement aspects, quality of life, livelihood options and social infrastructure, mainly in rural India. However, increasingly, research under this theme has been dealing with urban poverty as also rural-urban linkages. Research projects address design, delivery and other policy issues in financial inclusion, microfinance, rural livelihood strategies, social security and health of women workers and their families. Another study new study is engaged in preparing district level development indicators for Gujarat.

4.1 Estimating MDGs for Gujarat

Sponsor : UNICEF, Gandhinagar.
Researcher : Biplab Dhak
Status : Completed

Ever since the Millennium Declaration in 2000 endorsed by United Nation, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been widely accepted as yardstick for measuring the development progress across countries. Given the inter-state variability in terms of efforts towards achieving MDGs and socio-economic base of each state, it was felt necessary to focus on MDGs of each state to evaluate how far progress has been made and whether the pace of progress is sufficient to achieve the goals, it was also required to analyze the here at the more disaggregated level, i.e., across socio-economic group. The aim of this project was to evaluate the progress as well as prospects for Gujarat state in achieving MDGs. The results of this project brought not that Gujarat made significant progress towards achieving MDGs. It is likely that the target of eradicating poverty, universal primary education, gender equity in primary education and providing safe drinking water will be achieved by 2015. On the other hand, progress remains unsatisfactory, given the target set in MDGs to reducing child and maternal mortality ratio. Again, there has been marked inequality in the achievement across social groups. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes were found to be lagging behind the most. It seems that many goals will remain unachieved for socially underprivileged groups if no major step is initiated early.

4.2 The State of the Sector Report- Microfinance 2013

Sponsor : Access Development Services, New Delhi.
Researcher : Tara S. Nair (with Ajay Tankha)
Status : Completed

The State of the Sector Report – Microfinance is an annual publication that combines data from multiple sources with insights from both policy and practice to provide an impartial commentary

on the microfinance sector in the country. The 2013 Report attempts (a) to unravel the major patterns of change within three major legal-organizational forms of microfinance – selfhelp groups (SHGs), for-profit microfinance companies and non-profit microfinance organizations (b) to explain the relationship among the major channels of microfinance, and between them and the other system players (banks, investors, government, central bank); and (c) to review the main facets of the recent policy and regulatory changes that have a bearing on financial inclusion in general and microfinance in particular.

The Report is divided in to nine chapters. Chapters 2 and 3 look at the current status and pattern of changes across different models of microfinance delivery. The pattern of funds flow into microfinance institutions (MFIs) is analysed in Chapter 4. The performance of financial inclusion programme and its links with the microfinance sector forms the theme of Chapter 5, while Chapter 6 examines the working of the business correspondent (BC) model to reach out to un- and under-banked regions and populations. Chapter 7 discusses the status of adoption of technology in catalyzing financial inclusion. Chapter 8 looks critically at the idea of ‘small banks’, while Chapter 9 examines the main microfinance policy initiatives.

4.3 A Statistical Atlas of Livelihoods

Sponsor : Access Development Services, New Delhi.
Researcher : Tara S. Nair
Status : Completed

This study attempts to illustrate some of the major indicators of the status of livelihoods, especially rural livelihoods, with the help of disaggregated data at the state level. The analysis draws upon the conceptual understanding of livelihood security as a multi-faceted phenomenon combining means of earning, ownership of and control over assets, access to basic services, and the ability to stake claims. More specifically the chapter analyses the changes in a range of indicators relating to (i) employment, (ii) assets (land holding), (iii) capabilities and (iv) poverty over the last two decades.

The analysis of the major trends indicates that the livelihood base of rural population has been transformed significantly due to the workings of a multitude of forces. An important aspect of this transformation is that the structure of the economy of almost all the states has shifted away from agriculture towards other sectors. While the shift has largely been towards services, some states such as Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra and Haryana also registered higher share of manufacturing income. These include some of the land consolidating states too. The challenges to livelihood diversification are particularly serious for the poorest states – Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha – as they lag behind others in terms of human development achievements also. Initiatives to promote livelihoods in these states hence need to be anchored effectively on the goals of expansion of economic opportunities, alleviation of human poverty, improvement of capabilities and reduction of inequalities.

4.4 **Social Performance Management of Livelihood Initiatives: Relevance of Measuring Poverty Indicators**

Sponsor : Grameen Foundation India, Gurgaon.
Researcher : Tara S. Nair
Status : Completed

Drawing upon the existing secondary resources including status reports, evaluation studies and organisational analyses of a select set of livelihood organisations, this study maps the indicators that reflect social performance management of livelihood initiatives in India. The study specifically focuses on understanding the need for and challenges of applying social performance indicators relating to reduction of poverty in livelihood interventions. The review indicates that poverty reduction is at the core of most of the livelihood promotion initiatives in the country. Several such interventions work with marginal and asset poor producers (as in the case of producer collectives, cluster initiatives) making poverty impact implicit in any assessment of their performance. The study finds that these initiatives seldom undertake systematic tracking and analysis of poverty among their participants. While some of them define programme impact in terms of increase in production and productivity of economic activities, others tend to define and measure livelihood using complex, multidimensional frameworks. Both end up ignoring the changes in household level poverty or economic wellbeing through the period of intervention. The organisations studied do recognise the possibility of underachievement of their goals due to the imperfections in their poverty assessment strategies. It was found that lack of capacity to process large amounts of data, frequent reshuffling/ attrition of professionals, non-availability of baseline information about the participating households, non-availability of baseline information about the participating households and improper data management practices seriously undermine the efforts to structure and share cumulative learning from livelihood projects.

4.5 **Lessons Learned from SEWA's Interventions in Gujarat to Enhance Social Security of Members and Their Families**

Sponsors : Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad and Packard Foundation, U.S.A.
Researchers : Leela Visaria and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status : Completed

The study examines the impact of a) health education provided by SEWA to its members in Gujarat on improving health-seeking behavior; b) impact of the insurance schemes on reduction in personal health expenditure; c) increase in participation of SEWA members in various health committees; and d) increase in women's earnings by sending their pre-school children to SEWA-run balwadis.

The study design is quasi experimental. SEWA members who have participated in the last one year in one or more health programmes were randomly selected from two talukas of Ahmedabad district and from Ahmedabad and Surat cities. For comparison, women who had not participated

in any SEWA run programme were selected from same two talukas of Ahmedabad district and from Ahmedabad city. Data have been collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

The major findings of the study are: a) SEWA's intervention increased health related awareness among women and their daughters; b) the child care centers enabled women to pursue economic activity by freeing them from the task of child care, and at the same time the children attending balwadis received nutritious food, education and socialization skills; and c) SEWA women beneficiaries were more likely to take health insurance products and utilize them compared to women not in SEWA's area of operation.

SEWA's multi-pronged approach offers lessons for scaling up health programmes for women that address their diverse needs in an integrated manner.

4.6 Chronic Poverty Advisory Network

Sponsor : Overseas Development Institute, London, U.K.
Researcher : Amita Shah
Status : On-going

The central objectives of CPAN (www.chronicpovertynetwork.org) are to i. extend awareness of chronic poverty, of its causes and of the policies to address it among development policy makers and practitioners at global, regional and national levels; ii. develop a detailed policy agenda for addressing chronic poverty, in sectors and categories of countries; iii. advise governments, development agencies and NGOs, in response to demand, on effective policy and programmatic responses to chronic poverty; and iv. engage in policy co-experiments with governments, development agencies and NGOs on tackling chronic poverty. Amita Shah is the director for South Asia.

4.7 Mapping Financial Inclusion Opportunities in Maharashtra

Sponsor : Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, Mumbai.
Researcher : Tara S. Nair
Status : On-going

In line with the approach advocated by the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) aims at eradicating rural poverty by building institutions of poor to help them develop sustainable livelihoods. This study maps the financial institutional environment in the state with specific reference to the existing and potential opportunities of financial inclusion of the poor. The study also aims at examining the experience of the poor in accessing institutional financial services in terms of range, cost and convenience. The other major objectives of the study include analysis of household demand for and supply of various financial services and the current financial status of households targeted by MSRLM.

Financial inclusion is seen by the study in terms of both access and usage of services of mainstream banking system independently by individuals as also mediated through self help groups (SHGs). The study hence would address issues at four levels: (1) overall financial system; (2) banks; (3) SHGs; and (4) households.

The study will be undertaken across the six divisions of the state and cover 100 households each from each of the 10 districts where the national project is being implemented. In addition, 100 households each from two blocks belonging to two districts that are not part of the first phase of the project implementation will also be studied as control blocks to facilitate comparison of project outcomes. In all the study would cover 12 districts, 12 blocks and 1200 households.

4.8 District-Level Estimation of Development Indicators for the State of Gujarat

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
 Researcher : Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati
 Status : On-going

There has been increasing demand for reliable data for effective development planning as well as evaluation and monitoring of development programs. Further, it is important when fund devolution decision may be key to reducing poverty and fostering development it not only highlights where resources are most needed, but also provides the means to track progress and assess the impact of different policies. But it lacks in terms of quality and coverage. The limited reliable data available at the district-level might cause ineffective implementation and evaluation of development projects was taken at the local level. While many development programs are being implemented at the local, level particularly, after the decentralization process began in India with the 73rd and 74th Amendments, very little effort has been made towards developing a sound database at the local level. This project aims to develop a manual consisting of database at the district level for the state of Gujarat through analyzing various available data sets. The database would cover basic socio-economic indicators. The aim of this project is to gather the available data for the district-level at the secondary sources, and develop various indices (e.g., human development index, poverty index and multi-dimensional poverty in order to compare between various districts of Gujarat. This may address the concern as to what extent Gujarat's growth model has helped to improve various indicators of MDGs across districts.

5. Regional Development, Institutions and Governance

With a notable early record of research on local level (block and village) planning, recent studies have continued with enquiries into regional underdevelopment and whether and how institutions at various levels influence certain development outcomes. A specific focus has been tribal area development initiatives, mainly, relating to enhancing livelihood options and human resource development. Recent analyses have looked into several of the new initiatives in terms of rights based approach and deepening/widening of democracy.

Studies being carried out under this broad thematic area address a range of issues in governance, including training and capacity building at the local level as gram panchayats. A series of studies deals with aspects of intervention in livelihood options in tribal districts of Gujarat. Other studies include role of youth in panchayat governance, regional institutional framework for rubber plantation, and issues in managing rural drinking water provision. A national level study offers a critique of the microfinance regulation.

5.1 Tribal Development in Gujarat

Sponsor : Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of Tribal Resource and Research Centre).

5.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : Completed

This study examines farmers' preferences for hybrid maize seed and their willingness to pay (WTP) for maize crop cultivation related information in selected tribal districts of Gujarat. The study shows that farmers face the risk of using hybrid seed not only due to fluctuating rainfall but also due to unavailability of inputs. Lack of inputs perhaps compels them to make compromise between high net returns and the low risk. The importance of the introduced technology, the content of activities, and the experience of the farmers regarding specific topics of discussion can influence their WTP for extension activities. The low WTP values for field day information also indicate that, extension efforts should target farmers as groups rather than individuals. This research suggests that maize farmers participating in the project have a positive WTP value for information but mainly for on-farm trials. Clearly, willingness to participate in the project, however, does not necessarily translate into willingness to pay for extension. Overall, research findings support the hypothesis that extension activity has potentially positive marginal benefits. The level of marginal benefits may still be too low to encourage the participation of the private sector in extension, at least at the individual level. Even when farmers are willing to pay for a better service, their contribution is limited by their incomes. More research is needed to explore the appropriate institutional arrangement that would suit the specific conditions in the target areas.

5.1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : Completed

The prime objective of the study was to assess the impact of agricultural extension services in promoting high value crops like fruits and vegetables. Geographically, the programme targeted beneficiaries in three tribal districts of Gujarat, namely Tapi, Narmada and Valsad. Stratified random sampling on the basis of farm size was carried out to examine the impact of agricultural extension

services on the yield of crops and the quality of produce. Using matching technique, this study showed that despite initial hurdles in delivering agricultural extension services, the programme has large positive effects on productivity for producers who were in the low end of the pyramid of productivity distribution before the start of the programme. These results point the need to balance flexibility of the programme with its effective targeting. In addition, the average quality of vegetables improved, especially for those at the top of the yield distribution. However, there is no evidence that the program served the needs of other beneficiaries who did not see their yields or the quality of their vegetables increase. A plausible explanation might be that these farmers received extension services in menu of crops that did not match their needs. This suggests the need for better targeting the program to the needs of the beneficiaries. This study brings out that a large impact on increasing yields is felt if this programme was specifically designed for farmers with low productivity. Likewise, targeting those in search of increased quality would increase the effectiveness of such a program.

5.1.3 **Monitoring and Evaluation of Skill Training Projects**

Researcher : Tara S. Nair
Status : Completed

This study makes an interim assessment of a select set of skill training programmes organised at the behest of the Department of Tribal Development, Government of Gujarat targeting youth from tribal households. The study covered nine training agencies and 16 different trainings across five districts, viz., Sabarkantha, Valsad, Dahod, Narmada and Surat. In all 177 young men and women were interviewed (including 12 telephonic interviews).

The study found some beneficial outcomes of the programmes. For instance, the trainings helped the trainees improve their skills and employability. They have opened up newer employment avenues for rural and tribal youth who otherwise would have remained cut off from the mainstream sectors like retail and computing that tend to be dominated by those who are educated and raised in urban centres.

However, the study also indicated that certain aspects of the programmes need to be reworked more carefully. For instance, though a good proportion of the trainees managed to find jobs after training, the quality of jobs – mainly the terms of appointment – appears to be poor. A substantial number of trainees were found to be in contract jobs with no surety of them getting contract extensions or confirmed jobs. Also, considering that the tribal youth belong to social and economic fringes, they need to be supported with some critical minimum of tools/equipments and assets. This is especially true for girls, who tend to suffer from multiple exclusions. For those who opted for self employment, the major constraint appears to be credit. In the absence of adequate credit flow from institutional sources, they are forced to invest substantial personal resources, which increase the risk of businesses.

Training would be more effective if the facilities are available at accessible distance. This would also improve attendance. Proper and complete information about the programme, entitlement of the trainees and the possible constraints to securing and retaining jobs in the current scenario must be made available to the trainees. Arrangements have been found lacking to identify high performers among the trainees who can receive advanced training in distinct domains. It would be beneficial to create a set of ‘role models’ for the prospective trainees who can be great sources of motivation.

5.1.4 Soil Water Conservation and Small Holder Farming in Tribal Regions of Gujarat: Impacts and Insights from the Field

Researchers : Amita Shah and Hasmukh Joshi
 Status : Completed

Soil water conservation (SWC) is an important pre-condition for promoting growth and stability of agricultural production, especially in areas with hilly and undulating topography. However, the usual SWC measures leave out large tracts of cropped area, mainly in the middle and the lower ridge of a watershed. Checking heavy soil erosion, especially on the typically sloppy terrain constitutes an important pre-condition for enhancing the soil productivity and sustaining that over a long period of time. Several of the tribal areas are also located in medium to high rainfall regions, where harvesting of rain water and building increasing soil-moisture profile could prove to be critical for moving towards high productivity farming and /or crop diversification.

This study focuses on the coverage, status and impact of small SWC measures carried out by the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (GLDC) under the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana - a flagship initiative for tribal development by the state government. The study is based on a primary survey of all the 2707 households in 79 villages; moreover, 124 sites were visited for physical verification. The findings suggest that the scheme has been well received by the beneficiary farmers, most of whom have got small benefits in terms of additional irrigation, increased yield and shift towards more remunerative crops. Since a large majority of the beneficiaries is marginal/small farmers, the scheme also has a strong equity focus. The scheme, however, is thinly spread and this calls for greater transparency as well as efficiency in its implementation.

5.1.5 Initiatives in Provisioning Drinking Water in Tribal Districts of Gujarat: An Assessment

Researcher : Keshab Das
 Status : Completed

The central purport of this study was to assess the status, functioning and challenges facing broad-basing access to drinking water in tribal areas of Gujarat as effected through the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY); the study looked into the both the infrastructure and institutions in provisioning drinking water. A total of 1452 households spread across 48 tribal talukas of 12 districts of Gujarat were covered through detailed primary surveys. The functioning of *Pani Samitis* and school water

supply systems are also being investigated through both structured surveys and focus group discussions with community members and others concerned. The crucial challenge remains the excessive dependence upon groundwater which has implications for sustainability of energy resources and cost of operation. Little attention has been paid, one, towards conservation of water and, two, ensuring local testing of water quality through institutional upgrading. The fact that there was very little participation by the local inhabitants of the villages in fora such as pani samitis and gram sabhas while discussing drinking water problems (and solutions) there is a definite need to review the processes of designing and implementing drinking water schemes in tribal regions. There have been problems regarding group panchayats being a reason for certain villages (away from the village where the panchayat is located) failing to register their voice concerning several constraints facing availability and quality of drinking water. Moreover, within a village, secondary habitations also face similar challenges as, typically, much of the policy action in drinking water takes place in the main village.

5.2 Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance: Study of a Village Panchayat in Gujarat

Sponsor : Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Tamil Nadu.
Researchers : Tara S. Nair and Gani Memon
Status : Completed

This study was undertaken as part of the nation-wide action research project initiated by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Tamil Nadu on 'Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance'. The main objectives of the study were to:

- (a) Analyse the extent of participation of youth in local government institution and other social institutions in the selected area;
- (b) Examine the factors that inhibit participation of youth in local governance; and
- (c) Identify appropriate intervention strategies and approaches to enhance youth participation in local governance.

Bhumel village in Nadiad Taluka, Kheda district was purposively chosen for the study after considering the age distribution of sarpanches. The study used a combination of participatory and survey research methods to collect data relating to young men and women across the 9 wards of the village. The sample consisted on 71 men and 47 women.

The study found that the youth in village have very low awareness of and engagement with the affairs of the panchayat. At the level of the panchayat functioning, the approach seemed to be on of 'minimalist administration' wherein the elected panchayat undertakes only the routine, non-descript activities with the least transformatory potential. The panchayat did not appear to be aware of and equipped to carry out the role of youth empowerment. Despite the multitude of youth-centric initiatives announced by the central and state governments, the panchayat budget had nothing allocated for any activity even remotely relevant to youth development for many years.

The study made the following recommendations:

- (1) A quick but comprehensive survey of all men and women in the age group 15-35 years in the village to create a dynamic register of youth;
- (2) A panchayat level youth policy in the same lines as the state youth policy;
- (3) A youth subcommittee as part of the PRI;
- (4) Publicising periodically of all the schemes and programmes meant for youth;
- (5) Linking with rural development department to gather information about training and orientation programmes for employment generation and skill development of youth;
- (6) Regular workshops to make the youth aware of rights and duties under a democratic political system.

5.3 Regulating Microfinance through Codes of Conduct: A Critical Review of the Indian Experience

Sponsor : Faculty of Business, Government and Law/ANZSIG, University of Canberra.

Researchers : Tara S. Nair (with Milind Sathye, Muni Perumal, Craig Applegate and Suneeta Sathye)

Status : Completed

Code of Conduct (CoC) has emerged a buzz word in the discourse on microfinance governance in India over the last decade along with a renewal of interest in self-regulation. Since the mid-2000s the conduct of a large segment of the microfinance sector in the country has been governed by the CoC developed by the sector associations and the fair practices code prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In addition there are different standards of responsible finance propagated by donor agencies, investor bodies and international financial agencies.

In this exploratory study the authors seek to examine the role of self-regulation in promoting responsible business practices and orderly growth among microfinance institutions (MFIs) in India. The main questions addressed are: How do individual players interpret and adapt CoC in their strategy and operation? How do they manage compliance with the codes? What are the challenges to the enforcement of codes and standards?

The study suggests that self-regulation efforts using CoC have made perceptible changes in the attitude of MFIs regarding what constitute fair business practices. Transparency in policies and practices followed by MFIs too has improved. Validation of compliance, a highly resource intensive exercise, however, has increased operational costs of MFIs.

The study argues that self regulation cannot be the dominant mode of regulation as enforcement of moral codes will not be effective in the absence of statutory regulatory directives from the state.

5.4 **Compatibility of Institutional Architecture for Rubber Plantation Development in North East India from a Comparative Perspective of Kerala**

Sponsor : National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala.
Researcher : P.K. Viswanathan
Status : Completed

In the backdrop of institutional interventions by the RubberBoard for promotion of rubber cultivation in the North Eastern Region (NER), this study critically examines the compatibility and adaptability of the Kerala model of institutional interventions for rubber development in the NER. If we examine the trajectory of rubber development in Kerala spearheaded by the Rubber Board, it emerges that the Board promoted a system of rubber production that was highly oriented towards monoculture without considering the crop promotion from an agricultural system perspective.

The study reveals that given the agro-ecological diversity and the socio-economic, ethnic and cultural settings as well as the diverse livelihoods, the institutional interventions for rubber development in the NER should follow an integrated and holistic approach, so as to minimise the damages caused to the fragile agro-ecosystems of the region. Replication of the rubber based monoculture as widely promoted in the traditional regions (especially, Kerala) to the NER, can be a cause of conflict with the pre-existing as well as coexisting agricultural production (including food crops) practices/farm integrated livelihood systems. The institutional makeover, including infrastructure support of the Rubber Board in the region, also requires major restructuring to evolve an integrated approach towards development of rubber along with promotion of other farm livelihood and rubber integrated agro-forestry systems, as exist in Thailand and Indonesia. Rubber promotion in the region will have to be cautiously undertaken in an agricultural system perspective with networking between state agriculture departments and commodity boards, viz., Spices Board, Tea Board, etc.

5.5 **A Study in the Sector Reforms Process in Rural Drinking Water and the Role of Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) in Gujarat**

Sponsor : Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Pune.
Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : On-going

This study provides an assessment of the interventions in reforming the drinking water and sanitation sector in Gujarat as through WASMO, which has been created as a Special Purpose Vehicle to carry out the activities. Community participation in the quintessentially demand-driven approach has been an explicit objective of the programme. This aspect has been looked into somewhat closely as, *inter alia*, this has implications for equity, sustainability and democratisation of the scheme. The paper begins with a discussion on the disparate hydrogeological characteristics

of the state, the nature of the drinking water 'crisis' in the state and, then, moves on to explain the essential differences between the existing supply-driven and demand-driven approaches. This is important to appreciate the gradual introduction and broad-basing of the demand-based approach (Swajaldhara programme) in the state and the coexistence of both the approaches so far. Detailed analyses have been provided regarding the genesis of WASMO, its earlier form as mainly engaged with the Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project and subsequent role towards implementing and broad-basing the Swajaldhara programme in all the villages of the state. Supplemented by field observations, limited though, this paper attempts a critical examination of WASMO's role as an institution for promoting community management of drinking water and sanitation as well as the relevance and limitations of the demand-driven approach *per se*.

3 Academic Events Held by the Institute

Teaching, Training Programmes and Workshops

Workshop on Accelerating Millennium Development Goals in Gujarat held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 14, 2013.

In collaboration with the UNICEF, Gandhinagar, GIDR had organised the workshop as a culmination of a study undertaken at GIDR wherein the central objective was to assess the achievements in MDGs in the state and projecting them for 2015. The study was supported by UNICEF, Gandhinagar.

The main purpose of the event was to share the results of the study with academics, civil society representatives and policy makers to reflect collectively on some of the important aspects of MDGs such as: the genesis and underlying rationale, the evolution, and the way forward beyond 2015. Following opening remarks from Ms. Veena Bandyopadhyay, an interesting keynote address was presented by Biswajit Dhar, Director-General of RIS, New Delhi. Biplab Dhak (GIDR), the principal author of the report and coordinator of the workshop, made a detailed presentation on the progress and prospects of MDGs in Gujarat. The latter part of the workshop included a Panel Discussion on ‘Social Sector and Developmental Challenges in Gujarat’ to discuss issues of social, economic, and political importance which would have implications for achieving MDGs in the state. The panelists included Debi Prasad Mishra (IRMA), Sanjay Prasad (GoG), Binoy Acharya (UNNATI), Leela Visaria (GIDR), Keshab Das (GIDR) and Amita Shah (GIDR).

Orientation Workshop in Social Science Research, for Research Scholars from SC/ST/OBC and Religious Minorities held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 2-6, 2013.

Supported under the Special Component Plan of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), GIDR conducted a five-day workshop for young scholars pursuing their doctoral work or planning to engage in research work in social sciences and belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories and minorities. Out of the 54 scholars who had applied for the programme 31 were selected and 28 attended the workshop. The participants were from both universities and research institutions located in the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

The workshop was organised around three modules: 1) Philosophical Foundations of Research, 2) Introduction to Methods of Scientific Research, and 3) Introduction to Methods of Qualitative Research. The participants were introduced to various data sources on the Indian economy, issues in research writing and ethics in social science research.

Apart from the GIDR faculty members, who handled most of the sessions, a few external experts - Suhas Paranjape (Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management, Pune), N. Nakkeeran (Indian Institute of Public Health, Gandhinagar) and Kshamanidhi Adabar (Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar) - were also invited to interact with the young scholars.

The workshop was very well received by the participants as evident from their feedback. The programme was coordinated by Jharna Pathak and Rudra N. Mishra. Tara S. Nair provided the necessary guidance for organising the workshop as well as designing the training structure.

Workshop on Managing Agricultural Water Demand in India: Applying Integrated Approaches held at Hotel Eastin Easy Citizen, Ahmedabad, October 21–25, 2013.

GIDR in collaboration with the Institute for Resource Analysis and Policy (IRAP), Hyderabad conducted this training workshop, which was sponsored by CAPNET and SaciWATERs-CAPNET Network (SCaN). The objectives of the workshop were to: 1) create a comprehensive understanding of the issue and challenges in agricultural water management, by detailing various concepts, theories and practices which are embedded in the larger framework of integrated water resources management; 2) explore a wide range of technological, agronomic, institutional and policy alternatives for improving water productivity and affect water saving in agriculture relevant for India; and 3) explore both the opportunities and constraints for water productivity improvements and saving in agriculture in different water-scarce regions in India, based on the analysis of how various drivers of change in water productivity operate in these regions.

The workshop was designed for managers of water in the irrigation sector; senior professionals from NGOs actively involved in water resource management projects and advocacy; young researchers from academic/research institutions; and middle level managers of donors working in the water sector. A total of 18 participants from 8 organizations in 5 states attended the programme. Fellowships were also worked to deserving young scholars researching in the discipline. The content of the workshop was divided into four themes, namely: 1) Agricultural Water Management in India: Concepts, Approaches and Challenges; 2) Water Use Efficiency and Technological Interventions for Improving Water Management in Agriculture; 3) Economic Analysis of Agricultural Water Management Solutions; and 4) The Institutional and Policy Alternatives for Promoting Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture. Most of these themes were interactive involving participants to share their experiences. All sessions concluded with a discussion round so that the participants could clarify their doubts and also get a deeper understanding regarding the issues. Group activities were organized for sharing information and providing space for interaction and collective learning. In order to impart a practical perspective to the training programme, a one-day field trip to a few villages of Palanpur in north Gujarat was also organized.

Workshop on a study titled “Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat”, held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 7, 2013.

This workshop was held to disseminate findings of the study carried out in two states of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. Established academicians, subject experts, civil society members and the main stakeholders themselves, namely, the tribals were invited to participate and share their experiences and opinions on the research. The principal investigator of this project Madhusudan Bandi had conducted this event and also made presentation on the research findings. The interaction between the researcher and the audience

especially the activists was lively and informative. Overall, the inputs received from the learned audience were made note of to improvise the proposed presentation that would be conveyed to the policy makers for the benefit of the forest dependent people to not only in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat but in the country.

National Workshop on MGNREGA and the Emerging Rural Context: Learnings from Indian States held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 10-11, 2013

This workshop was co-organized with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad. In addition to the GIDR faculty several external resource persons participated in the deliberations. They included D. Narasimha Reddy (NIRD, Hyderabad), G. Narendra Kumar, Uttam Kumar Deb, Madhusudan Bhattarai (all from ICRISAT, Hyderabad), M. R. Saluja (IDF, Gurgaon), Indira Hirway (CFDA, Ahmedabad), Pramod Kumar (ISEC, Bangalore), Srikantha Murthy (University of Social Sciences, Bangalore), Mohanakumar S. (IDS, Jaipur), Vinoj Abraham (CDS, Trivandrum), Pulak Mishra (IIT, Kharagpur), Jayanti Kajale (GIPE, Pune), Arjun Surendra (Saci-WATERS, Hyderabad) and Shilp Verma (IWMI, Anand). In total 12 research papers addressing issues in the impact of MGNREGA were presented followed by discussions. Most of these studies were based on empirical findings from states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat. Major concurrence was around the following:

- i. The activities under MGNREGA needs to be diversified and should include both farm and non-farm activities like food processing and cottage industries.
- ii. The programme could be purely demand driven and restricted to areas where the unemployment, distress migration, low wage rate and poverty are issues.
- iii. The delivery mechanism should be strengthened and leakages must be plugged through effective governance.
- iv. MGNREGA should be linked with National Rural Livelihood Mission giving opportunity to women self-help groups (SHGs) to play an active role in the implementation.
- v. The database on MGNREGA needs improvement.
- vi. The existing social order is an hindrance to the effective implementation of MGNREGA and realisation of its full potential.
- vii. More empirical evidence is required to ascertain the impact of MGNREGA on sectors like education, health, agriculture, rural wage and demand and women empowerment.

The event was coordinated by P.K. Viswanathan and Rudra N. Mishra of GIDR and Madhusudan Bhattarai of ICRISAT, Hyderabad with the overall guidance from Keshab Das. The ICSSR-Western Regional Centre, Mumbai partially supported the programme.

Panel Discussion on Competition and Regulatory Issues in the Indian Private Healthcare Sector held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 18, 2013.

The event was co-organised by GIDR and the Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS) International, Jaipur. The programme comprised a presentation by N. Lalitha on “Regulations Governing Private Healthcare in India”. She listed the practices that are considered anti-competitive as defined by the Competition Act of India and highlighted the share of private sector in healthcare. She focused on the role of private sector in (a) medical education, (b) pharmacy trade, (c) medical devices (d) drug manufacturing and the potential for /kind of anti-competitive practices and the gaps in regulation.

This was followed by a panel discussion on crucial issues in private healthcare by eminent panelists representing the civil society organizations, academia, medical practitioners and the state government. Leela Visaria of GIDR presented an overview of the “Clinical Establishment Act CEA, 2010”. Anant Phadke from Jan Aarogy Abhiyan, Pune made a presentation on “Legal Regulation of Private Healthcare: Experience in Maharashtra”. Hemant Koshia, Commissioner, Food and Drug Control Administration, Gujarat presented on “Drug Regulations and Monitoring Working of FDCA”. His presentation covered information about different Acts governing drug manufacturing and regulation and the role of the state FDCAs. Speaking on medical education in the country, Neurologist Bashir A. Ahmadi stated that India is still following British system of medical education and nothing much has changed. The reforms in medical education made post-graduation very costly even in public sector colleges. The discussion ended with Vikash Batham from CUTS, Jaipur summarizing the deliberations and highlighting the role of the government in regulating the market of public and private sector. The session was chaired by Sunil Parekh, Corporate Advisor, Zydus Cadila Healthcare Limited, Ahmedabad.

National Workshop on Research Methodology for Social Sciences held at GIDR, Ahmedabad from February 25 – March 6, 2014.

This workshop was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. The participants – mostly PhD scholars - represented the disciplines of economics, sociology, political science and social work and hailed from universities and research institutions in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The 10-day workshop was divided into 3 main modules: quantitative research methods; qualitative research methods; and research writing. In all there were 43 sessions in the workshop, of which 30 were conducted by GIDR faculty and 13, by external faculty. The external experts were N. Nakkeeran (Indian Institute of Public Health, Ahmedabad), Vinish Kathuria (IIT-Bombay, Mumbai), Anjana Vyas (CEPT University, Ahmedabad), Somen Saha (Indian Institute of Public Health, Ahmedabad), Haripriya G. (IIT-Bombay, Mumbai) and Mimi Chaudhury (Orient Blackswan, New Delhi). Three special lectures were delivered by Biswamoy Pati (University of Delhi), Leela Visaria (GIDR, Ahmedabad) and Sushanta Kumar Mallick (Queen Mary University of London). The workshop received very good feedback from the participants (rating of 3.6 out of 4).

The workshop was coordinated by Tara S. Nair.

Internship Programme for Master’s Students

Six Master’s students in Development Studies at the Bharataratna Baba Saheb Ambedkar University (BAU), New Delhi pursued their internship for a month during May-June at GIDR. They were Aakshi Khurana, Abhijit Bhattacharjee, Diksha Poddar, Jasmeet Khanuja and Sonal Matharu. Their work was supervised by the following faculty members at GIDR: Amita Shah, Keshab Das, N. Lalitha, P. K. Viswanathan and Tara S. Nair on various topics including millennium development goals, pricing of antiretroviral drugs for

HIV patients, private health sector, MGNREGA and microfinance. The reports prepared by the interns were appreciated by the parent institute as reflected in their grades. Arun Kumar Monditoka from BAU and Rudra N. Mishra from GIDR coordinated the programme.

Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty

Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, on “Situating Labour in the Global Production Network Debate: As if the ‘South’ Mattered”, February 02, 2013.

Itishree Pattnaik, Assistant Professor, GIDR on “Agricultural Transformation in Gujarat: Some Reflections”, April 16, 2013.

N. Lalitha, Professor, GIDR, on “Regulations Governing Private Healthcare in India”, July 24, 2013.

Michitaro Oka, Associate Professor, School of Agriculture, Meiji University, Japan and Visiting Fellow, Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK, on “Disparity of Agricultural Wage Rate and Diversity of Rural Laborers’ Strategy: Focus on the Informal Credit Security with their landlord”, August 31, 2013.

Sudeep Basu, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on “Diasporas Transforming Homelands: ‘Collective Remittance’ Practices in a Western Indian Village”, September 20, 2013.

Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati, Faculty Associate, GIDR, on “Farm-level Adaptation to Climate Extremes in India: Do We Need a Separate Adaptation Policy?”, November 7, 2013.

Snigdha Dewal, Ph.D. Scholar, School Public Policy, George Mason University, on “Political Entrepreneurship and Transforming Governance: A Case Study of Two Indian States”, January 17, 2014.

Madhusudan Bandi, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on “*Samras* in the Context of Gujarat Gram Panchayats: A Threat to the Idea of Democracy?”, January 22, 2014.

T. S. Papola, Honorary Professor, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, on “Labour Statistics in India”, February 12, 2014.

Visitors and Affiliates

Michitaro Oka, Associate Professor (School of Agriculture, Meiji University, Japan and Visiting Fellow, Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK).

Snigdha Dewal, Ph.D. Scholar (School Public Policy, George Mason University, US).

T. S. Papola, Honorary Professor (ISID, New Delhi).

4 Research Output

Books

Bandi, Madhusudan, *Tribals and Community Forest Management*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013.

Nair, Tara S. and Ajay Tankha, *Microfinance India: State of the Sector Report 2013*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2014.

Shah, Amita and Jharna Pathak (Eds.), *Tribal Development in Western India*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2014.

Articles in Journals and Edited Volumes

Patnaik, U., P.K. Das and Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati, 'Analysing Vulnerability to Climate Variability and Extremes in the Coastal Districts of Odisha, India', *Review of Development and Change*, 18 (2), 2013, pp. 173-189.

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Forest-dependent People their Livelihood Challenges and Forest Rights Act: A Review', *Mainstream*, 51 (37), 2013, pp. 23-24.

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Implementation of the Forest Rights Act: Undoing Historical Injustices', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 48 (31), 2013, pp. 21-24.

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Forest Rights Act: Towards the End of Struggle for Tribals?', *Social Scientist*, 42 (1-2), 2014, pp. 63-81.

Basu, Sudeep, 'Generating Meanings in Exile', *Seminar*, April, 2013, pp. 78-79.

Basu, Sudeep, 'Anti-Beggary Laws Reconsidered: From Custodialization to Vocationalization', *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 6 (2), 2013, pp. 313-321.

Das, Keshab, 'Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and S&T', in CSIR-NISTADS (Ed.), *India Science and Technology, Volume 2*, Cambridge University Press India Pvt. Ltd. (Foundation Books), New Delhi, 2013, pp. 491-495.

Das, Keshab and K. J. Joseph, 'On Learning, Innovation and Competence Building in India's SMEs: The Challenges Ahead', in Ana Arroio and Mario Scerri (Eds.), *The Promise of Small and Medium Enterprises*, BRICS National Innovation Systems Series, Routledge, New Delhi, 2014, pp. 121-160.

Pradhan, Jaya Prakash and Keshab Das, 'Exporting by Indian Small and Medium Enterprises: Role of Regional Technological Knowledge, Agglomeration and Foreign Direct Investment', *Innovation and Development*, 3 (2), 2013, pp. 239-257.

Sweet, Cassandra and Keshab Das, 'Institutional and Procedural Challenges to Generic Production in India: Antiretrovirals in Focus', in Cristina Possas and Bernard Larouzé (Eds.), *Propriété Intellectuelle et Politiques Publiques pour l'accès aux Antirétroviraux dans les Pays du Sud*, ANRS, Paris, 2013, pp. 109-124.

Ghatak, Amrita, 'Impact of Health on Farm Production in West Bengal, India', *Bangladesh Development Studies*, 36 (1), 2013, pp. 55-78.

Lalitha, N. and P.K. Viswanathan, 'Performance of Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Is there An Evidence of Inclusive Agricultural Growth', *Productivity*, 54 (1), 2013, pp. 39-53.

Lalitha, N., 'Protecting Traditional Knowledge in Siddha System of Medicine', *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*, 18 (3), 2013, pp. 272-282.

Lalitha, N., and P.K. Viswanathan, 'Bt Cotton Cultivation in Gujarat: Emerging Issues and Environmental Challenges', in S. Nautiyal, K.S. Rao, H. Kaechele, K.V. Raju and R. Schaldach (Eds.), *Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, Environmental Science and Engineering*, Springer-Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg, 2013, pp. 285-301.

Lalitha, N., V. Nelson, A. Martin and H. Posthumas, 'Assessing the Poverty Impact of Sustainability Standards: Indian Tea', available at <http://www.nri.org/project-websites/livelihoods-and-institutions/assessing-the-poverty-impact-of-voluntary-trade-standards>, 2013.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Dairy Farming as an Option for Livelihood Development for Poor and Landless Tribal Households: A Case Study', in Amita Shah and Jharna Pathak (Eds.), *Tribal Development in Western India*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2014, pp. 232-292.

Nair, Tara S., 'Microfinance and Empowerment of Women', in Ranajit Basu (Ed.), *Microfinance*, Globe Law and Business, London, 2013, pp. 155-163.

Nair, Tara S., 'Rural Finance and Research for Rural Development', in CSIR-NISTADS (Ed.), *India Science and Technology, Volume 2*, Cambridge University Press India Pvt. Ltd. (Foundation Books), New Delhi, 2013, pp. 424-427.

Nair, Tara S., 'A Statistical Atlas of Livelihoods', *State of India's Livelihoods Report 2013*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 2014, pp. 21-33.

Nair, Tara S., 'Livelihoods and Financial Behaviour of Tribal Households: Linking Experience and Strategies', in Amita Shah and Jharna Pathak (Eds.), *Tribal Development in Western India*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2014, pp. 241-258.

Pathak, Jharna, 'Agroforestry in Tribal Areas: Moving Towards Sustainable Agriculture', in Amita Shah and Jharna Pathak (Eds.), *Tribal Development in Western India*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2014, pp. 161-201.

Pattnaik, Itishree and Amita Shah, 'Gujarat's Agricultural Growth Model: How Sustainable It Is?', *International Journal of Agriculture and Food Science Technology*, 4 (4), 2013, pp. 281-286.

Shah, Tushaar, Itishree Pattnaik, Sonal Bhatt, G. Kopa and Amita Shah, 'Impact of Gujarat's Krishi Mahotsava (Agrarian Festival) Campaigns: Results of a Perception Survey of 1445 Farmers from 25 Districts', *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 68 (4), 2013, pp. 583-593.

Sahu, Partha Pratim, 'Employment Growth in North Eastern Region of India: Post Reform Scenario and Emerging Challenges', *Labour and Development*, 20 (2), 2013, pp. 12-29.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Mangrove Wetlands against Risks of Climate Change and Vulnerability of Coastal Livelihoods in Gujarat', in S. Nautiyal, K.S. Rao, H. Kaechele, K.V. Raju, and R. Schaldach (Eds.), *Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, Environmental Science and Engineering*, Springer-Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg, 2013, pp. 423-441.

Viswanathan, P.K. and Amita Shah, 'Trade Reforms and Crisis in India's Plantation Industry: An Analysis of Tea and Rubber Plantation Sectors', *Social Change and Development*, 10 (2), 2013, pp. 31-85.

Book Review

Das, Keshab, 'Review of Ding Ke, *Market Platforms, Industrial Clusters and Small Business Dynamics: Specialized Markets in China*', in *Millennial Asia*, 5 (1), 2014, pp. 121-125.

Other Publications

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Implementation and Outcomes of Forest Rights Act: A Critical Assessment of Two States in India', *Monograph No. 31 (RULNR Monograph No. 17)*, Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, October 2013.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Regional Dimensions of Emerging Labour Shortage in Rubber Plantation Sector in Kerala: An Exploratory Analysis', *NRPPD Discussion Paper 27*, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, 2013, available at <http://cds.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/NRPPD27.pdf>

GIDR Working Paper Series

216. Viswanathan, P. K. and Amita Shah, 'Has Indian Plantation Sector Weathered the Crisis? A Critical Assessment of Tea Plantation Industry in the Post-reforms Context', April 2013.
217. Das, Keshab, 'Developing Regional Value Chains in South Asian Leather Clusters: Issues, Options and an Indian Case', May 2013.

218. Bahinipati, Chandra Sekhar, 'Determinants of Farm-Level Adaptation Diversity to Cyclone and Flood: Insights from a Farm Household-Level Survey in Eastern India', August 2013.
219. Bahinipati, Chandra Sekhar and L. Venkatachalam, 'Determinants of Farm-Level Adaptation Practices to Climate Extremes: A Case Study from Odisha, India', December 2013.
220. Nair, Tara S., Milind Sathye, Muni Perumal, Craig Applegate and Suneeta Sathye, 'Regulating Microfinance through Codes of Conduct: A Critical Review of the Indian Experience', March 2014.

Reports

Pathak, Jharna, *Evaluation of Jeevika Programme in Tribal Areas of Gujarat*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, April 2011. (Not reported earlier).

Pathak, Jharna, *Evaluation of Project Sunshine Programme in Tribal Areas of Gujarat*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, December 2011. (Not reported earlier).

Nair, Tara S. and Madhu J., *Evaluation of Skill Training Programme for Tribal Youth in Gujarat*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, March 2013. (Not reported earlier).

Das, Keshab, *Initiatives in Provisioning Drinking Water in Tribal Districts of Gujarat: An Assessment*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, March 2013. (Not reported earlier).

Shah, Amita and H. Shiddalingaswami (with Hasmukh Joshi and Dipak Nandani), *Participatory Watershed Development Projects: Do They Impact Poverty?* Submitted to the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada, April 2013.

Nair, Tara S., *Social Performance Management of Livelihood Initiatives: Relevance of Measuring Poverty Indicators*. Submitted to the Grameen Foundation India, Gurgaon, April 2013.

Nair, Tara S., Milind Sathye, Muni Perumal, Craig Applegate and Suneeta Sathye, *Regulating Microfinance through Codes of Conduct: A Critical Review of the Indian Experience*. Submitted to the Faculty of Business, Government and Law/ANZSIG, University of Canberra, May 2013.

Dhak, Biplab, *Progress and Prospects of MDGs in Gujarat*. Report submitted to the UNICEF, Gandhinagar, May 2013.

Nair, Tara S. and Ganibhai Memon, *Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance: Study of a Village Panchayat in Gujarat*. Submitted to the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Tamil Nadu, July 2013.

Bandi, Madhusudan, *Implementation and Outcomes of Forest Rights Act: A Critical Assessment of Two States in India*. Submitted to the Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, October 2013.

Visaria, Leela and Rudra Narayan Mishra, *SEWA's Interventions in Gujarat to Enhance Social Security of Members and their Families: Some Lessons*. Submitted to the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad and Packard Foundation, U.S.A., November 2013.

Nair, Tara S. and Ajay Tankha, *The State of Sector Report- Microfinance 2013*. Submitted to the Access Development Services, New Delhi, December 2013.

Nair, Tara S., *A Statistical Atlas of Livelihoods*. Submitted to the Access Development Services, New Delhi, December 2013.

Pathak, Jharna, *Community Resource Management and Poverty in India's Inland Fishery: Hopeful Opportunities and Hard Realities*. Submitted to the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada, January 2014.

Viswanathan, P.K., *Trends and Determinants of Agricultural Power Consumption and Distribution Losses: An Analysis of Agricultural Feeders across Power Distribution Companies in Gujarat*. Report submitted to the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC), February 2014.

Viswanathan, P.K. and Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati, *Techno-Economic and Social Impacts of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Case Study of PINS & MIS in Gujarat*. Submitted to the Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar, March 2014.

Basu, Sudeep and Indu Pareek, *Survey and Documentation of NRI Gujaratis' Contribution towards the Development of State – 5 Districts, Junagadh, Kutch, Porbandar, Rajkot and Jamnagar*. Submitted to the Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar, March 2014.

Viswanathan, P. K., *Compatibility of Institutional Architecture for Rubber Plantation Development in North East India from a Comparative Perspective of Kerala*. Submitted to the National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala, March 2014.

Nair, Tara S., *Policy Initiatives for Promotion of Industry and Exports: The Case of Gujarat*. Submitted to the Jadavpur University, West Bengal, March 2014.

Referees for WPS and OPS Drafts

Shuji Uchikawa, Director-General, Inter-disciplinary Studies Center, Institute of Developing Economies-Japan External Trade Organisation (IDE-JETRO), Chiba, Japan.

S.V.R.K. Prabhakar, Senior Policy Researcher (Climate Change Adaptation), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Hayama, Japan.

Sunil Nautiyal, Professor and Head, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

5 Participation in Conferences/Seminars/Workshops and Teaching

Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati

Delivered a lecture on “Factor Analysis and Principal Component Analysis” at the Orientation Workshop in ‘Social Sciences Research’, organized by and held at GIDR, September 20-26, 2013.

Participated in the Silver Jubilee Conference on ‘Human Development’, organized by and held at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, September 26-28, 2013.

Presented a paper on “The Damages from Climatic Extremes: Does Disaster Specific and Generic Adaptation Measures Matter?” (with Unmesh Patnaik) at the Fourth National Conference on ‘Climate Change’, organized by and held at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, October 25-26, 2013.

Gave a seminar on “Farm-level Adaptation to Climate Extremes in India: Do We Need a Separate Adaptation Policy?” at GIDR, Ahmedabad, November 7, 2013.

Participated in the INSEE-SANDEE Pre-Conference Training Workshop on ‘Ecology & Economics with an interest in Experimental Economics’, organized by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) and Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) and held at Tezpur University, Tezpur, December 4, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Farm-level Adaptation to Climate Extremes in India: Do We Need a Separate Adaptation Policy?”, at the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) Conference on ‘Global Change, Ecosystems, Sustainability’, organized by and held at Tezpur University, Tezpur, December 5-8, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on “Regression Analysis with Count Data” and “Factor Analysis and Principal Component Analysis” (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, February 25 - March 6, 2014.

Presented a paper on “Consumption Smoothing and Climate Extremes: Evidence from a Farm Household Survey in Eastern Coastal India”, at the International Conference on ‘Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21st Century (ETSD 2014)’, organized by and held at the ABV-IITM, Gwalior, March 2-4, 2014.

Madhusudan Bandi

Participated in the Regional Workshop-cum-Training Programme on ‘Creating Awareness of Stakeholders on Forest Instruments (Non-Legally Binding Instrument) in India’, organized by the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal and held at Hotel Cambay Resorts, Gandhinagar, October 19-20, 2013.

Participated as a Resource Person in the ICSSR sponsored Workshop on ‘Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences’, organized by and held at the Department of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, Telangana, November 16-25, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat”, at the Dissemination Workshop on a study titled ‘Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 7, 2013.

Participated as Recommendation Committee Member in the Workshop on ‘National Level Consultation on the Existing Status of Forest Legislations in Naxal Infested Eight States of India’, organised by Dharti Foundation and held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, December 16-17, 2013.

Gave a seminar on “Samras in the Context of Gujarat Gram Panchayats: A Threat to the Idea of Democracy?” at GIDR, Ahmedabad, January 22, 2014.

Sudeep Basu

Presented a paper titled, “Interrogating Cultural Rights/Duties of Refugees in Hostlands: Insights from the Tibetan Diaspora”, at the 14th International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Conference on ‘Contested Spaces and Cartographic Challenges’, organized by the Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group and held at Swabhumi, Kolkata, January 6-9, 2014. Also, chaired two sessions and drafted the rapporteurs report for the plenary sessions.

Keshab Das

Made a presentation on “Child’s Right to Safe Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence and Lessons from Slum Households in Gujarat”, at the National Seminar on ‘Making Child Rights A Reality’, organized by the Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, April 9, 2013.

Participated in the Meeting of the 14th Finance Commission with Economists, Economic Administrators and Policy Experts of the Western Region, organized by and held at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, May 13, 2013.

Participated as a Panelist at the Panel Discussion on ‘Social Sector and Developmental Challenges in Gujarat’ at the Workshop on ‘Accelerating Millennium Development Goals in Gujarat’, co-organized by the UNICEF, Gandhinagar and GIDR held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 14, 2013.

Took two sessions on “Indian MSMEs in the Globalised Context: Issues of Concern” and “Industrial Clustering in India: Conceptual and Policy Dimensions” for the participants of the ICSSR-sponsored Two-week Refresher Course on ‘Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 21, 2013.

Participated in the Project Meeting on ‘Rising Powers, Labour Standards and the Governance of Global Production Networks’, organized by the Centre for Comparative and International Business Research (CIBER) of the Manchester Business School (MBS), University of Manchester and held at the Institute of Development Planning and MBS, Manchester, UK, June 19-22, 2013.

Made a presentation on “Labour in the Global Production Networks: The ‘South’ End”, at the Manchester Business School, Manchester, UK, June 21, 2013.

Took two sessions for PhD scholars on “Industrial and Mineral Statistics in India: Introducing Official Sources” and “Studying Uneven Development and Regionalism” at the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Workshop in ‘Social Science Research’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 2-6, 2013.

Participated in the Seminar on ‘Quality Improvement in Higher Education’, organized by the Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat, Education Department, Government of Gujarat and held at the Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, September 11, 2013.

Participated as a resource person in the 3rd meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) on the Research Programme on Socio-Economic Issues of Environment (RPSE), organised by and held at the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi, October 3, 2013.

Delivered the Inaugural Speech at the Training Programme on ‘Managing Agricultural Water Demand in India: Applying Integrated Approaches’, co-organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad and Institute for Resource Analysis and Policy (IRAP), Hyderabad and held at Hotel Eastin Easy Citizen, Ahmedabad, October 21-25, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on “Industrial Clusters in India: Context and Policy Perspectives”, at the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani (Goa Campus), Goa, October 29, 2013.

Presented two papers on “Interrogating Innovation Systems: Challenges of the Excluded Rural in India” (with Rajeswari Raina) and “Innovation and Livelihoods: Posers from the Artisanal Clusters of India”, at the Writing Workshop on ‘Interrogating Innovation Systems: Challenges of the Excluded Rural in India’, organised by GIDR, Ahmedabad and held at the ICSSR Northern Regional Centre, New Delhi, November 19-21, 2013. Also, coordinated the workshop.

Chaired a technical session at the 3rd Annual Seminar on ‘Migration and Development’, co-organized by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum and held at ISEC, Bangalore, December 2, 2013.

Delivered the inaugural and concluding speeches at the Dissemination Workshop on ‘Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 7, 2013.

Acted as Panelist in the Panel Discussion on ‘Future of MGNREGA: Emerging Challenges in the Changing Rural Scenario’ at the National Workshop on ‘MGNREGA and the Emerging Rural Context: Learnings from Indian States’, organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad and ICRISAT, Patancheru and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 10-11, 2013. Also, moderated the Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions.

Participated in the National Education Summit on ‘Towards Educating Young India’, organized by the Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat, Government of Gujarat and held at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, January 10, 2014.

Made a presentation on “Industrialism in Gujarat: Appraising the Strategy”, at the International Workshop on a research project proposal on ‘Subnational Industrial Trajectories in India and China’, organised by and held at the Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH), New Delhi, February 18-19, 2014.

Participated in the International Conference on ‘Changing Paradigm of Cluster Development: Learning from Global Experiences’, organised by CII, FMC and UNIDO and held at the Lalit Hotel, New Delhi, February 20, 2014.

Took three sessions on “Pursuit of Interdisciplinarity: Unfolding Uneven Development and Regionalism”, “Industrial, Mining and Trade Statistics in India: A Brief Introduction to Official Sources” and “Alternative Sources of Data in Social Science Research” (with Tara S. Nair) for the participants of the ICSSR sponsored National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 25 – March 6, 2014.

Delivered a keynote address on “MSMEs and Clusters in Globalising India: Issues and Challenges for Policy”, at the National Seminar on ‘Economic Development across Sectors: Discourses on Theories, Policies & Issues’, organised by the Department of Economics of the M.K. Bhavnagar University and held at the Nataraj Research Centre and Training College, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, March 8, 2014.

Participated in the ICSSR-IDRC International Conference on ‘Status and Role of Social Science Research in Asia: Emerging Challenges and Policy Issues’, organized by the ICSSR and held at Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, March 13-15, 2014.

Made a presentation on “Government Procurement and Innovation Challenges in India: Focus on MSMEs” at the BRICS Seminar on ‘Systems of Innovation and Development’, organized by the Centre for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE) and the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and held at the University of Brazil, Brasilia, Brazil, March 25-26, 2014.

Participated as a resource person in the High Level Meeting of BRICS organized by the Centre for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE) with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Government of Brazil and held at the CGEE, Brasilia, Brazil, March 27, 2014.

Biplab Dhak

Presented the study report on “Progress and Prospects of MDGs in Gujarat”, at the Workshop on ‘Accelerating Millennium Development Goals in Gujarat’, co-organised by GIDR and UNICEF, Gandhinagar and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 14, 2013. Also, coordinated the workshop.

Amrita Ghatak

Participated in the Summer School on ‘Environmental and Resource Economics’, organized by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Bangkok, Thailand, April 29 - May 17, 2013. This was in connection with the research proposal entitled “Environmental Regulations and Compliance in the Textile Dyes Sector of Gujarat, India” submitted to SANDEE.

Participated in a Workshop on ‘Policy Analyses and Environmental Economics’, organized by SANDEE, Bangkok, Thailand, May 19 - 22, 2013.

Participated and defended the research proposal entitled “Environmental Regulations and Compliance in the Textile Dyes Sector of Gujarat, India” at the 26th Biannual ‘Research and Training Workshop’, organized by SANDEE, Bangsaen Beach, Thailand, June 19-23, 2013.

Took a session on “Use of Qualitative Information in Econometrics: Dummy Variable, and Limited Dependent Variable Models”, as a part of “Quantitative Methods” at the Orientation Workshop in ‘Social Science Research’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 2-6, 2013.

Participated in a course on ‘Cost-Benefit Analysis’, organized by SANDEE, Kathmandu, Nepal, December 6-8, 2013.

Presented a paper entitled “Environmental Regulations and Institutional Arrangements in the Textile Dyes Sector of Gujarat, India: What is the Appropriate Indicator of Compliance at the Firm Level?” at the 27th Biannual ‘Research and Training Workshop’, organized by SANDEE, Kathmandu, Nepal, December 10-14, 2013.

Participated in the Winter School in ‘Environment and Resource Economics’, organized by and held at SANDEE, Lalitpur, Nepal, March 4-13, 2014.

N. Lalitha

Lectured on “GATS and Services Trade in India” at the Refresher Course on ‘Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 21, 2013.

Presented a seminar on “Status of Regulations Governing Private Healthcare in India”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, July 24, 2013.

Lectured on “Livelihood Research Issues in Africa” for the Ph.D. students of Diasporic Constructions of Home and Belonging (CoHaB) of the European Union International Training Network (EU-ITN), at the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj, November 21, 2013.

Discussed the findings on “Competition Issues in Private Healthcare” at the Panel Discussion on ‘Competition and Regulatory Issues in Private Healthcare in India’, co-organized by GIDR and Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS) Jaipur, and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 18, 2013.

Served as a Panelist at the Panel Discussion on ‘Competition Issues in the Indian Pharmaceutical Sector’, organized by the Consumer Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur, and held at the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mumbai, January 20, 2014.

Delivered a motivational talk for the post-graduate students of Economics of SSR-CSR College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, February 20, 2014.

Delivered a keynote address on “Role of Biotechnology in Indian Agriculture” at the National Seminar on ‘Economic Development across Sectors: Discourses on Theories, Policies and Issues’, organized by the M. K. Bhavnagar University and held at the Natraj Research Centre & Training College, Bhavnagar, March 7-8, 2014.

Delivered a few lectures for the post-graduate students of Pharmacy education on Intellectual Property Rights as a visiting faculty teaching the course ‘Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Management’ at the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Presented a paper titled “Tackling Undernutrition among Children in India: A Reflection on Public Policies and Interventions”, at the National Seminar on ‘Making Child Rights a Reality for Every Child in India’, organized by the Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, April 9-10, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Socio-Economic Development and Double Burden of Malnutrition in India” (with Biplab Dhak), at the Workshop on ‘Health Inequality in India: Concept, Methods and Evidence’, organized by and held at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, July 23-24, 2013.

Took two sessions to teach basic statistics to participants of the Orientation Workshop in ‘Social Science Research for Research Scholars from SC/ST/OBC and Religious Minorities’, organized by and held at GIDR, September 2-6, 2013. Also, acted as a co-coordinator of this event.

Made a presentation on “Studying Impact of MGNREGA on Village Economy for Babrol Village in Gujarat: Challenges and Way Forward” (with P. K. Viswanathan), at a Workshop on ‘Assessment of MGNREGA Using Village SAM’, organized by and held at the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, October 21-22, 2013.

Presented two papers on “MGNREGA in ICRISAT-VDSA Project Villages: Gujarat Case Study” (with P. K. Viswanathan and Hema Iyengar) and “Application of Social Accounting Matrix to Understand the Impact of MGNREGA on Village Economies: Case of Babrol Village in Gujarat” (with P. K. Viswanathan), at the National Workshop on ‘The Future of MGNREGA in the Emerging Context of Rural India: Learnings from Selected States’, co-organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 10-11, 2013.

Made a presentation on “Impact of SEWA’s Health Interventions to Enhance Social Security of Members: Some Findings” (with Leela Visaria and Zalak Trivedi), at the workshop on ‘SEWA’s Social Security: Sharing Some Lessons’, organized by and held at the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad, December 16-17, 2013.

Attended the Third Annual Meeting and Conference of Indian Health Economics and Policy Association, organized by and held at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, January 6-7, 2014.

Took three classes on “Application of Statistical Tools in Social Science Research”, at the Orientation Course in ‘Social Science Research for SC/ST/OBCs’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, January 13-17, 2014.

Attended the Annual Meeting and 18th International Conference of ‘Input-Output Research Association (IORA), India’, organized by and held at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, January 31-February 3, 2014

Took two sessions on “Application of Statistical Tools in Social Science Research” and “Discriminant Analysis Function” at the ICSSR sponsored National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 25 – March 6, 2014.

Tara S. Nair

Took a session on “Microcredit in India” for the participants at the Refresher Course on ‘Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 20, 2013.

Presented a Paper on “Fragmentation of Broadcast Market and Ownership Structure: Insights from India” (with Harsh Taneja), at the International Communication Association Preconference on ‘New Media, Old Media, Social Media: Changing South Asian Communications Scholarship’, held at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, June 16-17, 2013.

Participated in the capacity of a co-author of the *State of the Sector Report Microfinance 2013* in the Round Table on ‘SOS 2013’ organized by the Access Development Services and Rashtriya Grameen Vikas Nidhi and held at Hotel Pragati Manor, Guwahati, Assam, July 20, 2013.

Participated as a Special Invitee in the Workshop on ‘Sustainable Financial Inclusion: Need for Governance, Regulation and Capacity Building’, organized by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and held at Hotel Sofitel, Mumbai, August 5, 2013.

Participated in the capacity of a co-author of the *State of the Sector Report Microfinance 2013* in the Round Table on ‘SOS 2013’, organized by and held at the United Nations Development Programme, New Delhi, August 19, 2013.

Delivered lectures on “Philosophies of Research”, “Case Study Method”, “Participatory Research” and “Research Writing” to the participants of the Orientation Workshop in ‘Social Science Research’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 2-6, 2013.

Participated as a resource person in the Workshop on ‘National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)’, organized by the United Nations Development Programme and held at the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, November 18, 2013.

Made a presentation on “State of the Sector Report 2013: Major Highlights” at the ‘Microfinance India 2013 Summit’, organized by the Access Development Services, New Delhi and held at Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, December 9-10, 2013. Also, chaired the panel discussion on ‘Fresh Evidence on Impact: Delivering on the Promise?’.

Took a session on “Philosophies of Research” for the participants of the Interactive Programme for Ph.D. Scholars organised by and held at the Academic Staff College, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, December 19, 2013.

Participated as a panelist in the Discussion on ‘The Impact of Financial Inclusion Innovations: What Should be the Vision for 2020 and What Role do Innovators Play?’, at the ‘Maharashtra Rural Livelihood Innovation Summit’, organised by the Maharashtra Rural Livelihoods Mission and held at Ravindra Natya Mandir, Mumbai, January 27, 2014.

Taught a course on “Rural Innovation” to the Post Graduate students of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, February - March, 2014.

Delivered a set of lectures on “Research Writing” to the participants of the National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 25 – March 06, 2014.

Made a presentation on “Financial Inclusion in India: Strategies and Challenges”, at the National Seminar on ‘Economic Development across Sectors: Discourses on Theories, Policies and Issues’, organised by the Postgraduate Department of Economics, Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar and held at Natraj Research Centre & Training College, Bhavnagar, March 8, 2014.

Presented a paper on “State Level Policy Initiatives for Promotion of Industry and Exports: The Case of Gujarat”, at the Seminar on ‘State-level Exports, Competitiveness and Trade Promotion Policies: The Indian Case Study’, organized by the Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata and held at the Gateway Hotel, Kolkata, March 31, 2014.

Jharna Pathak

Presented a paper on “SRI Experiences in Gujarat”, at the Second International Conference on ‘Agriculture, Food Technologies and Environment: New Approaches’, organized by Krishi Sanskriti and held at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, October 19-20, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Class Gains in Fisheries Management: Problems and Prospects”, at the International Seminar on ‘Tackling the Growth of India’s Middle Class’, organized by and held at the Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, November 27-29, 2013.

Contributed a paper on “Analyzing the Instability in Agricultural Performance: A Region-wise Analysis of Gujarat” (with Itishree Pattnaik) to the 73rd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, held at the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad, December 18, 2013.

Lectured on “Issues on Sustainable Development and Climate Change”, for the teacher-participants at the Orientation Course in ‘Climate Change’, organized by and held at the Department of Geography, Government Polytechnic Arts College, Gandhinagar, January 1, 2014.

Took two sessions on “Introduction to Qualitative Research: Issues and Applications” and “Institutional Aspects in Indian Fisheries Sector”, for the participants of the ‘Research Writing Workshop’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, January 16-17, 2014.

Lectured on “Simultaneous Equation” and “Multivariate Regression Analysis” for the participants of the National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 25-March6, 2014.

Itishree Pattnaik

Gave Seminar on “Agricultural Transformation in Gujarat: Some Reflections”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 16, 2013.

Took a session on “Time Series Analysis” at the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Workshop in ‘Social Science Research’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 5, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Gujarat’s Agricultural Growth Model: How Sustainable It Is?”, at the 2nd International Conference on ‘Agriculture, Food Technologies and Environment: New Approaches (AFTENA-2013)’, organized by Krishi Sanskriti and held at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, October 19-20, 2013.

Contributed a paper on “Analyzing the Instability in Agricultural Performance: A Region-wise Analysis of Gujarat” (with Jharna Pathak) to the 73rd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, held at the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad, December 18, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Rural Labour under High Growth Trajectory in Gujarat: Trends and Validation” (with Amita Shah) at the International Seminar on ‘Development from the Perspective of Labour: Experiences, Challenges and Options (in Honour of Professor T.S. Papola)’, organized by the Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS) and Indian Society of Labour Economics, held at GIDS, Lucknow, February, 21-23, 2014.

Took a session on “Database in Agriculture” (with P. K. Viswanathan) for the participants of the National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, February 28, 2014.

Acted as a panelist at the Panel Discussion on ‘Gender Inclusion in Agriculture: Prospects and Perspectives’, at the Perspective Building Workshop on ‘Gender Inclusion in Agriculture Policies and Scheme’, organized by the Vikram Sababhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT), and Action Aid and held at VIKSAT, Nehru Foundation for Development, Ahmedabad, March 26, 2014.

Partha Pratim Sahu

Delivered two lectures on “Working with Indian Datasets: Industry and Labour” and “How to Plan your Field/Primary Survey?”, at the Orientation Workshop on ‘Social Sciences Research’ for scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 3 and 5, 2013.

Delivered lectures on “Quantitative Research Methods” to Ph.D. scholars and young faculty members at a workshop organized by and held at the Department of Economics, Satavahana University, Karim Nagar, Andhra Pradesh, September 17, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on “Understanding Indian Datasets on Labour and Employment” at a Training Course on ‘Methods in Microfinance Research’, organized by and held at the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, October 10, 2013.

Attended a Workshop on ‘Celebrating the Idea of SEWA: Towards Human Development through Women’s Livelihood Security’, organized by the International Centre for Human Development and SEWA and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, November 27-29, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on “Using NSSO Data on Labour and Employment” at a Training Course on ‘Methods and Approaches in Labour Research’ organized by and held at the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, January 13, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on “The Challenges of Jobs and Skill in India”, at an International Training Programme on ‘Skill Development and Employment Generation’, organized by and held at the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, January 13, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on “Industrial Policy and Development in India: Emerging Issues and Perspectives” and “Assessment of the System of Social Group Statistics in India”, at an Orientation Course in ‘Social Science Research for SC/ST/OBCs’, organized by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, January 16, 2014.

Attended a Programme on ‘Lean Management for Productivity Enhancement’, organized by the National Productivity Council, Gandhinagar and held at Hotel Metropole, Ahmedabad, January 29-30, 2014.

Presented a paper on “Employment Challenges in a Hill Economy: A Case of Uttarakhand”, at the National Conference on ‘Revisiting Development Paradigms for Uttarakhand’ organized by and held at the IIT, Roorkee, February 5-16, 2014.

Presented a paper on “How do Self-employed Workers in India Perceive about Their Earnings?”, at the International Seminar on ‘Development from the Perspective of Labour: Experiences, Challenges and Options (in honour of Professor T. S. Papola)’, co-organized by the Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS) and Indian Society of Labour Economics and held at GIDS, Lucknow, February 21-23, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on “Questionnaire Designing” and “Data Sources: Poverty and Employment” at a Training Programme on ‘Research Methodology’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 26 and 28, 2014.

Delivered lectures on “Quantitative Research Methods” at a Workshop on ‘Econometrics: Practice and Research’, organized by and held at the P G Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, March 27-28, 2014.

Amita Shah

Presented a paper on “Policy Challenges in Land Use Management in India”, at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Conference on ‘The State, the Market and the Agripreneurs’, organized by and held at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, April 3-5, 2013.

Participated as a Resource Person at the International Workshop on ‘Green Accounting for India’, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi, April 5-6, 2013.

Made a presentation on “Children in Migration: A Triple Burden?”, at the National Seminar on ‘Making Child Rights a Reality’, organized by the Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, April 9-10, 2013.

Participated in the Workshop on ‘NextGen Universities: Roadmap for Higher Education in India’, co-organised by the Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat (KCG), Education Department and Nirma University, Ahmedabad, April 17, 2013.

Participated in the National Workshop on ‘Child and Adolescent Workers: Issues Relating to Migrant, Trafficked and Domestic Workers’, organized by the Institute of Human Development, New Delhi, April 19, 2013.

Chaired a session at the Stakeholders’ Workshop on ‘Capacity-Building in National Planning for Food Security: Punjab State, India’, at Hotel Shivalik View, Chandigarh, April 22, 2013.

Acted as a Resource Person at a discussion on the ‘Report on Decentralization Frameworks and Participatory Exercise for Activity Mapping and Decentralized Planning in the Context of Aapno Taluko Vibrant Taluko (ATVT)’, Gandhinagar, April 27, 2013.

Made a presentation of the proposed study on “Land Use, Land Cover, and Land Degradation in India: Understanding the Changes, Drivers, and Impacts”, within the SSP Framework on the Cluster Project on Sustaining and Improving Rural Livelihoods through Adaptive Approaches to Land, Soil Nutrient and Water Management, at a meeting held at TIFAC, New Delhi, May 8, 2013.

Conducted a session in “Sustainable Pathways and Green Accounting”, for the Advanced Refresher Course on ‘Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 17, 2013.

Acted as a Resource Person at the discussion on the research study on ‘Options for Diversification from Tobacco Farming, Bidi Rolling and Tendu Leaf Plucking in India: The Economic Feasibilities and Challenges’, held at Hotel VITS, Mumbai, May 28, 2013.

Acted as a Resource Person at the International Workshop on ‘Legal Issues Relating to Service Delivery in Informal Settlements’, organized by and held at the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, June 25, 2013.

Chaired a session at the Stakeholders’ Workshop on ‘Capacity Building in National Planning for Food Security: Punjab State, India’, held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, June 29, 2013.

Chaired a session at the Steering Committee Meeting to discuss ‘Water Conflicts in Northeast India. A Compendium of Case Studies’, organized by the Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India and held at Agonda, Goa, July 2-3, 2013.

Made a presentation on “Land Resources”, at the Workshop on ‘Natural Resources Management: Prospective and Challenges’, organized by the Anil Shah Gram Vikas Varshik Samgoshti in Ahmedabad, July 9, 2013.

Gave an interview for a documentary ‘The Fruits on India’, July 25, 2013, Ahmedabad. The documentary provides an insight into India’s agriculture and focuses on the soil of our nation and the produce that comes from it (Directed by Kabir Ali, Purpose Based Films, Mumbai).

Attended the Board of Trustees meeting of Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal, July 27, 2013.

P.K. Viswanathan

Presented a Preliminary Analysis Report on ‘Trends in Agriculture Power Consumption among Farmers in Gujarat: A Study of Districts Covered under the PGVCL’, at the Meeting of the Co-ordination Forum, Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Ahmedabad, April 24, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on “Agriculture and Environment in the Indian Context: A Critical Assessment”, at the Refresher Course on ‘Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 17, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Impact Evaluation of BT Cotton Cultivation in India: a Case Study of Gujarat” (with N. Lalitha), at the Meeting on ‘Discussion on Draft Report of Impact Evaluation of Bt Cotton in India’, held at the Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur, June 11, 2013.

Taught a core course paper on “Environmental Management and Sustainable Development”, at the Amrita School of Business, Amrita University, Cochin, July 1-7, 2013.

Worked as an International Consultant at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Lao PDR during July 15 - September 14, 2013. Prepared four thematic documents based on the Lao Agricultural Census 2010-11.

Delivered three lectures on: (a) “Agricultural Water Management: Socio-Economic and Policy Challenges”; (b) “Institutional and Policy Reforms in Indian Water Sector: A Critical Assessment”; and (c) “Climate Variability and Water Insecurity in India”, at the National Training Workshop on ‘Agricultural Water Demand Management’, Ahmedabad, supported by Cap-Net and UNDP, October 21-25, 2013. Also, coordinated the workshop.

Presented five Thematic Study Reports at the National Seminar on Lao Census of Agriculture 2010-11, organized by FAO Lao PDR and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR and held at Vientiane, November 26, 2013. The reports were: (i) *Profile of Farm Households in Lao PDR*; (ii) *Land Use and Cropping Pattern Changes in Lao PDR*; (iii) *Aquaculture, Fishery and Forestry Sub-sectors in Lao PDR*; (iv) *Infrastructure Development in Villages of Lao PDR*; and (v) *Status of Livestock Sub-sector in Lao PDR*.

Presented a paper on ‘MGNREGA in ICRISAT-VDSA Project Villages: Gujarat Case Study’ (with Rudra N. Mishra and Hema Iyengar), at the National Workshop on ‘The Future of MGNREGA in the Emerging Context of Rural India: Learnings from Selected States’, co-organized by GIDR and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Regions (ICRISAT), Hyderabad and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, December 10-11, 2013.

Delivered three lectures on “Factor Analysis and Principal Component Analysis”; (b) “Database on Indian Agriculture”; (c) “Database on Environment”, at the National Workshop on ‘Research Methodology for Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 25 – March 6, 2014.

Presented a paper on “Compatibility of Institutional Architecture for Rubber Plantation Development in North East India from a Comparative Perspective of Kerala”, at the Workshop on ‘Emerging Issues in India’s Plantation Sector’, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, March 31, 2014.

6 Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition

Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati

Co-coordinator, Faculty Meetings, GIDR.

Peer Reviewer, *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, Springer, and *Net Journal of Social Science*.

Acted as the External Examiner for an Intern report submitted to the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan.

Member, European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE).

Member, Indian Climate Change Research Network (ICRN).

Sudeep Basu

Awarded the C.R. Parekh Post Doctoral Fellowship 2012-13 at the Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics & Political Science (LSE). The fellowship was taken up during April 12 to July 18, 2013.

Keshab Das

Member, Board of Studies, Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar. (February 2014 to January 2017).

Member, National Peoples Committee on Peoples University.

Member, Scientific Committee of the journal *Innovation and Development*, Routledge.

Life Fellow, Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad.

Member, American Economic Association, 2013-14.

Member, Scientific Committee, Indian Centre for Economic Research (ICER) at the Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences (IISHSS), New York.

Academic Referee for the following journals: *Water Policy: Official Journal of the World Water Council*; *Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics*; and *Sarvekshana: Journal of National Sample Survey Office*.

Guiding a doctoral thesis on “Growth and Transformation of the Information Technology Sector in India: A Case of Gujarat”, under the Ph.D. in Economics programme of the IGNOU, New Delhi.

Acted as external examiner for Ph.D. theses submitted to the Sambalpur University, Sambalpur; and Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

At GIDR, holding responsibilities as Director-in-Charge; Staff Representative, Governing Body; Chairman, Library Committee; Chairman, GIDR Service Rules Committee; Coordinator, *GIDR Annual Report*; Member, Purchase Committee; Member, Administration and Finance Committee; and Member, Board of Trustees of the GIAP Employees’ Provident Fund.

Amrita Ghatak

Member, Board of Examination, PG Department of Economics, St. Joseph’s College, Bangalore, 2013-14.

Coordinator, Discussion Series, GIDR.

N. Lalitha

Member, Research Progress Committee, Nirma University, Ahmedabad.

Coordinator, IGNOU’s Ph.D. Programme in Economics at GIDR (since February 2014).

Visiting faculty, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad.

Guiding two Ph.D. students registered with CEPT University, Ahmedabad and IGNOU, New Delhi.

Member, Computer Committee and Purchase Committee, GIDR.

Life Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics.

Life Member, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association.

Reviewed articles for *Millennial Asia*, *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* and *Asian Medicine*.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Member, Computer Committee, GIDR.

Ph.D. Coordinator at GIDR for IGNOU’s Ph.D. Programme in Economics (till January, 2014).

Referee for the journal *Social Indicators Research* and two papers submitted for the 3rd Annual Conference of Indian Health Economics and Policies Association, India.

External expert in the committee to review the progress of Ph.D. scholars and to evaluate two M.Phil. Dissertations submitted to the Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

Tara S. Nair

Coordinator, Working Paper Series, GIDR.

Member, International Association for Feminist Economists.

Member, International Association of Media and Communication Research.

Member, Enforcement Committee, Microfinance Institutions Network (MFIN), Gurgaon, Haryana.

Member, Board of Directors, Agora Microfinance, Mumbai.

Member, Board of Trustees, Prayas, Gandhinagar.

Refereed articles for *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*; *Development and Change* and *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Jharna Pathak

Co-coordinator, GIDR website.

Member, Board of Trustees, Ahmedabad Women's Action Group, Ahmedabad.

Acted as the external examiner for a PhD thesis submitted to the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

Partha Pratim Sahu

Life member, The Indian Society of Labour Economics.

Life member, The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.

Member, Steering Group, The value of work- Inter-Disciplinary.Net.

Acted as referee for *The Manpower Journal*.

Co-coordinator, GIDR website.

Member, Academic Advisory Committee, Institute of Social Sciences, Regional Centre, Puducherry.

Amita Shah

Member, Board of Trustees, Center for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad.

Member, Advisory Committee, School of Tribal Studies, Central University of Odisha, Korapat.

President, Executive Committee of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

Joint Director (Asia) for CPAN.

Core Team Member, Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD), Pune.

Member, Academic Group, Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.

Member, Advisory Board, Wells for India, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Chairperson, Governing Body, Action for Social Advancement, Bhopal.

Member, Advisory Committee, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat.

Member, Advisory Committee, Seva Mandir, Udaipur, 2010-12.

Member, Working Group for Twelfth Plan period for finalizing the schemes and initiatives, Department of Rural Development, Gandhinagar.

Member, Expert Group in the area of 'Economic and Social Issues', Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi.

Research Project Adviser to Nicholas Leingang under the independent study project (ISP).

Member, Steering Committee of the Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India (Forum), SOPPECOM, Pune.

Member, Governing Body, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

Member, Project Monitoring Committee, Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company Ltd., Gandhinagar.

Member, Research Advisory Committee, Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad.

Jury, Anil Shah Gram Vikas Paritoshik, Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad.

P.K. Viswanathan

Reviewer, *Water Policy*, International Water Association (IWA Publishing) since 2012.

Coordinator, Occasional Paper Series, GIDR, Ahmedabad.

Reviewed a book manuscript for Springer.

External examiner for evaluating Ph.D. thesis submitted to the Faculty of Social Sciences, Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi.

Acted as external examiner for evaluating two M.Phil. dissertations submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Acted as a Panelist at the National Workshop on Migration and Global Environmental Change in India, 4-5 March 2014 at New Delhi, organized by UNESCO/ DFID.

7 Research Support Services

Library

GIDR library is one of the leading professional research and reference libraries in the city with a large collection of books, journals, government documents and publications of other social science institutions. GIDR library helps to the institute's research activities. The library is also open to research scholars from outside for reference work. Visitors are requested to bring an official letter from their librarian. Besides books on various social science subjects, the library has a rich collection of statistical publications including a complete collection of the reports of India's National Sample Survey Organisation. In addition, it has Population and Economic Census, Agricultural Statistics, Industrial Statistics, National Accounts Statistics, Statistical Abstracts, Budget Documents and other government reports. A fairly comprehensive collection of statistics on Gujarat state is also available, some of which date back to 1960s.

Currently, the library had a collection of 3326 bound volumes and 22035 books selectively chosen for reading and reference which include reports, books, reference materials conference proceedings and statistical publications in the social sciences containing statistical information on India. The subjects covered include industry, employment and labour studies, ecology and environment, forestry, health and social welfare, women studies, population studies, social sector, infrastructure, finance, banking, land and agriculture studies, water and natural resources, economics, economic development and planning. The library has a good collection of micro materials which include working papers, occasional papers, and research reports from national and international organizations of repute. About 87 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed and 25 journals received on exchange and as gift. A total number of 155 publications were added to the collection during this year. The publications include 89 books purchased and 66 books and reports received as gift. It also subscribes 9 daily newspapers. The library's electronic resources include online database like IndiaStat and JSTOR. All the library functions are fully automated using the user-friendly library management software LIBSYS and CDS/ISIS. Bibliographic details of library holdings are accessible through OPAC from the library computers. The Library provides the following services: i. Issue-return service; ii. Reference service; iii. Newspaper clippings; iv. Photocopying; v. Inter-library loan; vi. Services through internet; vii. Database/article search; viii. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC); ix. Current Awareness Service (CAS); x. New arrival list; and xi. Scanning facility.

The expenditure incurred during 2013-14 for books was 51,357.00 and for the subscription of journals was 2,48,074.70.

Computer Centre

The Institute has a state-of-the-art computer centre with 46 computers hooked through a local area network using Windows 2003 Domain Server. A last-mile RF connectivity with 3.5 Mbps (1:1) Bandwidth providing continuous internet facility has been added. We have a set of high-speed LaserJet Network Printers for production of quality outputs to support our system. It is also equipped with an Uninterrupted Power Supply Unit with battery backup for full computer system. The centre has the capacity to handle large-scale field survey based data and data from sources like Census, National Sample Surveys, National Account Statistics etc. Recently the computer centre has been renovated entirely with modern equipments creating facility for training programs and seating arrangements for about 25 users.

8 Expenditure and Sources of Funding

The total expenditure of the Institute during 2013-14 was Rs. 339.92 lakh, which was higher than that of the previous year 2012-13 (Rs. 316.95 lakh). During the same period, the core expenditure increased from Rs. 181.13 lakh to Rs. 235.29 lakh. The project expenditure decreased from Rs. 135.82 lakh in 2012-13 to Rs. 104.63 lakh in 2013-14. The following Table presents only a summary of the audited accounts.

Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. In lakh)

Category	Core		Project		Total	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Year	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Recurring Expenditure	179.69	216.62	135.18	104.25	314.87	320.87
Non-recurring Expenditure	1.44	18.67	0.64	0.38	2.08	19.05
Total	181.13	235.29	135.82	104.63	316.95	339.92

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of the Institute increased from Rs. 160.46 lakh on March 31, 2013 to Rs. 187.08 lakh on March 31, 2014. This increase is from SIDA seminar (Rs. 25.07 lakh) and the contribution of faculty members from consultancy assignments that they undertook during the year and brokerage received on investments made by the Institute.

Annexure 1: Funded Research Projects

Completed Projects

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat	Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai (through the Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad).	Madhusudan Bandi
Trends in Energy Consumption in Agriculture: An Analysis of Performance of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in Gujarat	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Government of Gujarat.	P. K. Viswanathan
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Watershed Development)	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada.	Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Inland Fisheries)		Jharna Pathak
Techno-Economic and Social Impacts of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Case Study of PINS and MIS in Gujarat	Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar.	P. K. Viswanathan and Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati
The Survey and Documentation of NRGs' Contribution to the Development of the State	Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar.	Sudeep Basu
Estimating MDGs for Gujarat	UNICEF, Gandhinagar.	Biplab Dhak
The State of the Sector Report- Microfinance 2013	Access Development Services, New Delhi.	Tara S. Nair
A Statistical Atlas of Livelihoods		Tara S. Nair

Completed Projects contd...

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Social Performance Management of Livelihood Initiatives: Relevance of Measuring Poverty Indicators	Grameen Foundation India, Gurgaon.	Tara S. Nair
Lessons Learned from SEWA's Interventions in Gujarat to Enhance Social Security of Members and Their Families	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad and Packard Foundation, U.S.A.	Leela Visaria and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of Tribal Resource and Research Centre).	Jharna Pathak
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat		Jharna Pathak
Monitoring and Evaluation of Skill Training Projects		Tara S. Nair
Soil Water Conservation and Small Holder Farming in Tribal Regions of Gujarat: Impacts and Insights from the Field		Amita Shah and Hasmukh Joshi
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat		Keshab Das
Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance: Study of a Village Panchayat in Gujarat		Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Tamil Nadu.
Regulating Microfinance through Codes of Conduct: A Critical Review of the Indian Experience	Faculty of Business, Government and Law/ANZSIG, University of Canberra.	Tara S. Nair with (Milind Sathye, Muni Perumal, Craig Applegate and Suneeta Sathye)
Compatibility of Institutional Architecture for Rubber Plantation Development in North East India from a Comparative Perspective of Kerala	National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala.	P. K. Viswanathan
Policy Initiatives for Promotion of Industry and Exports: The Case of Gujarat	Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal.	Tara S. Nair

Projects in Progress

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Assessment of System of Crop Intensification in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh: Examining Implications for Sustainable Development	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.	Jharna Pathak
Socio-Economic Impacts, Institutional and Policy Constraints in the Adoption of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Comparative Study of Micro Irrigation Systems in India		P. K. Viswanathan and Jharna Pathak
Recent Experiences of Agricultural Growth in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh: An Enquiry into the Patterns, Process and Impacts		Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik
Socio Economic Implications of Protecting Handicrafts through the System of Geographical Indications		N. Lalitha
States and Industrialization in India – 1981-2007: Growth, Performance and Policy Lessons (with Case Studies of Gujarat, Kerala and Odisha)		Keshab Das
District-Level Estimation of Development Indicators for the State of Gujarat		Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati
Preparatory Phase of IWMP in Thane and Nasik Divisions in Maharashtra: An Evaluation	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.	Amita Shah and Hasmukh Joshi
Options for Diversification in Tobacco Farming, Bidi Rolling and Tendu Leaf Plucking in India: The Economic Feasibilities and Challenges	International Development Research Centre (through the Centre for Multidisciplinary Research, Dharwad).	Amita Shah (in collaboration with CMDR)

Projects in Progress contd...

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Fairtrade Cotton in India	Fairtrade International UK.	N. Lalitha
Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Transition: Issues in Supply of and Access to Generic ARVs	French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS), Paris, France.	Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair
Impacts of Employment Generation (NREGS) and Social Protection Policies on Rural Livelihoods in India: Case Studies in ICRISAT Villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.	P. K. Viswanathan and Rudra N. Mishra
Chronic Poverty Advisory Network	Overseas Development Institute, London, U.K.	Amita Shah
Mapping Financial Inclusion Opportunities in Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, Mumbai.	Tara S. Nair
A Study in the Sector Reforms Process in Rural Drinking Water and the Role of WASMO in Gujarat	Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Pune.	Keshab Das

Projects Initiated

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Environmental Regulations and Compliance in the Textile Dyes Sector of Gujarat, India	South Asian Network of Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu.	Amrita Ghatak
Economic Risk Analysis of Himachal Pradesh	TARU Leading Edge Private Limited, Gurgaon, Haryana.	Jharna Pathak and Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati

Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat

Completed Projects

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Rural Energy Consumption Trends in Gujarat: An Analysis of Performance of Agricultural Seeders under the PGVCL	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Government of Gujarat.
Techno-Economic and Social Impacts of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Case Study of PINS and MIS in Gujarat	Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar.
The Survey and Documentation of NRGs' Contribution to the Development of the State	Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar.
Estimating MDGs for Gujarat	UNICEF, Gandhinagar.
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of Tribal Resource and Research Centre).
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat	
Monitoring and Evaluation of Skill Training Projects	
Soil Water Conservation and Small Holder Farming in Tribal Regions of Gujarat: Impacts and Insights from the Field	
Initiatives in Provisioning Drinking Water in Tribal Districts of Gujarat: An Assessment	

Projects in Progress

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Socio-Economic Impacts, Institutional and Policy Constraints in the Adoption of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Comparative Study of Micro Irrigation Systems in India	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
Recent Experiences of Agricultural Growth in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh: An Enquiry into the Patterns, Process and Impacts	
Socio Economic Implications of Protecting Handicrafts through the System of Geographical Indications	
States and Industrialization in India – 1981-2007: Growth, Performance and Policy Lessons (with Case Studies of Gujarat, Kerala and Odisha)	
District-Level Estimation of Development Indicators for the State of Gujarat	
A Study in the Sector Reforms Process in Rural Drinking Water and the Role of WASMO in Gujarat	Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Pune.

Annexure 3: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees

Members of the Governing Body (2013-2016)

Dr. Kirit Parikh (President)	Former Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Dr. Tushaar Shah	Principal Scientist, IWMI, Colombo
Dr. Indira Hirway	Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
Dr. Leela Visaria	Honorary Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Mr. Sunil Parekh	Advisor, Zydus Cadila Healthcare, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ramesh Dadhich	Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Dr. R. Radhakrishna (ICSSR Nominee)	Chairman, National Statistical Commission, New Delhi
Commissioner of Higher Education	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Financial Advisor	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Representative	IDBI, Ahmedabad
Dr. Keshab Das	Staff Representative and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Amita Shah (Secretary)	Director and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad

Members of the Sub-Committees Appointed by the Governing Body

Administration and Finance Committee	Academic Affairs Committee	Board of Trustees of GIDR
Prof. Ravindra Dholakia	Prof. Kirit Parikh	Prof. Kirit Parikh
Prof. Indira Hirway	Prof. Amitabh Kundu	Prof. Ravindra Dholakia
ICSSR Nominee	Prof. R. Nagaraj	Prof. Leela Visaria
Financial Adviser	Prof. Biswajit Dhar	Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar
(Dept. of Higher Education, Govt. of Gujarat)	Prof. Tushaar Shah	Prof. Amita Shah
Prof. Keshab Das	Prof. Anil Gupta	
Prof. Amita Shah	Prof. S.P. Kashyap	
	Prof. Amita Shah	

Annexure 4: Members of the Institute

Life Members

Dr. Y.K. Alagh Dr. Rakesh Basant Mr. Ashok Bhargava Ms. Elaben Bhatt Dr. Keshab Das Mr. B.J. Desai Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia Dr. Victor D'Souza Mr. V.B. Eswaran Dr. Anil Gumber Dr. Anil K. Gupta Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar Mr. L.C. Jain Mr. Haresh Khokhani Dr. Amitabh Kundu Dr. N. Lalitha Ms. Kalpana Mehta Dr. Nirmala Murthy	Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair Dr. Tara S. Nair Dr. Kirit Parikh Mr. Sooryakant Parikh Dr. R. Parthasarathy Mr. Bhupendra Patel Dr. Rohini Patel Dr. V.M. Patel Dr. Mahesh Pathak Dr. Shalini Randeria Dr. V.M. Rao Dr. D.C. Sah Dr. J.C. Sandesara Mr. Kartikeya V. Sarabhai Dr. J.K. Satia Dr. Amita Shah Mr. Bakul V. Shah	Dr. C.H. Shah Dr. Ghanshyam Shah Mr. Niranjana C. Shah Ms. Sarla V. Shah Dr. V.P. Shah Dr. Abusaleh Shariff Dr. N.R. Sheth Mr. Pravin Sheth Dr. S.N. Singh Mr. K.P. Solanki Dr. K. Sundaram Dr. Suresh D. Tendulkar Mr. Nalin Thakor Dr. Jeemol Unni Dr. A. Vaidyanathan Mr. Abhijit Visaria Dr. V.S. Vyas
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Patron Members (Individuals)

Dr. Jalaludin Ahmed Dr. Yogesh Atal Dr. Jagdish Bhagwati Dr. V.V. Bhatt Mr. Chhotalal Bheddah Ms. Madhu Chheda Mr. Vijay Chheda Dr. John G. Cleland Mr. Rahul Dedhia Dr. Padma Desai Ms. Swati Desai Dr. V. Dupont	Dr. Prakash Gala Mr. Chandrakant Gogri Mr. Rajendra Gogri Dr. Anirudh K. Jain Mr. L.K. Jain Ms. B.K. Jhaveri Ms. H.K. Jhaveri Dr. Vikram Kamdar Dr. J. Krishnamurty Mr. L.M. Maru Dr. Amita Mehta Dr. Moni Nag	Ms. Heena Nandu Mr. Mavjibhai Nandu Dr. B.K. Pragani Mr. P.C. Randeria Dr. D.C. Rao Dr. S.L.N. Rao Mr. Vadilal Sanghvi Mr. Shashikant N. Savla Mr. Devchand Shah Ms. Jaya D. Shah Dr. Takashi Shinoda Dr. Leela Visaria
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Patron Members (Institutions and Corporations)

Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai ICICI, Mumbai IFCI, New Delhi AEC Limited, Ahmedabad Surat Electricity Company Limited, Surat Herdillia Chemicals Limited, Mumbai	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Mumbai Operations Research Group, Vadodara Excel Industries Limited, Mumbai Malti Jayant Dalal Trust, Chennai IPCL, Vadodara
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Annexure 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2014

Name	Designation	Qualifications
Faculty		
Ms. Amita Shah	Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat University)
Mr. Keshab Das	Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. N. Lalitha	Professor	Ph.D. (Bangalore University)
Mr. P. K. Viswanathan	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (University of Mysore)
Ms. Tara S. Nair	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Mr. Partha Pratim Sahu	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. Jharna Pathak	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat University)
Mr. Rudra Narayan Mishra	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. Itishree Pattnaik	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (University of Hyderabad)
Mr. Madhusudan Bandi	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (BR Ambedkar Open University)
Ms. Amrita Ghatak	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (University of Mysore)
Mr. Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati	Associate Faculty	M.Phil. (Berhampur University)
Ms. Leela Visaria	Honorary Professor	Ph.D. (Princeton University)
Academic Support Staff		
Mr. Hasmukh Joshi	Statistical Assistant	B.R.S.
Mr. Ganibhai Memon	Statistical Assistant	B.R.S., D.R.D. (IGNOU)
Ms. Ila Mehta	Statistical Assistant	M.A.
Mr. Bharat Adhyaru	Data Entry Operator	B.Com.
Ms. Arti Oza	Data Analyst	B.Sc.
Library Staff		
Ms. Minal Sheth	Assistant Librarian	B.Com., M.Lib.
Mr. Kamlesh Vyas	Library Assistant	B.Com., B.L.I.S.
Mr. Dinesh Parmar	Peon	H.S.C.
Administrative Staff		
Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair	Administrative Officer	B.Com., LL.B.
Mr. K. P. Solanki	Associate Accountant	B.Com.
Mr. Upendra Upadhyay	Accounts Clerk	B.Com.
Ms. Girija Balakrishnan	Steno Typist	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Sheela Devadas	Typist Clerk	S.S.L.C.
Mr. Kunal M. Rajpriya	Accounts Assistant	B.Com.
Ms. Sreedevi B. Nair	Office Assistant	B.Com., MBA (HR)
Mr. Dixit Parmar	Peon	
Mr. Shivsingh Rathod	Peon cum Driver	



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