



Gujarat Institute of Development Research



**Annual Report
2008-09**



GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

ANNUAL REPORT

2008-09

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 the Government of Gujarat. It was established in 1970.

The major areas of current research are: *natural resource management, human development and industry, infrastructure and trade*. Efforts are on to enhance the activity profile to include teaching and guiding research scholars and providing training in select areas of specialization.

An overwhelming preoccupation with policy-oriented research often aimed at addressing regional development strategies, GIDR has been undertaking in-depth enquiries into various aspects of policy design and interventions on ground. The Institute, importantly, retains deep interest in and continues to engage in empirical and field-based research, often spread across many Indian states. The faculty at GIDR have made earnest endeavour towards contributing to development discourse through understanding and critiquing processes, strategies and institutions.

The relatively small but dynamic faculty, hailing from diverse disciplines as economics, sociology and demography, actively participate in national and international academic and policy spaces and publish extensively, including in the much referred *GIDR Working 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

I am glad to share the Annual Report of GIDR for the period 2008-2009. As you will appreciate, with a rather small number of faculty members the academic activities and output have been significant. This period marked the completion of seven sponsored projects, while 20 other projects have already begun and many have progressed well. The faculty members have published as many as 46 research papers in journals and edited volumes and brought out 10 Working Papers.

The faculty members have been active in participating in various academic events and some of them have been active in teaching as well. That is a welcome sign. We hope that this will help in developing teaching and training programmes at the Institute itself. Expansion of the faculty strength, therefore, is very crucial. The issue has been duly acknowledged and endorsed by the Review Committee of ICSSR that had visited the Institute.

Two senior social scientists, John Wood (Professor Emeritus, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) and Biswaroop Das (Professor, Centre for Social Studies, Surat) joined GIDR on visiting assignments. It is indeed a welcome addition to the Institute's strength and a welcome sign that the Institute is attractive to senior scholars.

GIDR has amply demonstrated its ability to undertake policy-oriented research, often based on detailed primary surveys. We are hopeful that the usefulness and quality of its output will encourage sponsors to support the Institute's research. The ICSSR and the Government of Gujarat, of course, have a larger role to play in providing all possible financial and other support for taking forward the diverse academic portfolio of the Institute.

New Delhi
February 2010

Kirit S. Parikh



From the Director's Desk

With nearly two decades of formal affiliation with the ICSSR, GIDR has continued to maintain the impetus through sustained high standards of work by the faculty and the improved work culture among the administrative and support staff. In order to cope with the changing environment, the challenges facing the Institute are mainly twofold. First relates to the issue of quality, and an ability to work as a team. The other challenge is to diversify into newer academic activities and areas of research, getting equipped with new skills and tools, and a meaningful engagement with policy makers as well as with the change agents in the field of development. On these fronts we have made strong forward movement in the current year.

The ICSSR Review Committee that visited GIDR in February 2007 had suggested the Institute to embark upon new initiatives like a teaching programme. Taking it forward, we had explored the possibilities of affiliation with IGNOU, New Delhi and Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad and I am happy to report that the response has been encouraging. We have requested the ICSSR for financial support for constructing a new building as well as adding a third floor to the existing building so as to facilitate teaching activities. While I am optimistic about ICSSR's support I would presume that we may need to supplement the funds with other sources to achieve our needs.

I am sure you would endorse the excellent work of the Institute's faculty as reported in this Annual Report. The faculty members also presented papers and participated in conferences and seminars on a wide range of issues. GIDR also co-hosted the fifth biennial INSEE conference jointly with Gujarat Vidyapith. Besides, the Institute's faculty served on a number of government and non-government committees. The Institute's faculty continued to collaborate with other institutions both within India and outside and I am happy to report that the Institute also received visiting scholars who were affiliated with GIDR for varying time periods to pursue research work.

The Institute has already made inroads into new areas of research focusing on issues like industrial clusters, informal economy, trade, bio-technology, tribal development and methodological improvements in impact assessment in the field of natural resource management. The next steps, therefore, need to focus on consolidation and strengthening of faculty and their academic endeavours, as we move on.

R. Parthasarathy



1 Highlights of the Year

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 7 funded projects and 13 projects continued during the year. The Institute also initiated 7 new projects.
- The faculty published 46 papers in journals and books and brought out 10 Working Papers.
- Professor John Wood, Professor Emeritus, University of British Columbia, Canada joined the Institute as Visiting Scholar.
- Professor Biswaroop Das of the Centre for Social Studies, Surat joined the Institute as Visiting Professor.
- Dr. Suma Scaria and Dr. Shiddalingaswami H. joined as Associate Faculty.
- Mr. Amruth M., Associate Faculty, Dr. Sajitha O.G., Dr. Sunny Jose, Dr. Pramil Kumar Panda, Assistant Professors resigned from the Institute.
- Ms. Kalpana Mehta, Librarian retired from the service on January 31, 2009.



2 Research Activities

Research carried out during 2008-09 on various themes by faculty members, individually or in collaboration with external experts, has been presented here with basic details, including the policy implications. Broadly classified, themes of research at GIDR would be represented through the following three major heads: 1) *Natural Resource Management*; 2) *Human Development*; and 3) *Industry, Infrastructure and Trade*. A list of all research projects, at various stages of progress, has been provided in Annexure 1.

I. *NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*

Research under this important theme of natural resource management and development included issues in policy, institutions and cases of interventions in the spheres of water, common property resources, watershed and the interface with gender and poverty.

1.1 **Water Policy and Water Laws in India: A Critical Review of Structural and Institutional Impediments, Governance Systems and Outlook for Future**

Sponsor : IWMI-ITP
Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan and R. Parthasarathy
Status : On-going

There are serious challenges and operational level constraints needing a thorough scrutiny and understanding as regards the historical and region-specific contexts and factors within which water policies, water laws and regulatory regimes have been evolving in the global context, including India. Arguably, water policies should have been evolved based on an understanding of the social contexts within which they are proposed to be implemented. Besides, implementation of water policies also requires creating new or fine-tuning of the existing regulatory regimes and governance systems to have the desirable outcomes on the society.

Set in this broader perspective this study tries to understand the emerging policy as well as institutional reforms and regulatory regimes in water sector in India, with particular reference to Maharashtra and Gujarat. The study aims at making a comprehensive documentation of the national water policies of 1987 and 2002 and their specific influence on the water policies/ water sector reforms at the state level. As it emerges from the study, there have been significant efforts among the Indian states to follow the national water policy by developing state-specific water policy documents and legislative reforms. Nevertheless, many of those efforts remain elusive and the state governments themselves are unclear about the norms and the property rights and governance regimes that would be



required to make a paradigm shift in the process of implementing the policies. Among the states, Maharashtra has been successful to an extent by evolving a framework of enabling provisions and authorities with somewhat clearly defined powers. The central question that remain unanswered is, what is water right and how is it defined. So far the polices only state priorities (for instance drinking water to be the first) but these are clearly not with respect to the state of the resource (except in scarcity years). The study clearly brings out that in many of the natural resources issues, such as water, there is a need to intercede the management of the resource and the users' interests with clearly defined legal framework and rights. Except in Andhra Pradesh and in Maharashtra, half-hearted attempts in many other states to reverse-engineer the process of providing legal support in isolated cases of water distribution (not management) have neither led to improvements in resource management nor in legitimizing users stake in the resources.

1.2 Water, Poverty and Gender: Understanding the Interface and Drawing Implications

Sponsor : WaterAid (India)
Researchers : Amita Shah (with *Seema Kulkarni*)
Status : Initiated

Access to water resources is increasingly being recognized as a critical factor in the contemporary discourses on poverty on the one hand and gender relations on the other. Whereas there is growing empirical evidence on the negative association between access to water and levels of poverty in India, especially rural poverty, the discourse on water and gender is still in the nascent stage and has largely remained disjointed or seen the relations in isolation. Those focusing on water and poverty have been overtly concerned about income poverty with only little attention paid to the other aspects like health-education, quality of life, property rights regime, equality, and resource sustainability. At the same time, the gender discourse has not moved beyond arguing for rights for women on the efficiency and welfare grounds.

Given this backdrop, the proposed project will try to examine the issues raised with respect to both-poverty and gender aspects through detailed micro study of households where access to water has increased due to water related interventions in the areas of domestic water, participatory irrigation management, and watershed development. The study will be undertaken in two states, viz., Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh representing different agro-ecological and socio-economic scenarios in rural areas. This will involve primary data collection through group discussions, detailed interviews of women and sample survey of about 300 households in four project villages along with two control villages in the study area.



1.3 Protection and Regeneration of Common Property Resources: Estimating the Economic Value

Sponsor : South Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme, New Delhi
(in collaboration with Foundation of Ecological Security, Anand)

Researcher : Amita Shah

Status : Completed

With about 21 per cent of the landmass, common pool resources assume significant importance not only from the view point of resource management but also in terms of their potential for providing livelihood support for the landless and poor across various agro-ecological systems in India. Common pool land resources represent a larger set of non-exclusive resources with varying degree of access and often multiple patterns of rights. A sub-set within this, having specified property regime, is referred to as common property land resources (CPLRs). While much of the common pool/property land resources consists of degraded land within and outside forest area, there is little by way of gauging the actual size of CPLRs as there is no systematic data on the status, ownership as well as property rights regimes governing these resources. The issue is particularly important as absence of an appropriate data-base may lead to perpetuation of the 'residual' character, often associated with the official nomenclature viz., 'waste land', used for representing the common land in the Indian context. This in turn may result in continued degradation and/or misuse of the commons.

Assessing the status and valuation of the benefits from resource management systems could be an important source of information for gauging the outcomes of some of the important interventions in the field of CPR management. This may not only help in getting the broad idea of the potential benefits from an otherwise degraded resource under the open access regime, but also unravel the profile of benefits-sources, extent, and distribution. In turn, these aspects may play significant role in the nature and sustenance of collective action and community organization. This is particularly important at a time when common lands are increasingly being treated as a resource with least productivity (almost a 'waste'), hence, receiving the lowest priority in the context of planning for land use and their allocation across different sectors. Revenue wasteland is often the first claim for diversion of land under the industrial/infrastructural/mining project. This obviously, has two grave consequences: First, it overlooks the ecological functions rendered by particular use that the CPLRs has been put under each agro-ecological system; and second, it bypasses the critical dependence that poor households have on the commons, how so ever degraded they might be.



The present study tries to assess the value of resource regeneration through a special variant of CPR-management under the initiative of Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) in India's Central-Western parts and highlights the good practices thereof. The FES-approach aims at realizing the above vision of sustainable development through their multifarious interventions in the field of natural resource management, especially, the commons.

The study has been carried out jointly by the team-members of GIDR and FES. At times, data have been collected independently by each team and shared for the analysis through a fairly interactive process. FES-team members were present during most of the data collection activities in the study villages.

The study is based on both secondary as well as primary data collected from about 17 villages - 6 in Shajapur district in Madhya Pradesh and 11 in Bhilwada, Ajmer, and Udaipur districts in Rajasthan. The valuation exercise is based primarily on secondary information on the changes in vegetation on CPLRs, and augmentation of water through creation of water harvesting structures at the lower part of the CPLRs. The data collected from a sample of households within the study villages helped mainly in understanding distribution of benefits across different categories of households and the perceived impact thereof.

The valuation exercise is based on ascertaining changes in: i) vegetation; ii) water table and irrigation; iii) cropping pattern and crop productivity; iv) ownership of livestock; and v) use of CPLRs. The changes have been captured mainly by comparing 'with-without' and 'before-after' situations depending on the data-availability. The former pertains to comparison with a control village. For the latter, the comparison is based on secondary data for the pre-project period as well as on recall during the primary survey. A large part of the data was collected during 2007.

The foregoing analysis brought out some important findings as well as insights on the benefits from CPLR-management in the location specific situations in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The analysis has been placed in the backdrop of the large scale and continued degradation, and more recently diversion of pastures and other land resources available for community management. The contemporary discourse on CPLR-management pertains to three important issues: feasibility of mobilizing collective action; linking ecological security with overall economic security for the village community, especially, the poor; and promoting diversified land use pattern with central thrust on sustainable livestock economy to strengthen ecological as well as economic security.

The findings from the study suggest that it is feasible to mobilize collective action for CPLR-management provided certain preconditions are fulfilled. The valuation exercise



reconfirmed the fact that effective management of CPLR invariably leads to enhancing ecological services. The biomass estimates suggest that the value of incremental biomass as compared to the situation in control village works out to be Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 85,000 per hectare. Further, there is evidence that appropriate measures for soil-water conservation as part of the CPLR-management provide significant direct benefits in terms of increased irrigated area and the resultant increase in crop-production. A tentative estimate based on the analysis of irrigation-wells suggests that on an average the treatments on CPLRs lead to an additional income ranging from Rs. 3.60 to Rs.5.20 lakh in a year. These are fairly substantial benefits, which could more than justify the public investment on such resources.

Notwithstanding the ecological as well as financial justifications, the issue that remains somewhat un-addressed is that of equity and social justice. The issue is complex because the trajectory from vegetative regeneration to promotion of livestock, especially among the poor households, is neither automatic nor unilateral. It requires institutional support specifically focusing on the issue of economic security by adopting a multi-pronged approach.

1.4 Post-facto Study on Bio-Physical and Socio-Economic-Institutional Aspects of Watershed Projects in a Milli Watershed in Western Madhya Pradesh

Sponsor : Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD)
Researcher : Amita Shah
Status : On-going

This is a part of the larger research programme taken up under the collaborative initiative of Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD). The study is located in the catchments of Dholavad Dam adjacent to Ratlam town in Madhya Pradesh and covers 11 micro watersheds including a control. The field investigation would involve a number of parameters and tools including participatory resource mapping, houselisting, sample survey of households, monitoring of bio-physical parameters, and GIS-based analysis.

II. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

A large number of research projects under this broad theme ranged from informal work to basic infrastructure like sanitation in urban slums. Exploring ways and means of addressing poverty through promoting the social sector and NREGA has been the concern of quite a few projects. Addressing various aspects of interventions in the arena of tribal development in Gujarat a range of studies has been taken up under the Tribal Resource and Research Centre based at the Institute.



2.1 Garment Embellishment Industry in India: Home Based Workers in Value Chains

Sponsor : UNIFEM
Researchers : Jeemol Unni and Suma Scaria
Status : Initiated

This study maps the value chain in both export and domestic market in garment embellishment industry and tries to understand the governance structure around each chain. It addresses the issue of home as a place of work and its importance for the homebased workers. It also bridges the gap in information with regard to the conditions of these workers and their position in the market in relation to others in the value chain. It helps to identify the nodes of power and to understand how best to address the issues of economic and social security of these vulnerable group of workers.

2.2 Social Income and Socio-Economic Security in Gujarat

Sponsor : UNIFEM, New Delhi
Researchers : Jeemol Unni (with *Guy Standing*, University of Bath, UK; *Renana Jhabvala*, SEWA, and *Uma Rani*, International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva)
Status : Completed

This study reflects several years of research on the causes and nature of economic insecurity and the perception that many people have multiple sources of income and variable support in times of personal and community crisis. It combines an interest in the design and implementation of social protection policies, a desire to determine which forms of community best defend people's economic and social interests and a recognition that conventional social, labour and economic statistics rarely allow social scientists to identify and explain what is happening to people's income and well-being. The study is based largely on an integrated survey conducted in 2007-2008, which we have called the Gujarat Social Income and Security Survey (GSIS), and which stemmed from lessons learned in conducting a related survey in 2000, the Gujarat Socio-Economic Security Survey.

This study sets out a concept of *social income* as an attempt to identify all sources of income, as a means of assessing an individual's command over resources and the social pattern of *entitlements*. It offers an approach to income dynamics by linking all forms of income and by suggesting that the distribution of social income is profoundly affected by the changing access to various types of benefit and by its class-based structure.

If India is moving into a rapidly globalising market system, labour will be increasingly commodified in the sense that money wages will form a rising share of total income for



most people. And yet, in spite of high and sustained economic growth in Gujarat, it is clear from the GSIS that money incomes for the vast majority have remained low. With earned money income being low for so many people, and with community, enterprise and state benefits being in trouble, more people will have to look for income through private non-labour benefits. We may predict that in the long term, as in the rest of the world, private income benefits will become a rising proportion of total social income. But at present, traditional sources are limited and are inequalitarian – as in the case of rental income gained by landlords, for example, and interest on moneylenders' loans. It is likely that traditional sources of private benefit income will slowly fade, leaving a vacuum to be filled by modern commercialised sources. But these modern private benefits are still inefficient, as well as accessible only to a minority of relatively affluent families.

Community benefits have been a vital component of social income. We have seen that the traditional forms have been weakening in Gujarat, as they have in many other parts of the world. Old identity organizations, based on caste or religion, are weakening and no longer serve their traditional function of providing community benefits. As they wane, the main form of support structure has shrunk to “the extended family”, which in turn is shrinking to little beyond the nuclear family. The community benefits from this source are also under strain as money incomes become so important in the lives of everybody. In urban areas, the notion of “neighbourhood” is becoming more about a broader community of local residents that are more loosely linked together, as compared to caste and extended family. These neighbourhood networks could play an important role in slums, as a voice for making more inclusive cities, and as a means for maintaining the infrastructure. But to do so effectively public action may be required to give them a legal status.

Enterprise benefits are among the more controversial and sensitive components of social income. The GSIS showed how the more valuable forms of such benefits go predominantly to those earning relatively high money incomes, i.e., to a very small minority of the population. As for the role of state benefits in social income, government efforts to provide income security for the poor and disadvantaged in India have been quite ineffectual. They are poorly targeted, create perverse poverty traps and are quite costly and inefficient. We believe that it is both desirable and feasible to move state benefits in the direction of a multiple-tier system in which the base is a universal floor of income security.

2.3 Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, University of British Columbia, Canada
Coordinator : John R. Wood



2.3.1 *Focus on Watershed Development*

Researchers : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami Hanagodimath
Status : Initiated

This project proposes to study the effects on poverty of Community Natural Resource Management (CNRM) institutions, inaugurated over the last decade at the grassroots level in the Indian states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Hailed as representing a 'paradigm shift' in India's rural development strategy, the new institutions are the key element in governmental efforts to decentralize local resource management from department officials to village-level user groups. The new institutions managing water, forest, agricultural, aquacultural and other natural resources represent a significant effort to reduce poverty because they are expected not only to administer resource use locally, but also to allocate resources equitably and sustainably among a variety of stakeholders, including groups hitherto marginalized on the basis of gender, land poverty and low social status. The CNRM institutions are also faced with environmental problems such as soil erosion and forest degradation as also community health problems. 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. Overall, the project aims to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals Project by measuring and analysing the extent to which CNRM institutions are reducing poverty levels, not only for rural communities as a whole, but for the disadvantaged within them too.

2.3.2 *Focus on Inland Fisheries*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : Initiated

The project looks at the effects of Community Based Natural Resource management on poverty in the states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. It focuses on the issues of access to and use of natural resources that affect the livelihoods of the rural poor by exploring the relationship between poverty and the capacity of new community-based institutions to manage the allocation of natural resources effectively, equitably and sustainably. The process begins with decentralization whereby resource users in the community assume a responsibility that has hitherto been exercised by the government. In our conception, analysis of this process requires understanding of several theoretical ideas. These include poverty, decentralization, community, participation, equity, rights, common property resource management, work and productivity, environmental impact, community and individual empowerment and institutionalization. Clearly, the common thread that runs through all of these concepts is institutionalization in the new sense of the word that embraces the development of new capacity, new norms of behaviour and a new consciousness of shared



responsibility, in this case with reference to communities and their role in the management of vital resources and reducing poverty. This study aims to analyse whether decentralised institutions have the capacity to govern themselves, resolve conflicts and face challenges of dependence and resource degradation.

2.4 Management of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Gujarat: Issues and Challenges

Sponsor : Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi
Researcher : Amita Shah
Status : Initiated

National Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is an important land mark for promoting inclusive growth in India. The scheme, based on a rights-based approach, not only provides guaranteed employment, but also empowers rural communities to demand work as part of their basic entitlements that are essential for participating in the larger process of development in the country. Besides these, NREGS, like most other employment generation schemes could potentially play an important role in boosting overall economic growth by way of boosting wage income through creation of productive assets, especially in otherwise underinvested and stagnant rural economy. The strategy may do marvels in an economy such as India, where agriculture sector continues to play crucial role in sustaining the momentum of overall economic growth besides reducing poverty.

Implementation of the NREGS, however, throws up significant challenges given the multiple objectives on the one hand and breaking through the micro level dynamics - political as well administrative - on the other. In fact, the most important initial hurdles seem to emanate from the demand driven nature of the scheme. This, among other things, essentially calls for revitalizing local communities and institutions of decentralized governance such as Gram Sabhas and Panchayats at the village level.

Given this backdrop, the study tries to present main findings of a collaborative study on monitoring of NREGS in Gujarat. The broad objectives are twofold: i) undertake concurrent monitoring of the extent, processes and outcomes of NREGS; and ii) feed into the practices with regards to project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation system.

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data collected from a sample of households from selected districts, talukas and villages in Gujarat. The selection is based on a common methodology developed by the collaborating team. Accordingly four districts were selected from the list of six districts where the scheme has been implemented during the first phase of NREGS in the state. These districts cover diverse socio-economic, geographic and agro-climatic scenarios.



2.5 Chronic Poverty Report-India (Background papers)

Sponsor : Chronic Poverty Research Centre-DFID, UK

2.5.1 *Evidence and Issues in Migration and Poverty in India: A Review*

Researchers : Amita Shah (with *Animesh Kumar*)

Status : On-going

This is mainly a desk review based on the NSSO and Census data on migration and also on micro level studies from different parts of India. While reviewing the existing evidence on the links between poverty and migration, the analysis tries to reflect on the received theories on migration and highlight some of the recent developments in this context. The central question addressed in the analysis is whether and to what extent migration could work as effective exit route from poverty, including chronic poverty.

The analysis will form part of the background material for the proposed Chronic Poverty Report for India being planned by CPRC-I.

2.5.2 *Interface between Education and Poverty in India: Eluding Goals and Search for New Perspectives*

Researchers : Amita Shah and Shiddhalingswami H.

Status : On-going

This is another background paper prepared for the Chronic Poverty Report for India. The paper draws on the available literature and evidence that examines links between education and poverty. While the interface between education and poverty is fairly well established, the direction of causality may operate differently, especially, among the rural communities. This needs to be examined in greater detail. Similarly, the evidence on returns to education also needs further probing in order to trace its applicability among the poor and chronic poor in the country. Lastly, the issue of primary vs. higher education needs a careful scrutiny in the context of poverty reduction in India. The paper seeks to examine some of these issues in the light of the available literature in Indian context.

2.6 A Study of Low Cost Sanitation Schemes in Urban Areas of Gujarat

Sponsor : Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar



2.6.1 *Approach Paper for the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat*

Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : Completed

This paper identifies main issues in urban sanitation in Gujarat and develops a set of instruments and strategies of collection of relevant data from urban slums. Selecting one-third of all urban centres in the state, it has designed approaches to ensure a complete coverage of *all* slum households so as to have an assessment of nature and extent of demand for toilets. The survey instruments also aimed at arriving at realistic information not only regarding the number of slums and households, but availability of various basic amenities/infrastructure in the slums. Apart from demographic and socio-economic variables, the survey instruments proposed to elicit information on, *inter alia*, sanitation practices and knowledge and attitude towards hygienic living at the household level. It also had provision for focus group discussions, exclusively for women and men residents, to better appreciate specific common issues facing slum dwellers. The document formed the basis of the massive survey of all slum households in 20 urban centres of the state.

2.6.2 *A Study (Houselisting and Sample Survey) of Low Cost Sanitation Schemes in Twenty Urban Centres in Gujarat*

Researchers : Keshab Das and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status : Initiated

Forming part of the Nirmal Gujarat Mission, that aimed to achieve an open defecation free status for urban areas by 2010, the massive survey-based study has covered 20 urban centres of the state. Aiming to cover all households in all existing slums, whether listed or not by the concerned urban local bodies, this study plans four distinct approaches to collect information for analysis. These are: i. *Slum Cards* to obtain double-checked slum level data on households, basic amenities/infrastructure, etc.; ii. *Houselisting* to have specific details including those concerning demographic, dwelling-related and ability to have a toilet at homestead; iii. *Sample Survey of Households* to find out, among others, socio-economic status, sanitation and hygienic practices and nature of demand for state sponsored toilet schemes; and iv. *Focus Group Discussions* to obtain an idea about popular views on specific problems facing the slums in terms of sanitation facilities and related basic needs. A huge number, maybe beyond 1.5 lakh, of slum households are planned to be surveyed under this component, with support for field surveys from a few other organizations. This could easily be the largest ever coverage of slum households relating urban sanitation in Gujarat, so far.



2.7 Tribal Development in Gujarat

Sponsor : Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat

2.7.1 Tribal Resource and Research Centre (TRRC), Gujarat

Researchers : R. Parthasarathy, Jharna Pathak, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi (with *Sajitha O.G.*, IHMR, Jaipur)

Status : On-going

The Tribal Resource and Research Centre (TRRC) at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research is supported by Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat. The objectives are to conduct research studies on tribal issues and promote cross-learning among different social sector practitioners. It will periodically review various policies and programmes of Government of Gujarat and will publish the research outputs. The centre will also facilitate 'The Tribal Empowerment Network', an online knowledge-sharing initiative. Its aim is to connect people having similar concerns and interests on tribal issues through e-mail groups and face-to-face interactions. The overall objective of the centre is to facilitate empowering tribal communities, eventually leading towards sustainable and holistic development.

2.7.2 Impact of System of Rice Intensification on Paddy Cultivation

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : Completed

This project aims to examine farm level performance of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), a non-traditional method of paddy cultivation. Major technological gains stemming from the green revolution seem to have been largely exhausted across the developing countries. New technological frontiers both in genetically modified technology and production of integrated pest management have not been adopted on a wider scale. This has led to the emergence of SRI as a methodology to realise economically optimum yield of paddy with available technologies.

The study aims at assessing the production efficiency of paddy and the reasons for the difference in efficiency, if any, between conventional method of cultivation and SRI method and identifying the determinants of productivity under these two methods. It also tries to throw light on the possibilities for improvement in farm utilisation of inputs, given a constant state of technology. Overall, the aim was to contribute to the ability of the government to support strategies to improve agricultural productivity by building social capital.



This study was an extension of the base line study conducted by Gujarat Institute of Development Research in the late 2007. This was conducted for 416 farm households (out of the total of 786 farm households following SRI) in the backward tribal talukas of Central Gujarat. It was found that of all the farmers interviewed, 237 were actually growing paddy using SRI method. Of these 119 farmers spread across 13 villages of Dediapara and Umarpada in Narmada, Mandavi and Songadh talukas in Surat district were selected for the follow up study. A detailed primary survey was carried out to enquire into the socio economic characteristics in addition to cost of cultivation, yield and returns, and other agronomic and irrigation related details for paddy cultivation relating to both the traditional and SRI systems. Information was also collected on farmer's views about advantages and pitfalls of SRI and the technical, socioeconomic and policy issues constraining the adoption of SRI method of cultivation.

The analysis revealed that motivation and awareness-raising exercises conducted by the implementing agency positively impacted farmer's method of cultivation in favour of SRI method. However, element of risk still plays a major role in absorbing knowledge about the use level of seeds and fertilizers, which leads to deviation from the recommended quantity of these inputs. There still exists immense potential to increase net returns of farmers by reducing cost of inputs. If efforts are made to provide agricultural extension services and increase awareness about the proper use of inputs, benefits would be still greater. One of the major constraints to adopting SRI is the unlevelled land. Farmers who have not been able to level their land due to shortage of funds have failed to take benefit of this method.

The promotion of the resource conservation method of cultivation like SRI requires multi dimensional and integrated efforts. There is a need to devise a strategy to integrate this programme with the soil and moisture conservation programme of the government. Continuous follow up of households adopting new method of paddy cultivation would give clear evidence about actual benefits accrued. In the backdrop of an increasing demand for food and its inextricable linkage with dwindling water resources, process innovations like SRI need to be encouraged.

2.7.3 *Evaluation of Wadi Project*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : Completed

This project looks at the status of Wadi Programme - a system in which woody perennials are grown on the same land as fruit trees and agricultural crops - in seven tribal districts of Gujarat. This project was implemented by Tribal Development Department with the



aim of increasing income of marginal and small farmers by encouraging them to grow high valued crops. The study presents an overview of the Wadi programme, early assessment of its impacts, opportunities and direction of its future development.

Some important observations from the study are as follows : (i) Indiscriminate introduction of planting materials from other regions should be avoided. Wadi is the most successful when it builds on traditional practices, is developed in close cooperation with the local people who determine how resources will be used and managed, and there is a sustained commitment to continued evaluation, experimentation, and innovation. This means greater involvement of farmers along with NGOs who have the ability to foster participation of local communities and respond to their perceived needs through integrated, flexible, and long-term efforts. (ii) Areas under vegetables could be increased as it has the potential to meet the need for liquid cash and nutritional needs of the household, especially for women. (iii) There have been demonstrated benefits from agronomic practices that are economically viable and environmentally conducive to the area. Identification of beneficiaries with irrigation facilities becomes the key feature of the programme. (iv) Efforts to enhance soil and water conservation hold great potential for improving horticultural productivity. (v) There is a need to link credit support through institutional channels like National Bank for Rural Development and also through small credit groups. (vi) There is also a need to develop marketing linkages to ensure reasonable prices and better profit realization for farmers. (vii) The extension agent should not be seen as the expert who has all the useful information and technical solutions. The indigenous technical knowledge of farmers and their ingenuity - individually and collectively - are major sources of information. Solution to local problems should be developed in partnership between the extension agent and farmers. Extension workers, therefore, need new skills of negotiation, conflict resolution and mobilising and nurturing community organisations. (viii) Effective feed back system should be developed which would take care of mid-course corrections.

2.7.4 Evaluation of Fortified Milk Programme in Banaskantha District, Gujarat

Researchers : Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi (with *Sajitha O.G.*, IHMR, Jaipur)
Status : On-going

Fortified milk is provided with the mid-day meal to the school going children of the tribal dominated talukas of Banaskantha district to manage their nutritional deficiencies. This study intends to identify the health effects in children due to this programme and document the strengths and weaknesses of the programme at the field level.



2.7.5 *Issues and Challenges of Outcome Budgeting in Secondary and Higher Education*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The Outcome Based Budget (OBB) seeks to measure and monitor physical targets achieved for funds allocated for each Plan project under various Ministries and Departments with a view to making the implementing agencies more result oriented by shifting the focus from 'outlays' to 'outcomes'. Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat has begun to experiment with this new approach of structuring budget and financial systems in their schemes of encouraging tribal students to pursue post matriculation education. This study looks at the status of present budgeting systems, including the data gaps. It makes an attempt to understand the necessary preconditions for OBB to get installed in post Matriculation Schemes implemented for tribal children. It offers ideas about new approaches of structuring and running budgeting systems that could be used to produce better outcomes for in the next year.

2.7.6 *Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Sunshine (Phase I)*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

In view of the challenges facing farmers today, the structural transformation of agricultural extension systems around the world is unavoidable. The major issue is who will pay for the extension services - the government, farmers, or private nonprofit organizations. Project Sunshine, a programme implemented by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat is the step in the direction of reassessing potential contributions of private firms, nongovernmental organisation and farmers. This project defines the scope of involving private sector in diffusing hybrid maize seed in Dahod and Panchmahal regions of Gujarat, identifies critical and complementary roles for the government and non-governmental organisations with the prime focus on institutional dimensions. These districts face decline in productivity of maize crop and fall in income from cultivation.

This study tries to evaluate experiences of farmers regarding the adoption of hybrid maize and compare the benefits accrued to farmers who grew hybrid maize with those who grew maize using the conventional seed variety. As this programme is in the nascent stage, this study attempts to examine the full process of seed distribution by identifying strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for establishing effective seed delivery system with the aim of increasing the productivity of maize crop for both food and fodder. The study will attempt to understand the nature of roles for the public and private sectors in technology diffusion, performance of private sectors in delivering services and implications of such the programme for small-scale farmers and the rural poor.



2.7.7 *Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Gujarat: A Review*

Researchers : Harish Joshi and Jharna Pathak

Status : On-going

In an attempt to address locational and social disadvantages faced by tribal students, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has implemented the scheme of establishing Eklavya Model School (EMRS) in the country. In Gujarat, 10 Eklavya School Projects were launched in the year 1999-2000. Under this model, schools provide students with basic necessities like food, uniform, sweater, shoes, shocks, hair oil and so on. The study seeks to understand the performance of students and management of such schools.

With this aim, secondary data on physical assets owned by the schools, types of teachers, quality of teachers, and other infrastructural assets were collected from all EMRS of Gujarat. To complement quantitative information obtained through secondary sources, Rapid Assessment Survey was undertaken in these schools to study the status of school, hostels and mess. Information about the time and the process through which the teachers interact with students, learning capacity of students, process of admission of students, teachers' meeting and parents - teachers meeting were also collected. In order to understand the problems faced by the teachers, data on their opinion about the school, information on ways of improving the current performance of the school, their level of satisfaction, reasons for dissatisfaction and ways to resolve problems were obtained. Information was also collected on the level of participation of students in sports, annual function, vocational training, kitchen garden and co-curricular activities. These would form the base for analysing the performance of EMR schools in the tribal belts of Gujarat.

2.7.8 *Status Papers on Tribal Issues*

The following papers have been prepared by experts from GIDR and outside:

- i) 'Marketing Linkages for Tribal Development in Gujarat: Status and Issues', Sukhpal Singh, Centre for Management in Agriculture, IIM, Ahmedabad.
- ii) 'Enhancing Effective Access to Higher Education amongst Tribals in Gujarat: Current Status and Future Notes', K.M. Joshi, Department of Economics, Bhavnagar University.
- iii) 'Fiscal Financing for Tribal Development in Gujarat', Archana. R. Dholakia, Visiting Faculty, MICA, Ahmedabad and Institute for FLAME, Pune and Yogesh. T. Yadav, Faculty Member, Gujarat College of Arts and Commerce, Ahmedabad.
- iv) 'Poverty and Livelihood among Tribals in Gujarat: Status, Opportunities, and Strategies', Amita Shah, GIDR, Ahmedabad and Sajitha O.G., IHMR, Jaipur.
- v) 'Health Status of Tribal Population, Gujarat', Sajitha O.G., IHMR, Jaipur.



- vi) 'Status, Opportunities and Strategies of Agricultural Development of Tribal Belts of Gujarat', Jharna Pathak and Harish Joshi, GIDR, Ahmedabad.
- vii) 'Schooling of Tribal Children in Gujarat: Current Scenario and Challenges', Leela Visaria, National Fellow, GIDR, Ahmedabad.

III. INDUSTRY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Under this upcoming and important thematic group a series of studies has been undertaken dealing with challenges of intellectual property rights and trade restrictions focusing certain sub-sectors as biopharmaceuticals, plant biotechnology and traditional medicines. In another sphere, a few new studies address issues in the interface between Indian agriculture (including plantation) and imperatives of trade liberalization.

3.1 Challenges, Opportunities and Imperatives for Techno-Economic-Institutional Reforms under Trade Liberalisation: Case Studies of Tea and Rubber Plantation Sectors in India

Sponsor : South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)
Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan and Amita Shah
Status : On-going

This study has been undertaken with a broader objective of understanding the major drivers and outcomes of the crisis in India's plantation agriculture, comprising mainly tea and rubber sectors. The crisis as happened since the late 1990s has been a major point of departure for the plantation sectors in order to launch a series of measures for internal restructuring. Invariably, the internal restructuring in the plantations was unilaterally directed towards labour displacement and employment reduction. In the process, most of the structural issues and internal contradictions have been largely ignored by the plantations.

In the context of the structural imperfections and market uncertainties affecting the tea production sector, an important policy perspective is to promote alternative systems of tea production so that the stake of the small tea producers is strengthened. Further, there are other major threats emanating from climate change, growing shortage of plantation workers due to the specific labour displacing and ruthless labour management policies adopted by the planters over the years. Even though the country has a chequered history of more than a century of tea planting with significant growth in smallholder adoption, there has not been any remarkable impact on the livelihoods of the small tea producers as well as the tea and rubber plantation workers. This is in sharp contrast with the rubber sector in the country, wherein the smallholder sector had transformed as a dynamic source of growth for the rubber industry along with greater linkages and welfare outcomes.



The abysmally poor performance of the Tea Board in terms of its non-reachability to the smallholder producers needs to be contrasted with the smallholder oriented development interventions made by the Indian Rubber Board. In this regard, Indian Tea Board may come out with a concrete policy and long-term action plan for revamping and reprioritizing its activities and R&D extension support systems towards the smallholder producers as in the case of the rubber. This shall have to be an urgent priority to sustain the growth of the Indian tea sector.

The sorry state of affairs points to the virtual absence of a 'social dialogue' on making plantations a sustainable source of growth for the country and livelihood to the planters as well as the plantation dependent working communities. This 'social dialogue' needs to be a fundamental task in the process of restructuring the plantation sector in India and should be deliberated in a multi-stakeholder perspective, involving plantation owners, workers, trade unions, government agencies, especially, local bodies, NGOs, etc. Such a social dialogue should cover all aspects of plantation development and management, especially, streamlining actions for improving the socio-economic status of the plantation workers and the small and marginal plantation producers. As part of this 'social dialoguing' process, all plantations (irrespective of size and ownership structure) should be under strict vigilance and surveillance of civic and local bodies, including development agencies/ NGOs to ensure that the livelihoods of the plantation workers and small producers in particular are improved and sustained thereby creating sustainable outcomes on the growth and performance of the tea and rubber plantation sectors in the country.

3.2 Farmer Adoption of Bt Cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra

Sponsor : Oxfam, UK
Researchers : N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan
Status : Completed

This project looked at in detail about the input decision making strategies of the cotton cultivating farmers, particularly of seeds and pesticides in Maharashtra and Gujarat. The study found that though India was relatively late in introducing Bt cotton, the subsequent diffusion of the technology has been very rapid. Because India's cotton farmers had long experience with seed markets and the majority was accustomed to buying commercial hybrid seed every year, the introduction of Bt hybrids did not require any major changes. Cotton seed markets in both states offer farmers many choices. Nevertheless, there is evidence that in both cases the majority of farmer's decisions to try new varieties are either taken in an attempt to experiment on a fraction of their land or to adopt a variety that has become generally popular in previous seasons. Although Bt cotton contributes to yield increases, its original purpose was to lower the requirements for insecticide use. The major differences in insecticide management found in the study are between states and not



between variety types. Gujarat farmers used much more insecticide in 2007 than did their counterparts in Maharashtra. It is not clear to what degree the farmers' insecticide practices respond to actual pest pressure or are determined by custom, misinformation or influence from pesticide markets. Despite the widespread access to and productivity contributions of transgenic cotton there are few mechanisms that allow farmers to learn how to use the new technology as part of a more rational approach to insect control.

3.3 Seven Years of Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Assessment of Performance and Farmer Responses about Technology, Its Adoption and Future Scenario

Sponsor : Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad (in collaboration with the Jatan Trust and Gujarat Vidyapeeth)

Researchers : N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan

Status : Completed

This collaborative study was taken up in the context of the perceptible shift towards Bt cotton in India in general and Gujarat in particular, to understand the major trends in the adoption of technology in the state. The broad objective of the study was to make a clear understanding about the Bt cotton scenario in Gujarat since its commercial introduction in the state in 2002. Specifically, the study aims to capture the trends in adoption of Bt cotton in Gujarat and its effect on yields, pest and disease complexities, pesticide use, economic benefits, etc.

The study traverses through the complex issues of temporal and spatial patterns of yield of Bt cotton, prices, costs and returns, disaggregate level indications as regards the influence of Bt cotton on the micro level ecology, environment, animal health, etc. It also provides a detailed assessment of farmer responses towards almost all aspects of performance of Bt technology. It emerges from the analysis that farmers' perceptions about the future scenario of Bt cotton is largely determined by availability of a host of favourable factors, ranging from seed prices to institutional arrangements and R&D interventions for control of pests/ diseases, administering remunerative prices and upgrading quality of raw cotton leading to better prices corresponding to the qualitative improvements.



3.4 Institutionalising Indian Medicines: Challenges to Governance and Sustainable Development

- Sponsor* : French Institute of Pondicherry (through the Transversal Programme of French Research Institutes: Democratic Transformation in Emerging Countries: Comparisons between Latin America, Africa and Asia-1990 –2005)
- Researchers* : N. Lalitha (with *Laurent Pordie*, French Institute of Pondicherry)
- Status* : On-going

The specific objectives of the study are to identify and understand: the challenges in institutionalizing a traditional healing practice in the process of extending the reach of the health care to benefit every body; transformation that the existing public health institutions have to undergo when the tradition is brought on par with modernity; challenges in governance before the government in identifying those traditional practitioners who do not want to explicitly locate themselves in the new institutions but who have to adapt to the new environment nevertheless; type of intellectual property measures that are existing to protect the traditional knowledge and how do they benefit the particular community when they are brought to public domain; and benefits that have accrued been shared with the right holders wherever such knowledge has already been commercialized.

These questions have been studied in the context of Tamil Nadu with a focus on Sidhha medicine, where an effort has been taken in the last few years to provide ISM in the public health care institutions in rural and urban areas.

3.5 Biopharmaceuticals in India: Issues and Prospects for Growth

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

This project looks at the status of biopharmaceuticals in India. It focuses on specific aspects like manpower availability, product spread, regulatory framework and the role of intellectual property rights in the promotion of biogenerics. In India biopharmaceuticals is an emerging area where both dedicated start-ups as well as established pharmaceutical companies are the players. Despite the emphasis laid on the growth of biotechnology in India through setting up of research institutions and policy formulations since the early 1980s, the share of biopharmaceuticals in 2001 was 3.2 per cent of the total Indian pharmaceutical market.



There are a few issues associated with the biopharmaceutical sector in India: (1) though biotherapeutic is an important reservoir for some of the rare diseases, the number of companies engaged in biopharmaceuticals particularly in recombinant biopharmaceuticals or genomic research is limited. Further, the development of biogenerics is getting complicated because the different stages that are involved in recombinant DNA products could have been identified and patented by different individuals. Hence, the biogeneric producer will have to ascertain that none of the patents are infringed/ or get license to use the process or product. Where there are no infringements of intellectual property rights, establishing bioequivalence is complicated and the regulatory framework is not clear; (2) biopharma products are generally expensive. While a few individuals can afford to access these medicines, majority cannot. If it has to be provided through the public health system, substantial reallocation of budget may be required which could be a bleak scenario in a country like India; (3) the growth and concentration of biotech firms are limited to a few states in India; and (4) the public private partnerships in this area are not widespread.

3.6 Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India (Component on 'Rural MSME Clusters in India')

Sponsor : International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : Initiated

In all probability, India has the largest number of industrial clusters, particularly in the rural regions, in the world. These clusters produce enormous variety of products often using local resources, both human and physical, and provide employment to a vast population in rural regions. With economic reforms and globalization in place for close to two decades now, these clusters are facing challenges of upgrading product quality, access to wider market, multi-skilling labour, accessing credit and adequate business infrastructure, and protecting the environment. An inclusive innovation system, for rural MSMEs, would largely address the above mentioned challenges.

This research attempts to enquire into the driving forces and functional dynamics of innovation systems in rural MSME clusters in India to critically assess if these have been inclusive / pro-poor mainly in terms of access to available options in progress in innovation be that technological, organizational, market-related and institutional.

The central concerns of the research are the following: i. What constrains broader participation by firms in a cluster in the innovation systems? Has it been a sub-sectoral issue or spatial or both?. ii. To determine if a certain strategy of introducing / operationalising innovative system has been beneficial to the hither-to less fortunate firms. iii. To explore



possibility of improving / replicating the content and delivery mechanism of innovative instruments, keeping in view the relatively poor in the cluster and the region benefit.

At least five rural clusters have been selected from as many states from diverse regions and producing different products, including handicrafts, handlooms and other items of modern sectors. The analysis by focusing on the central issues of enhancing access to innovative systems by rural MSME clusters, and also improving existing rural innovation systems *per se*, could prove useful in interventions by both the state as well as relevant private sector agencies in supporting the cluster growth and extending facilities of innovation systems to a larger cluster population.

3.7 Stocktaking of Cluster Development Activities Leading Towards New Strategy Formulation for Informal Economy in India

Sponsor : International Labour Organization, New Delhi
Researchers : Keshab Das (with *V. Padmanand* and *Smita Premchander*)
Status : On-going

This research essentially attempts a critical assessment of conceptual and policy issues in the sphere of cluster development strategies, as has been construed commonplace especially in policy circles. By highlighting the specificities of developing economies and, specifically, large domestic market oriented countries like India the study analyses, inter alia, possible gaps in understanding of the cluster concept and, by implication, policy approaches those are pursued without being sensitive to such critical dimensions as overwhelming presence of informality in the spheres of production, labour and adherence to regulations, including, fiscal and environmental. A special focus has been paid to the rural clusters and potential manner of upgrading their performance. A regional development perspective appears crucial for development of clusters, which have been caught in what we term as the 'spatial' bind. The severe limitations of data on clusters has also been looked into.



3 Academic Events and Visitors at the Institute

WORKSHOPS

Workshop on Status of Tribal Development

The workshop, held on April 11, 2008, was organised by and held at GIDR to discuss the status of the development of tribal areas of Gujarat. Papers presented by scholars included the following themes: i. Employment and Unemployment; ii. Education; iii. Higher and Technical Education; iv. Health, Livelihood and Income Generating Activities; v. Agriculture and Irrigation; vi. Marketing linkages for Tribal Development; vii. Tribal Finance; and viii. Governance.

Social Income and Economic Insecurities: Findings from a Survey in Gujarat

Two workshops, held on July 5, 2008 and December 9-10, 2008, were organized by SEWA-GIDR sponsored by UNIFEM; the first was to discuss the conceptual framework and the second to discuss the results of the survey. The study introduces a new concept of social income which includes the proposition that people everywhere receive several forms of income. SI is the individual's total social income including OP self-production (whether self-consumed, bartered or sold), W money wage received from work, CB value of benefits or support provided by the family, kin or the local community, EB amount of benefits provided by the enterprise in which the person might be working, SB value of state benefits, in terms of insurance benefits or other transfers, and PB private income benefits, gained through investment, including private social protection. The composition of the total varies according to a person's social and work status. The composition also indicates the degree of a person's socio-economic security is likely to be linked to his or her sense of *well-being*.

National Workshop on Normative Concerns, Challenges and Opportunities in the New Era of Watershed Development Programmes in India

This workshop, held on September, 18-19, 2008, was coordinated by ICRISAT, organized by WASSAN and ForWaRD (GIDR being a partner institution) and held in New Delhi.

Inception Workshop of the MDG Project

The project is funded with a grant from the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute and will last two years from May 1, 2008 to May 1, 2010. The theme is 'Community Natural Resource Management Institutions and Their Impact on Poverty in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.' There are four collaborating institutions involved: the Development Support Centre (DSC), Ahmedabad, the GIDR, Ahmedabad, the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal and the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver. The research consists of three visits



to 35 villages in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The first visit was for the purpose of deciding if the village should be included in our sample, through the application of various criteria. The second visit was for the purpose of a focus group discussion with the resource management leadership of each village. The third visit, being undertaken currently, is to carry out an extensive household survey with field investigators.

The inception workshop, held at GIDR on October 20-21, 2008, focused on the issue of poverty in rural India.

Annual Review Monitoring Workshop for STAWS, STARD, SYSP & NI Programmes under the Science and Society Division

During November 24-25, 2008, GIDR had organised and conducted sessions of the Annual Review Monitoring Workshop for STAWS, STARD, SYSP & NI Programmes under the Science and Society Division, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi. The event was held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.

OPEN SEMINARS BY VISITORS/AFFILIATES/FACULTY

Jeemol Unni, Professor, GIDR, on 'Policies for Unorganised Sector in India: Towards Inclusive Growth', May 1, 2008.

Amruth M., Assistant Professor, GIDR, on 'Developmental Modernity: Governing 'Man' and 'Nature' in Colonial Travancore', May 2, 2008.

Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, on 'Social Science Research in India in Recent Times: A Review of Views', August 2, 2008.

Amita Shah, Professor, GIDR, on 'NREGS: Main Features and Impact of Assets on Local Economy', October 6, 2008.

Robert Tripp, Consultant, Oxfam, US, on 'What should we Expect from Farmer Field Schools (IPM of Rice in Sri Lanka)', October 7, 2008.

Jharna Pathak, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on 'US Financial Crisis and Its Impact on India', November 6, 2008.

Jaya Prakash Pradhan, Assistant Professor, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, on 'Indian FDI in Developed Region', November 12, 2008.



John Wood, Visiting Scholar, GIDR, on 'Indulal Yagnik', November 19, 2008.

Maren Duvendack, Visiting Scholar, GIDR, on 'Assessing the Impact of Microfinance in India: Experiences from the Field', November 29, 2008.

Tommaso Bobbio, Visiting Scholar, GIDR, on 'Urban Growth and Social Change, Ahmedabad 1950-2000', December 4, 2008.

P.K. Viswanathan, Associate Professor, GIDR, on 'Does GM Technology Pay Rich Dividends? Some Responses from Bt Cotton Farmers in Maharashtra', January 5, 2009.

Jeemol Unni, Professor, GIDR, on 'Cash Transfers for the Poor', February 20, 2009.

Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, on 'Industrial Clustering in Developing Economies: Conceptual and Policy Issues', March 27, 2009.

Indira Hirway, Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad, and Sunil Parekh, Advisor, Zydus-Cadila Group, Ahmedabad, on 'Impact of Recent Economic Crisis on Sectors and Workers: Some Preliminary Assessment', January 7, 2009.

VISITORS AND AFFILIATES

Leela Visaria, ICSSR National Fellow at GIDR.

Biswaroop Das, Professor, Centre for Social Studies, Surat (Visiting Professor, GIDR).

Anil Gumber, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Health Service Studies, Warwick Business School, University of Warwick, UK (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).

Maren Duvendack, PhD Scholar, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).

Tommaso Bobbio, PhD Scholar, Royal Holloway University of London, UK (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).

John R. Wood, Professor Emeritus, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).

Farhat Naz, Junior Researcher, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn, Germany (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).



4 Research Output

JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

Sahu, Gagan Bihari and Biswaroop Das, 'Self-Help Co-operatives, Deposit Mobilisation and Supply of Credit: Evidence from Orissa, India', *The Micro Finance Review*, 1 (1), 2009.

Das, Keshab, 'Fostering Competitive Clusters in Asia: Towards an Inclusive Policy Perspective', *VRP Monograph Series No. 437*, Institute of Developing Economies, IDE-JETRO, Chiba, Japan, 2008.

Das, Keshab, 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: Unfair Fare', in Alternative Survey Group (ed.), *Alternative Economic Survey, India 2007-2008: Decline of the Developmental State*, Daanish Books, Delhi, 2008, pp. 119-135.

Das, Keshab, 'Maharastratil Gramin Pani Puravotha va Swachchhatavishayak Yojana: Dhoranatmak Upayanche Mulyankan' (Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme in Maharashtra: An Academic Analysis), *Samaj Prabodhan Patrika*, 46 (183), 2008, pp. 338-346. (In Marathi).

Das, Keshab and Aswini Kumar Mishra, 'Ensuring Horizontal Equity: Challenge before the Thirteenth Finance Commission', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44 (5), 2009, pp. 14-17.

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Lalitha, N. and Samira Guennif, 'Status Report on the Healthcare Sector in France,' *Journal of Health Management*, 10(3), 2008, pp. 311-343.

Lalitha, N., Bharat Ramaswami and P.K. Viswanathan, 'India's Experience with Bt Cotton: Case Studies from Gujarat and Maharashtra', in Robert Tripp (ed.), *Biotechnology and Agricultural Development: Transgenic Cotton, Rural Institutions and Resource Poor Farmers*, Routledge, London, 2009, pp. 135-168.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Nutritional Deprivation among Indian: Does Rural-Urban Disparity Matter?', in R.K. Mishra and Nandita Sethi (eds.), *Rethinking India's Growth Strategy: Services vs. Manufacturing, Vol. 2*, Concept Publications, New Delhi, 2008, pp. 1085-1099.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Measuring Child Undernutrition in India: Does Gender Matter?', in Dr. S. Venkiteswaran (ed.), *Results Based Monitoring & Evaluation: Issues & Challenges*, Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, 2008, pp. 202-207.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Nutritional Deprivation among Pre-School Children in India: Where Did We Fail?', *The India Economy Review*, V (Quarterly Issue), June, 2008, pp. 118-133.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Nutritional Deprivation at Household Level: Evidences from a National Survey', in Yatindra Singh Sisodia (ed.), *India's Development Scenario: Challenges and Prospects*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2009, pp. 213-233.

Udaya S. Mishra and Rudra Narayan Mishra, 'On Comparison of Nutritional Deprivation: An Illustration Using Foster Greer Thorbecke Criterion', *Applied Economics Letters*, 16 (10), 2009, pp. 1021-1024.

Shah Amita, 'Natural Resources and Chronic Poverty in India', *CPRC-IIPA Working Paper No. 47*, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 2009.

Shah Amita, 'Land Degradation and Poverty in India: Evidence and Policy Implications', in Y.S. Sisodia (ed.), *India's Development Scenario: Challenges and Prospects*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, pp. 170-195 .

Shah, Amita, 'Rights to Land and Water and Watershed Development', in K. Chopra and V. Dayal (eds.), *Handbook of Environmental Economics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009, pp. 69-97.

Shah, Amita and A. Kumar, 'Diversion of Land and Displacement in India: Review of Evidence and Issues', in S. Mahendra Dev and K.S. Babu (eds.), *India's Development: Social and Economic Disparities*, Manohar/IDPAD, New Delhi, 2008, pp. 365-407.



- Shah, Amita and *Aasha Kapur Mehta*, 'Experience of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme: Are There Lessons for NREGS?', *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 51(2), 2008, pp. 191-206.
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- Shah, Amita and *Sajitha O.G.*, 'Dwindling Forest Resources and Economic Vulnerability among Tribal Communities in a Dry/Sub-humid Region in India', *Journal of International Development*, 21, pp. 419-432.
- Shah, Amita, *S. Nayak* and *B. Das*, 'Remoteness and Chronic Poverty in a Forest Region in Southern Orissa', *CPRC Working Paper No. 121*, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Overseas Development Institute, London, 2009.
- Shah, Amita, *K.J. Joy*, *S. Paranjape*, *S. Badigar* and *S. Lele*, 'Revisiting Watershed Development Programmes in India', in: G. Kadekodi and B. Vishwanathan (eds.), *Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions, and Economic Policy, Essays for Prof. A. Vaidyanathan*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009, pp. 152-176.
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- Sah, D.C.* and Amita Shah, 'Population Pressure, Migration, and Development', *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 13(1), 2008, pp. 35-60.
- Unni, Jeemol, 'Women Workers in the New Economy', *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 51(4), 2008, pp. 657-674.
- Unni, Jeemol, 'Gender Differentials in Education: Exploring the Capabilities Approach', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(9), 2009, pp. 111-117.
- Rani, Uma* and Jeemol Unni, 'Do Economic Reforms Influence Home-based Work? Evidence from India', Special Issue on Inequality, Development and Growth, *Feminist Economics*, 15(3), 2009, pp. 191-225.



Visaria, Leela, 'Improving the Child Sex Ratio: Role of Policy and Advocacy', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(12&13), 2008, pp. 34-37.

Visaria, Leela, 'Assessment of the Impact of SEWA's Maternal Health Interventions', *Maternal Health Project Paper 1*, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, May 2008.

Visaria, Leela, 'Access to Drugs in Public Health Facilities in Tamil Nadu', *Maternal Health Project Paper 2*, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, June 2008.

Visaria, Leela, 'Same Policy Goals but Divergent Strategies: India's National Population Policy vs. State-specific Policies', in Wong Siu-lun and Wang Cangbai (eds.), *Population Policies and Development in China and India: Comparative Perspective*, Centre of Asian Studies, The University of Hong Kong, 2009, pp. 139-161.

Visaria, Leela, 'Demographic Transition in India', in Yogesh Atal (ed.), *Sociology and Social Anthropology in India*, ICSSR Survey of Advances in Research, Pearson, New Delhi, 2009, pp. 359-391.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Sustainable Growth of China's Rubber Industry in the Era of Global Economic Integration: Resolving Contradictions of Resources Development and Industrial Expansion Strategies', *China Report*, 44(3), 2008, pp. 251-279.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Global Market Integration and China's Rubber Industry: Challenges and the Way Forward', *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 36, 2008, pp. 792-826.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Indicators for Surveillance of Development Interventions at the Micro Level: A Conceptual Framework', in S. Venkiteswaran (ed.), *Results Based Monitoring & Evaluation: Issues and Challenges*, Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, 2008, pp. 98-121.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Towards a Conceptual Framework for Sustainable Farm-livelihoods in North East India: A Case Study of Rubber Integrated Farm Livelihood Systems', in The Livelihood School (ed.), *Agriculture Based Livelihood Promotion*, The Livelihood School, Eastern Regional Centre, Kolkata, 2008, pp. 1-23.

Viswanathan, P.K. and R. Parthasarathy, 'Are Water Policies a Case of Reverse Engineering in India', in M. Dinesh Kumar (ed.), *Managing Water in the Face of Growing Scarcity, Inequity and Declining Returns: Exploring Fresh Approaches, Vol. 2*, IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, IWMI South Asia – Sub Regional Office, Hyderabad, 2008, pp. 692-707.

Viswanathan, P.K. and Ganesh P. Shivakoti, 'Adoption of Rubber Integrated Farm Livelihood Systems: Contrasting Empirical Evidences from the Indian Context', *Journal of Forest Research*, 13(1), 2008, pp. 1-14.



Viswanathan, P.K. and *Ganesh P. Shivakoti*, 'Integration of Tribal Economies in the Era of Globalisation: Perspectives on Rubber Based Farming Systems in North East India', *Asian Profile: Journal of Asian Research Service*, 36(3), 2008, pp. 281-298.

Viswanathan, P.K. and *Varachai Thongthai*, 'Gender Differences in Educational Attainments and Occupational Status in Thailand: A Study Based on Kanchanaburi DSS Data', *Journal of Population and Social Studies*, 17(2), 2009, pp. 83-122.

Soonthorndhada, Amara, Rossarin Gray, Kusol Soonthorndhada and P.K. Viswanathan, 'Elderly Woman in Thailand: Her Roles and Position', in Joseph Troisi and Ann Lencyk (eds.), *The Elderly Woman in Asia: Her Roles and Position*, The International Institute on Ageing, United Nations, Malta, 2008, pp. 285-310.

ARTICLES IN FINANCIAL NEWSPAPERS

Das, Keshab, 'Drought-proofing must Succeed', Debate on 'Can Indian Agriculture Ever Overcome Its Dependence on the Monsoons?', *The Financial Express*, New Delhi, August 4, 2008.

Das, Keshab, 'Double Whammy for a Beaten Sector', Special Issue on Insight: Small & Medium Business, *The Financial Express*, New Delhi, January 23, 2009.

BOOK REVIEW

Das, Keshab, Review of Pradhan, Jaya Prakash and Partha Pratim Sahu, *Transnationalisation of Indian Pharmaceutical SMEs*, in *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 51(2), 2008.

GIDR WORKING PAPERS

- 183 Keshab Das, 'Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural Madhya Pradesh: Recent Initiatives and Issues', April 2008.
- 184 N. Lalitha, 'Doha Declaration and Compulsory License for Access to Medicines', June 2008.
- 185 Keshab Das and *Aswini Kumar Mishra*, 'Horizontal Equity and the Thirteenth Finance Commission: Issues and Ponderables', July 2008.
- 186 Jeemol Unni, 'Are Gender Differentials in Educational Capabilities Mediated through Institutions of Caste and Religion in India?', September 2008.



- 187 Amita Shah and *Sajitha O.G.*, 'Poverty and Livelihood among Tribals in Gujarat: Status, Opportunities, and Strategies', October 2008.
- 188 S. Visalakshi, 'Role of Critical Infrastructure and incentives in the Commercialisation of Biotechnology in India: An Analysis', November 2008.
- 189 P.K. Viswanathan, 'Co-operatives and Collective Action: Case of a Rubber Grower Co-operative in East Garo Hills in Meghalaya, North East India', December 2008.
- 190 Suma Scaria, 'Looking beyond Literacy: Disparities in Levels and Access to Education in a Kerala Village', January 2009.
- 191 Keshab Das, 'Agency and Access under Decentralised Governance: Water Supply and Sanitation in Kolkata City', February 2009.
- 192 Shiddalingaswami H., 'Economic Reforms and Expenditure on Health in India', March 2009.

PROJECT REPORTS

Evaluation of Wadi Project, Jharna Pathak. Study sponsored by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, April 2008.

Impact of System of Rice Intensification on Paddy Cultivation, Jharna Pathak. Study sponsored by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, July, 2008.

Farmer Adoption of Bt Cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra, N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan. Study sponsored by Oxfam, U.K., November 2008.

Protection and Regeneration of Common Property Resources: Estimating the Economic Value, Amita Shah. Study sponsored by the South Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme, New Delhi in collaboration with the Foundation of Ecological Security, Anand, 2008.

Social Income and Socio-Economic Security in Gujarat, Jeemol Unni, *Guy Standing*, University of Bath, UK; *Renana Jhabvala*, SEWA, and *Uma Rani*, International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva. Study sponsored by UNIFEM, New Delhi, 2009.

Approach Paper for the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat, Keshab Das. Study sponsored by the Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar, February 2009.

Seven Years of Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Assessment of Performance and Farmer Responses about Technology, Its Adoption and Future Scenario, N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan. Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad in collaboration with the Jatan Trust and Gujarat Vidyapeeth, March 2009.



5 Participation in Seminars / Conferences / Workshops and Teaching

Keshab Das

Took two sessions on “Small Enterprises during Post Reform Period: Policy Implications” and “Industrial Clusters: Conceptual and Policy Issues” 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 19, 2008.

“Rural Sanitation and Hygiene in Indian States: Persistent Concerns and Emerging Challenges” (with Rudra Narayan Mishra). Paper presented at the National Workshop on “Sustainable Sanitation”, organized by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, May 19-20, 2008.

“Rural Infrastructure: Key Concerns”. Took a session 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, 2008.

Participated in the Review Meeting on *India: Science and Technology Report*, organized by and held at the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi, June 25, 2008.

Participated in the Seminar on Institutional Structure of Social Science Research, organized by the Institute for Social and Economic Change and Indian Council of Social Science Research and held at ISEC, Bangalore, July 6-8, 2008.

“Social Science Research in India in Recent Times: A Review of Views”. Gave a seminar at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, August 2, 2008.

“Agency and Access in Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Provisioning: Observations from Kolkata and Hyderabad”. Paper presented at the workshop on the “Globalizing State, Public Services and the New Governance of Urban Local Communities in India”, organized by and held at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, August 11-12, 2008. Also acted as a discussant for a paper on Orissa.

“Industrial Clusters in India: Conceptual Issues and Implications for Policy”. Took a joint session for the students and faculty of Masters in Rural Management and Business Administration, organised by the School of Rural Management and held at the KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, August 27, 2008.

“Orissa’s Industrialisation: Putting Off of the Taking Off”. Made a presentation as an invited speaker at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Bhubaneswar Toshali, held at Hotel the New Marion, Bhubaneswar, August 30, 2008.



“Orissa’s Memorandum to the 13th Finance Commission: A Brief Contribution.” Paper presented at the State Level Seminar on Memorandum to the Thirteenth Finance Commission, organized by the Finance Department, Government of Orissa and held at Hotel Swosti Plaza, Bhubaneswar, October 17, 2008.

Acted as a discussant for the paper “Development of Multi-tier Subcontracting System in India”, at the 11th International Convention of the East Asian Economic Association (EAEA), organized by the EAEA and held at the Diamond Hotel, Manila, Philippines, November 15-16, 2008.

Organised and conducted sessions at the Annual Review Monitoring Workshop for STAWS, STARD, SYSP & NI Programmes under the Science and Society Division, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, November 24-25, 2008.

“Issues in Rural Clusters”. Paper presented at the Department of Science and Technology sponsored Sensitisation Workshop on Rural Innovations: Constraints and Possibilities, organized by GIDR and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, November 26, 2008.

Participated in a meeting on research design for the Gujarat State level urban sanitation study, organized by and held at the Gujarat Urban Finance Board, Gandhinagar, December 11, 2008.

Participated as a resource person in the workshop on “Towards Sustainable Sanitation”, organized by the Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, India and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, December 23, 2008.

“Approach Paper for the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat”. Made a presentation at the Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar, January 19, 2009.

Participated in the Workshop on Shelter Security and Social Protection for the Urban Poor and the Migrants in Asia, organized by the CEPT University and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, February 11, 2009.

“Small Enterprises and Industrial Clusters in India: Performance and Policy Perspectives”. Gave a lecture to the participants of the BSD Programme of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Institute of the Government of India and organized by and held at the S.K. Patel Institute of Management and Computer Studies, Gandhinagar, February 12, 2009.

“Approach Paper for the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat”. Made a presentation at the Coordination Meeting with Corporations and Nagarpalikas, organized by and held at the City Managers’ Association Gujarat, Ahmedabad, February 18, 2009.

Participated as a panelist at the National Workshop on ‘Unorganized Sector and the Role of Media’, organized by and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, February 25, 2009.



“Quality Social Science Research: Issues of Concern”. Gave a lecture at the Seminar on Research Methodology, organized by the S.K. Patel Institute of Management and Computer Studies and held at the Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Gandhinagar, February 28, 2009.

Participated in the first meeting of the Project on Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India, organized by and held at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, March 7-8, 2009.

“Industrial Clustering in Developing Economies: Conceptual and Policy Issues”. Gave a seminar at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, March 27, 2009.

Shiddalingaswami Hanagodimath

Presented a paper titled “Bhoomi Project of Karnataka: An Overview” (with *Nagaraj Poojari* and *Prasanna Pandhari*) at the UGC sponsored National Seminar on Relevance of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Agriculture, at the Department of Economics and Rural Development, Ujjre, Mangalore, March 20-21, 2009.

N. Lalitha

Presented the preliminary findings of the results from the field on Bt cotton in Gujarat (with *Bharat Ramaswami* and P.K. Viswanathan) at the Findings Workshop on Best Practices: Assessing Social and Economic Impact of Transgenic Crops on Small-Scale Farmers’ organized by and held at the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, April 23-25, 2008.

Lectured on “Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge” at the Refresher Course in Economics, organised by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 19, 2008.

Participated in the consultation workshop on Access to Medicines in India, organized by CENTAD and held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, May 27, 2008.

Discussed issues in pharmaceutical communication at the workshop on Issues in Health Communication in India: A Stakeholders Perspective, organized by the Mudra Institute of Communications Research (MICORE) and held at MICA, Ahmedabad, June 6, 2008.

Taught a course on “Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Management” for the students of M.S. Pharmaceutics at the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad, August-December 2008.

“Patents and Biopharmaceuticals: Emerging Issues for the Biogeneric Industry of India”. Paper presented at the third annual conference of the European Policy for Intellectual Property, held at Bern, October 3-5, 2008.



“Estimation of Health Expenditure in Gujarat through the Health Accounts Approach”. Paper presented at the seminario Interacional de politica social 2008, at Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, Mexico, October 22-23, 2008.

“Does GM Technology Pay Rich Dividends?: Farm Level Responses From Bt Cotton Farmers in Maharashtra” (with P.K. Viswanathan). Paper presented at the International Conference on Sustainable Development: Challenges before Asian Societies, organized by and held at AAS Punjabi University, Patiala, November 14-16, 2008.

Presented the report ‘Seven Years of Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Assessment of Performance, Farmers’ Responses about the Technology and Future Scenario’ (with P.K. Viswanathan) at Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, January 17, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Pesticide Applications in Bt Cotton Farms: Issues Relating to Environment and Non-Tariff Barriers” (with P.K. Viswanathan) at the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics, organized by GIDR and Gujarat Vidyapeeth and held at Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, January 21-23, 2009.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

“Rural Sanitation and Hygiene in Indian States: Persistent Concerns and Emerging Challenges” (with Keshab Das). Paper presented at the National Workshop on “Sustainable Sanitation”, organized by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, May 19-20, 2008.

“Redefining Poverty and Vulnerability in India: An Exploratory Analysis” (with Amita Shah). Paper presented at the International Conference on Eradicating Chronic Poverty in India: Policy Issues and Challenges, organized by JNU and CPRC (I), New Delhi, October 1-3, 2008.

Contributed a paper titled “Undernutrition among Women of Reproductive Age in India: Findings from a National Survey”, to the 45th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society (TIES) held at Gauhati University, Guwahati, January 8-10, 2009.

R. Parthasarathy

Participated in the Seventh Annual Partners’ Meet of the IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Program held at ICRISAT, Hyderabad, April 2-4, 2008.

Lectured on “Pricing and Institutions of Large Scale Irrigation: Indian Case”, at the Refresher Course on ‘Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System’, at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May 1, 2008.

Participated in the workshop on Sustainability of Village Institutions Promoted by NGOs in India, Ahmedabad, May 9, 2008.



Jharna Pathak

“The Status of Agriculture and Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Gujarat”. Paper presented at the workshop on Status of Tribal Development, GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 11, 2008.

“National Workshop on Role of Communication in Livelihoods: Experience Sharing and Learning”. Paper presented at the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, August 6-8, 2008.

“Methodological Issues in Fisheries”. Paper presented at a seminar held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, October 3-5, 2008.

Presented a report on “Impact of System of Rice Intensification on Paddy Cultivation: A Case Study in Gujarat”, at the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Ahmedabad, October 30, 2008.

Presented a discussion paper on “Outcome Based Budgeting: Goals, Background and Future Direction” at the Tribal Development Department, Ahmedabad, November 7, 2008.

Assisted in setting up the Tribal Empowerment Network, Online Knowledge Management Initiative at GIDR, sponsored by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat.

Amita Shah

“Poverty and Livelihood among Tribal in Gujarat: Status, Opportunities, and Strategies” (with Sajitha O.G.). Presented a paper at the workshop on the Tribal Status Report, at GIDR, April 11, 2008.

Delivered a Guest Lecture on PA-Management at CEPT, Ahmedabad, April 14, 2008.

Participated as a Discussant to the session on Poverty Statistics and Methodological Issues at the workshop on GCS Year Book on Poverty, organized by LSE and TISS, and held at TISS, Mumbai, May 2-4, 2008.

Took two sessions on “Agricultural Trade and Environment: Issues and Policy Implication” and “Agriculture-Poverty Interface”, at the Refresher Course on Macro Economics with Reference to Indian Economic Systems, organized by SPIESR, Ahmedabad, May 20, 2008.

Participated as a Panelist at the panel on XI Plan, at the Refresher Course on Macro Economics with Reference to Indian Economic Systems, organized by SPIESR, Ahmedabad, May 25, 2008.

“Issues of Equity and Property Rights Regime”. Paper presented at the Conference of the International Association of Studies of the Commons, Cheltenham, UK, July 14-18, 2008.

Made a presentation on “Interface between Water, Poverty and Gender: Issues for Empirical Enquiry”, at the Dissemination Workshop of the study on Water Rights as Women’s Rights? Assessing the Scope for Women’s Empowerment in Decentralized Governance in the Water Sector in Gujarat and Maharashtra’, at TISS, Mumbai, August 29-30, 2008.



Made a presentation on “Issues of CPR-Management in Gujarat”, at the Consultative Meeting organised by Seva Mandir, as part of the tasks undertaken by the Sub-group on Common Property Resources under the Committee on Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Agenda of Land Reforms, set up by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, at Ahmedabad, August 30, 2008.

Participated and chaired a session on the Politics of Social Protection in Practice, at the International Conference on Social Protection for the Poorest in Africa: Learning from Experiences, Entebbe, Uganda, September 8-10, 2008.

“Assets Creation and Local Economy under NREGS: Scope and Challenges” (with Sunny Jose). Paper presented at the International Conference on NREGS: Impacts and Implementation Experiences, organized by IHD and CSH, New Delhi, September 16-17, 2008.

Presented the Executive Summary of the Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programmes in India, coordinated by ICRISAT at the National Workshop on Normative Concerns, Challenges and Opportunities in the New Era of Watershed development Programmes in India, organized by WASSAN and ForWaRD at New Delhi, September, 18-19, 2008.

“Assessing Economic Impacts of Watershed Development Projects: Indicators and Issues”. Made a presentation at the National Workshop on Impact Assessment of Watershed Projects, organized by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, September 29-30, 2008.

“Redefining Poverty and Vulnerability in India: An Exploratory Analysis” (with Rudra Narayan Mishra). Paper presented at the International Conference on Eradicating Chronic Poverty in India: Policy Issues and Challenges, organized by JNU and CPRC (I), New Delhi, October 1-3, 2008.

Chaired a plenary session on Vicious Circle of Poverty and the LPG Paradigm, at the International Conference on Eradicating Chronic Poverty in India: Policy Issues and Challenges, organized by JNU and CPRC (I), New Delhi, October 1-3, 2008.

Presented a seminar on “NREGS: Main Features and Impact of Assets on Local Economy”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, October 6, 2008.

Made a presentation on “Equity in the Impact of Watershed Development: Class, Gender and Regions”, at the National Workshop on Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programmes in India, organized by ICRISAT, Patancheru and held at NAAS Complex, New Delhi, November 5, 2008.

Made a presentation on “Trade and Agriculture: Issues under the India-EU FTA” and acted as a member on the panel on Trade Policy and Labour with Special Reference to India–EU Free Trade Agreement, at the Golden Jubilee Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Lucknow, December 12-14, 2008.



Organised a session (with Seema Kulkarni) on Interface between Water, Poverty, and Gender Empowerment: Revisiting Theories, Policies, and Practices at the International Conference on Water resources Policy in South Asia, Organised by SaciWaters, Colombo, December 17-20, 2008. Also presented a thematic paper in the session and acted as a discussant in the plenary session on Contested Water Policy in South Asia.

Participated in the planning meeting for preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, January 2, 2009.

Participated as a Resource Person at the WOTRO-Proposal Development Workshop, jointly organized by NIAS and the University of Amesterdam, Bangalore, January 12-13, 2009.

Acted as a Member of the Organizing Committee of the Biennial Conference of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics, and chaired two Sessions on Environmental Governance, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, January 21-23, 2009.

Participated as a Resource Person for the International Training Programme on Management of Natural Resources and Rural Livelihood at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, February 5, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Employment Guarantee: Its Role in Economic Growth and Development”, at the 14th Refresher Course in Economics, organized by the School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, March 20, 2009.

Jeemol Unni

Made a presentation on “Home-based Workers in South Asia: Who are They and How Many?”, at the SAARC Inter-Governmental Meet on Policy for Home-based Workers, New Delhi, May 14, 2008.

Acted as a Resource Person at the Measuring the Informal Sector: Planning and Inception Workshop at the Asian Development Bank, Manila, May 20-23, 2008.

Made a presentation on the “Independent Group on Definition and Statistics on Home-Based Workers”, to the National Statistical Commission, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi, June 6, 2008.

Made two presentations on “Social Income and Insecurities” and “Demographics and Community Institutions in the Villages of Surendranagar District”, at the UNIFEM-SEWA-GIDR Workshop on Social Income, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, July 5, 2008.

“Education, Skills and Technology: Lifelines for Women Workers?”. Paper presented at the Conference on Women, Work and Education, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, August 22-23, 2008.



“Are Gender Differentials in Capabilities in Education Mediated through Institutions of Caste and Religion in India?”. Paper presented at the Equality, Inclusion and Human Development: Annual Conference of Human Development and Capabilities Association (HDCA), New Delhi, September 11-13, 2008.

Participated in the meeting of the Feminist Economists Group regarding Mainstreaming of Gender Issues in the Indian Planning Process, Planning Commission, New Delhi, September 30, 2008.

Acted as a Resource Person at the Resource Group Meeting, Work and Employment Community, Solutions Exchange, United Nations, New Delhi, October 15, 2008.

Made a presentation on the “Independent Group on Definition and Statistics on Home-Based Workers”, at the National Consultation on Home-based Workers and Statistics, UNIFEM, New Delhi, October 23, 2008.

Made a presentation on “Changing Employment Scenario and Locating Women therein”, at the Women’s Consultation on Strengthening Women’s Voices in the Union Budget 2009-10, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India and Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, New Delhi, November 12, 2008.

“Women in the New Economy”. Presented the Keynote Paper at the Golden Jubilee Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Lucknow, December 13-15, 2008.

Participated in the Exposure Dialogue Programme at Oaxaca, organized by WIEGO, Mexico, March 16-20, 2009.

Taught a Compulsory Course (32 Sessions) on Economic Environment and Technology to post graduate students of the MPTP at FAM, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, January 2 to April 10, 2009.

Leela Visaria

Attended a conference organized by the Census Commissioner on 2010 Housing Census, New Delhi, April 24, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on Health related issues in India, at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, May, 23, 2008.

Presented a paper on “Domestic Violence in India” at the seminar on Analysis of National Family Health Surveys, at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, July 25-26, 2008.

Delivered four lectures on Demography to participants at the National Public Health Institute, Gandhinagar, August 22-23, 2008.

Attended the Governing Board meeting of Mahila Samakhya, Uttar Pradesh, at Lucknow, September 22, 2008.



Attended as a Member of the Evaluation team, meetings at Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Bhuj, September 25-28, 2008.

Attended the meeting of the Specialist Panel for Social Science and Operations Research on reproductive Health at WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, October 14-16, 2008.

Attended the Board of Trustees meeting at Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., USA, October 23-24, 2008.

Attended the Nominations Committee meeting of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Paris, France, January 7-9, 2009.

Attended the first meeting of the Asian Population Association Council members in Bangkok, Thailand, February 7-8 2009.

P.K. Viswanathan

“Are Water Policies A Case of Reverse Engineering in India?”. Paper presented at the Seventh Annual Partners Meet, Tata-IWMI Programme, held at ICRISAT Hyderabad, April 2-4, 2008.

“Adoption of Bt Cotton in India: Case study of Maharashtra. Paper presented at the Findings Workshop on the Social and Economic Impacts of Transgenic Crops on Smallholder Farmers, held at the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC, USA, April 23-25, 2008.

“Does GM Technology Pay Rich Dividends?: A Study on the Farm Level Responses from Cotton Belts in India”. Concept Paper presented at the Training Course in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, sponsored by the SANDEE and held at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, May 5-23, 2008.

“Crisis in India’s Plantation Sector: Case studies of Tea and Rubber”. Presented a paper at the 9th Annual Conference of South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), held at Islamabad, Pakistan, August 18-20, 2008.

“Does GM Technology Pay Rich Dividends?: Farm Level Responses from Bt cotton farmers in Maharashtra” (with N. Lalitha). Presented a paper at the International Conference on Sustainable Development: Challenges for Asian Societies held at the, Punjabi University, Patiala, November 14-16, 2008.

“Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Assessment of Performance and Farmer Experiences” (with N. Lalitha). Presented a paper at the meeting held at the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, December 10, 2008.

“Trade Reforms and Crisis in India’s Plantation Agriculture: Reflections on Tea and Rubber Plantation Sectors” (with Amita Shah). Paper presented at the IV South Asian Conference on Trade & Development 2008: Trading in Development? Emerging Issues in South Asia, at the Centre for Trade and Development, New Delhi, December 17-18, 2008.



“GM technology and sustainable agriculture future: Some reflections based on Bt cotton experience in Maharashtra and Gujarat” (with N. Lalitha). Paper presented at the National Seminar on Gandhi, Science and Environment, held at Institute of Gandhian Studies, Wardha, March 14-16, 2009.

Acted as a discussant at the Interdisciplinary Research Methodology Workshop, Environment, Sustainable Development and Human Wellbeing, held at the Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, February 18-20, 2008.

Participated in the Training Course in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, sponsored by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), held at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, May 5-23, 2008.

Participated in the workshop on Economic Instruments of Water Resource Management: Recent Developments, held at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, January 9-10, 2009.

Attended the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics, held at the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, January 21-22, 2009.

Attended the Workshop on Stakeholders Consultation on Industrial Development and Conservation of Marine National Park, Jamnagar, Gujarat, organised by the Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi, March 3, 2009.

Acted as a Resource Person and delivered two lecture series on “Panel Data Analysis & Longitudinal Surveys and Time Series Analysis”, at the 14th Refresher Course in Economics Organised by the Economics Department, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, March 8, 2009.

John Wood

Made an informal presentation of another project with which I am involved in India, “Indulal Yagnik: The Translation of an Autobiography” This project, carried out by the late Professor Devavrat Pathak, Professor Howard Spodek and myself has translated into English the memoirs of one of Gujarat’s foremost nationalists and political leaders. The final editing is complete and the publication will be undertaken by Manohar Publications, New Delhi.



6 Representation in Professional Bodies and Recognition

Keshab Das

Member, East Asian Economic Association, Hong Kong, 2008-09.

Amita Shah

Joined as a Member of the Regional Committee for the UNDP-GEF/CCF Small Grants Programme.

Member of the Organising Committee for the forthcoming Conference of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics being held at Ahmedabad during January, 2009.

Leading a Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation System for Watershed Development Projects under the New Guidelines, initiated by the Department of Land Resources, Government of India.

Jeemol Unni

Member, Editorial Board, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Journal of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi, since 2003.

Member, Advisory Group on program on *Employment and Shared Growth*, of the Poverty Reduction Group, World Bank, Washington DC, February 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

Member, Advisory Committee, Society for Rational Thinking (SPRAT), Ahmedabad, since January 2005.

Member, Women in Informal Employment and Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), an international coalition of academics, activists, trade unions and NGOs, SEWA, UNIFEM, HIID, Harvard University, Boston.

Member, Statistics Advisory Group, WIEGO, Harvard University, since 2002.

Member, Social Protection Advisory Group, WIEGO, Harvard University, since 2002.

Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi.

Life Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies, Mumbai.



Leela Visaria

Elected as the President of the newly formed Asian Population Association for 2009-2010, secretariat at Bangkok.

Member, Nominations Committee of International Association for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), headquartered at Paris.

Member, Board of Governors of Centre for Social Studies, Surat.

Member, Academic Council of Population Foundation of India, New Delhi.

Member, Governing Body of CHETNA (Centre for Health Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness), Ahmedabad.

Member, Specialist Panel for Social Science and Operations Research on Reproductive Health of WHO, Geneva.

Trustee, Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D. C.



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. The library is also open to research scholars from outside for reference work.

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 the 1960s.

As on March 31, 2009, the library had a collection of 3047 bound volumes and 20,973 books selectively chosen for reading and reference which include reference materials, reports, books and micro materials. 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. The library's electronic resources include online database like IndiaStat and JSTOR. About 83 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed and 43 journals received on exchange and as gift. A total number of 234 publications were added to the collection during 2008-09. The publications include 173 books purchased and 61 books and reports received as gift. The library added 116 bound back volumes also.

The expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for books was Rs. 116138 and for the subscription of journals was Rs. 182771.

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. Apart from its own holdings, OPAC facility also provides access to articles from selected Indian and foreign journals.



COMPUTER CENTRE

The Institute has state-of-the-art computer centre with about 46 computers hooked through a local area network using Windows 2003 Domain Server. A last mile fiber-optic connectivity with 1.00 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. We have installed Cyberoam Firewall with UTM bundle of Anti-Virus, Anti-Spam, Web filtering and Bandwidth management facilities.

The centre has capacity to handle large-scale field survey based data and data from sources like Census, National Sample Surveys, National Account Statistics etc. It has an Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA), special software for hierarchical data entry with consistency checks for maintaining data quality. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 16.0) is widely used by the Institute's researchers. The package includes modules on advanced statistics, regression, time series etc. for univariate and multivariate analysis. Sophisticated statistical and econometric techniques are widely used in research projects of the Institute. In addition, various agencies including the government departments, have assigned special projects for creating databases. The centre is managed by qualified and experienced professionals in the area of Information technology and management.



8 Expenditure and Sources of Funding

The total expenditure of the Institute during 2008-09 was Rs. 183.66 lakh compared to that of the previous year (Rs. 196.01 lakh). The core expenditure decreased from Rs. 101.98 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 101.11 lakh during 2008-09. The project expenditure decreased from Rs. 94.03 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 82.55 lakh in 2008-09.

An amount of Rs. 11.50 lakh has been received from the ICSSR for special purpose and it is yet to be spent.

The detailed audited accounts of the Institute are presented as a separate report. The following Table presents only a summary.

Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Category	Core		Project		Total	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
Recurring Expenditure	97.81	88.80	91.41	79.41	189.22	168.21
Non-recurring Expenditure	4.17	12.31	2.62	3.14	6.79	15.45
Total	101.98	101.11	94.03	82.55	196.01	183.66

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of the Institute increased from Rs. 132.80 lakh on March 31, 2008 to Rs. 138.07 lakh on March 31, 2009. This increase is from the contribution of faculty members from the consultancy assignments that they undertook during the year and brokerage received on investments made by the Institute.

**ANNEXURE 1 : FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS****Completed Projects**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Protection and Regeneration of Common Property Resources: Estimating the Economic Value	South Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme, New Delhi (in collaboration with Foundation of Ecological Security, Anand)	Amita Shah
Social Income and Socio-Economic Security in Gujarat	UNIFEM, New Delhi	Jeemol Unni (with <i>Guy Standing</i> , University of Bath, UK; <i>Renana Jhabvala</i> , SEWA, and <i>Uma Rani</i> , International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva)
Impact of System of Rice Intensification on Paddy Cultivation	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat	Jharna Pathak
Evaluation of <i>Wadi</i> Project		Jharna Pathak
Farmer Adoption of Bt Cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra	Oxfam, UK	N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan
Seven Years of Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Assessment of Performance and Farmer Responses about Technology, Its Adoption and Future Scenario	Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad (in collaboration with the Jatan Trust and Gujarat Vidyapeeth)	N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan
Approach Paper for the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat	Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar	Keshab Das



Projects in Progress

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Water Policy and Water Laws in India: A Critical Review of Structural and Institutional Impediments, Governance Systems and Outlook for Future	IWMI-ITP	P.K. Viswanathan and R. Parthasarathy
Post-facto Study on Bio-Physical and Socio-Economic-Institutional Aspects of Watershed Projects in a Milli Watershed in Western Madhya Pradesh	Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD)	Amita Shah
Tribal Resource and Research Centre (TRRC), Gujarat	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat	R. Parthasarathy, Jharna Pathak, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi (with <i>Sajitha O.G.</i> , IHMR, Jaipur)
Evaluation of Fortified Milk Programme in Banaskantha District, Gujarat		Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi (with <i>Sajitha O.G.</i> , IHMR, Jaipur)
Issues and Challenges of Outcome Budgeting in Secondary and Higher Education		Jharna Pathak
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Sunshine (Phase I)		Jharna Pathak
Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Gujarat: A Review		Harish Joshi and Jharna Pathak



<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Evidence and Issues in Migration and Poverty in India: A Review	Chronic Poverty Research Centre- DFID, UK	Amita Shah (with <i>Animesh Kumar</i>)
Interface between Education and Poverty in India: Eluding Goals and Search for New Perspectives		Amita Shah and Shiddhalingswami H.
Challenges, Opportunities and Imperatives for Techno-Economic-Institutional Reforms under Trade Liberalisation: Case Studies of Tea and Rubber Plantation Sectors in India	South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)	P.K. Viswanathan and Amita Shah
Institutionalising Indian Medicines: Challenges to Governance and Sustainable Development	French Institute of Pondicherry (through the Transversal Programme of French Research Institutes: Democratic Transformation in Emerging Countries: Comparisons between Latin America, Africa and Asia-1990 –2005)	N. Lalitha (with <i>Laurent Pordie</i> , French Institute of Pondicherry)
Biopharmaceuticals in India: Issues and Prospects for Growth	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi	N. Lalitha
Stocktaking of Cluster Development Activities Leading Towards New Strategy Formulation for Informal Economy in India	International Labour Organization, New Delhi	Keshab Das (with <i>V. Padmanand</i> and <i>Smita Premchander</i>)



Projects Initiated

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Water, Poverty and Gender: Understanding the Interface and Drawing Implications	WaterAid (India)	Amita Shah (with Seema Kulkarni)
Garment Embellishment Industry in India: Home Based Workers in Value Chains	UNIFEM, New Delhi	Jeemol Unni and Suma Scaria
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh i. Focus on Watershed Development ii. Focus on Inland Fisheries	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, University of British Columbia, Canada	i. Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami Hanagodimath ii. Jharna Pathak
Management of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Gujarat: Issues and Challenges	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi	Amita Shah
A Study (Houselisting and Sample Survey) of Low Cost Sanitation Schemes in Twenty Urban Centres in Gujarat	Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar	Keshab Das and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India (Component on 'Rural MSME Clusters in India')	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada	Keshab Das



ANNEXURE 2: GOVERNING BODY OF THE INSTITUTE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

Dr. Kirit Parikh	Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Dr. Y.K. Alagh	Professor Emeritus, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad
Prof. Kanchan Chopra	Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
Dr. Tushaar Shah	Principal Scientist, International Water Management Institute, Colombo
Dr. Indira Hirway	Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
Dr. Anil K. Gupta	Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar	Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Mr. Sunil Parekh	Advisor, Zydus Cadila Healthcare, Ahmedabad
Prof. Sharmila Rege (ICSSR Nominee)	President, National Brain Research Centre, Haryana
Prof. T.C.A. Anant (ICSSR Nominee)	Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Commissioner of Higher Education	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Financial Advisor	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Representative	ICICI Bank, Mumbai
Representative	IDBI, Ahmedabad
Dr. Amita Shah	Faculty Representative and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. R. Parthasarathy (Secretary)	Director, GIDR, Ahmedabad

Board of Trustees of the Institute	Board of Trustees of the GIAP Employees' Provident Fund
Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. Ravindra Dholakia Ms. Ela R. Bhatt Dr. R. Parthasarathy	Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. R. Parthasarathy Dr. Jeemol Unni Mr. G.G. Nair



Members of the Sub Committees Appointed by the Governing Body

Administration and Finance Committee	Academic Affairs Committee	Building Committee
Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. Ravindra Dholakia Dr. Indira Hirway Dr. Jeemol Unni Dr. Ranjit Sinha (ICSSR Representative) Financial Adviser (Dept. of Higher Education, Govt. of Gujarat) Dr. R. Parthasarathy	Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. R. Parthasarathy Dr. Anil K. Gupta Dr. V.P. Shah Dr. N.R. Sheth Dr. Jeemol Unni Dr. Tushaar Shah Dr. S.P. Kashyap	Mr. S.I. Patel (Chief Engineer, Government of Gujarat) Ms. Daxa Pathak (Architect) Mr. Bharat Mehta Dr. R. Parthasarathy

ANNEXURE 3: MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE

Life Members

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



Patron Members :

Individuals

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

Institutions and Corporations

Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Mumbai
Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi
Ahmedabad Electricity Company 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
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara



ANNEXURE 4: STAFF MEMBERS AS ON APRIL 1, 2009

Name	Designation	Qualifications
	<i>Faculty</i>	
Mr. R. Parthasarathy	Professor	Ph.D. (Bangalore)
Ms. Jeemol Unni	Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat)
Ms. Amita Shah	Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat)
Mr. Keshab Das	Professor	Ph.D. (JNU)
Ms. N. Lalitha	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Bangalore)
Mr. P.K. Viswanathan	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Mysore)
Ms. Jharna Pathak	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat)
Mr. Rudra Narayan Mishra	Associate Faculty	M.Phil. (JNU)
Ms. Suma Scaria	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Hyderabad)
Mr. Shiddalingswami H	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Karnatak)
	<i>Support Staff</i>	
Mr. Harish Joshi	Research Assistant	M.A.
Mr. Kamlesh Vyas	Statistical Assistant	B.Com., B.L.I.S.
Mr. Bhalsinh Parmar	Statistical Assistant	B.A.
Mr. Hasमुख 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.
	<i>Library Staff</i>	
Ms. Minal Sheth	Library Assistant	B.Com., M.Lib.
Mr. Dinesh Parmar	Peon	S.Y. B.Com.
	<i>Administrative Staff</i>	
Mr. G.G. Nair	Administrative Officer	M.Com., LL.B., D.L.P.M.
Mr. K.P. Solanki	Accountant	B.Com.
Mr. Upendra Upadhyay	Accounts Clerk	B.Com.
Mr. Niranjana Bhatt	Office Assistant	M.A.
Ms. Girija Balakrishnan	Steno Typist	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Sheela Devadas	Typist Clerk	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Vasanthi V.A.	Typist Clerk	B.A.
Mr. Dixit Parmar	Peon	Seventh Std.
Mr. Shivsingh Rathod	Peon cum Driver	Third Std.



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