



**ANNUAL REPORT  
2009-2010**

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**GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH**

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

The major areas of current research are: *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, the researchers at GIDR have been engaged in 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 and, at times, abroad. 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, besides contributing to 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

With more than two decades of existence as an ICSSR-recognized institute, GIDR has established itself as one of the credible organizations of social science research in the country, and more so in the state of Gujarat. Over time, the institute has built and strengthened specialized human capital in diverse fields of social science research such as environment and sustainable development, health and education, and regional as well as sectoral growth and trade.

I am pleased to share with you detailed profile of the activities carried out by the researchers and other staff at the institute. You would agree that the *Annual Report 2009-10* is a fair testimony to the vitality, vigor and expanse characterizing GIDR's research endeavors during the year. It is a matter of satisfaction that GIDR's research portfolio has been adapting and increasingly tilting towards some of the most trying challenges of development in the present time, namely, sustainability of farm production and food security, promotion of employment and livelihood, enhancing health and human well-being, reaching out to the marginalized areas and communities, catering to the small scale producers under the growing global competition, creation of knowledge-based economies and innovations, etc.

Conducting objective, rigorous and independent research on these challenging aspects, no doubt, is a critical necessity for a dynamic and growing economy and society. Support from the state - both central and regional - is an essential pre-condition for ensuring the autonomy as well as the quality of such research. It is heartening that GIDR has been receiving support and encouragement from both the ICSSR and the Government of Gujarat. The support and the engagements need to be further strengthened at a time when higher education and knowledge creation are increasingly getting costlier and marketised. Supporting social science research thus becomes important as it often involves exploring alternative approaches to development, beyond the realm of what the market may pay for.

I am sure researchers at GIDR will continue to make relevant contributions to the various fields of economic development and human well-being and attain new milestones, thereby receive increasing support from the larger bodies of academics, representatives of different segments of the economy and society, and of course the Government.

New Delhi

**Kirit Parikh**

## From the Director's Desk

The year 2009-10 has been both a period of transition and consolidation at GIDR, almost as has been the case with the economic scenarios at home and elsewhere. The transition involved travails of fairly serious health issues confronted by a number of colleagues/their family members and a few senior faculty members leaving the institute to pursue a job profile primarily in teaching organizations. The journey of GIDR, nevertheless, continued mainly through a process of consolidation and strategic expansion - the process that has continued beyond 2009-10.

An important lesson learned during the phases of trying transition and consolidation has been to work with redoubled energy and determination by building on the existing strengths on the one hand and exploring new avenues on the other. This, indeed, has been possible only through the collective work and support from the Governing Body. Of course, the goodwill earned through the hard and visible academic endeavors at the institute has mattered as much. I feel privileged to thank and put on record my sincere gratitude to all those who have made this happen.

Taking over this new responsibility, at the dawn of 2010, has come with both new opportunities as well as challenges. These have come particularly in the wake of the rapidly changing scenarios in the field of social science research and training, including the growing aspirations for a substantial hike in salaries/remuneration so as to keep parity with the salary revisions in the university set up. We have tried to address the financial issues through frequent dialogues and follow-ups with both the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Government of Gujarat. We are also preparing for possible diversification in the activity profile such that it attracts more talents, interests, and commitments from within and outside the institute.

The highlights and the details of the activities presented in this document partly reflect what we have been able to achieve and the new paths that we are laying for the next few years.

I solicit comments, suggestions, and above all support from all those, already convinced or willing to give sincere thought, on the continued role and relevance of social science research in the country, to which GIDR is an important contributor.

Ahmedabad

**Amita Shah**

# 1 Highlights of the Year

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 14 funded projects and 12 projects continued during the year. The Institute initiated 5 new projects during the reporting period.
- The faculty edited/co-edited 3 books, published 17 papers in journals and books and brought out 6 Working Papers.
- Professor Amita Shah joined as Director on January 1, 2010.
- Professor Keshab Das was selected as a Guest Fellow at the Department of Economics, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy in April 2009.
- Dr. N. Lalitha was selected as a Fellow of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris and Columbia University (Paris branch) to work on a project 'Globalisation and Public Health in Developing Countries', April-June 2009.
- Dr. P.K. Viswanathan was selected as a Visiting Research Fellow of the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand.
- Professor Leela Visaria was elected as President, Asian Population Association.
- The Institute organized a national convention, two workshops, a seminar and the Second Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture.
- An Open Seminar Series was initiated.

## Changes in Faculty and Staff

- Professor Leela Visaria completed her two-year tenure as ICSSR National Professor in February 2010 and joined as Honorary Professor at GIDR.
- Dr. Tara S. Nair, Dr. Itishree Pattnaik and Professor Archana Dholakia joined as Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Visiting Professor, respectively, at the Institute.
- Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair joined as Administrative Officer in October 2009.
- Professor R. Parthasarathy, Professor Jeemol Unni, Dr. Suma Scaria and Dr. Shiddalingaswami H. resigned from the Institute.
- Mr. G.G. Nair, Administrative Officer, Mr. Niranjana D. Bhatt, Office Assistant, and Mr. Harish Joshi, Research Assistant, retired from their services.

## 2 Research Activities

Research carried out during 2009-10 on various aspects of the economy and society by faculty members, individually or in collaboration with external experts, has been presented here highlighting scope and objectives, approach to data collection and analysis and, importantly, the policy implications. All research projects have been classified broadly under the following three major thematic areas, namely, 'Natural Resource Management', 'Human Development', and 'Industry, Infrastructure and Trade'. A list of all research projects, at various stages of progress, has been provided in Annexure 1.

### 1. *Natural Resource Management*

Focusing on the larger issues of institutions and governance of key natural resources as water and land, research under this broad thematic head addresses various aspects of policy and interface of interventions with the local community, 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* : Completed

This study was undertaken in order to examine the status and implementation of the water sector reforms in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat following the implementation of National Water Policies, 1987 and 2002. Maharashtra has taken several steps towards launching water sector reforms, including implementation of the water policy, whereas such initiatives are virtually absent in Gujarat.

It comes out clear that most of the state level legislations towards implementation of water sector reforms and policy making remain elusive. The states themselves are unclear about the norms and the property rights and governance regimes that are essential to make a paradigm shift in the process of implementing the policies. Though Maharashtra has been somewhat successful by evolving policy reforms pertaining to the broad water sector, the water policy of the state remains vague with respect to defining the basic concept of water rights as it applies to different and competing stakeholders amidst growing water shortages. Further, there are several contradictions needing serious attention and resolution with administrative as well as legal sanctions. An important contradiction pertains to water allocation for industrial and agriculture (irrigation) uses and the corresponding tariff structure. The prescribed tariff structure seems highly skewed in terms of overpricing of industrial water consumption and under-pricing of irrigation water. The industrial sector which consumes only 5 per cent of the water pays almost 50 per cent of the water tariffs in Maharashtra

against the agriculture sector which draws 80 per cent of the water and pays only 20 per cent of the water tariff. This opens up interesting governance dilemmas for the state, as the industrial sector has already started opposing such undue favours to the otherwise subsidized agriculture sector. A serious issue here is how to evolve a fair water pricing structure acceptable for all the consuming sectors, including drinking water.

Gujarat, on the other hand, remains closed to the idea of policy making in the water sector. It is interesting to explore as to what prevents an official move towards water policy in the state when the water development scenario in the state is beset with increasing problems of over-extraction of groundwater, growing demand for urban and industrial consumption, etc. This is usually interpreted as the lack of political motive or agenda on the part of the state to settle the burning issues in the water sector through policy reforms. Could this also mean that the state is wary of the mutually opposing stakeholder interests, which may only worsen in the presence of policies or institutional reforms in the water sector? The sustainable water future of the state is at stake in view of the emerging conflicts between acute water scarcity and growing water demand from agriculture and other dynamic sectors, such as industries, rural and urban water supply, etc. Water pollution caused by industrial effluents is yet another serious problem. In fact, there has been a surge in empirical research highlighting the magnitude of the impending water crisis in the state over time and hinting at the clear vacuum of overarching policies and legislative processes governing the water sector in the state.

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

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

The interface between water, poverty and gender rests primarily on the premise that water being one of the most critical hence contested natural resources for enhancing human well-being and poverty reduction, may create space for women's participation as well as empowerment within domestic and public spheres. The trajectory, however, may neither be uni-directional nor smooth and certain, and is likely to be influenced by a complex interplay of factors - natural, socio-economic-political, and cultural. Strangely the contemporary discourse on Water-Poverty-Gender has largely remained dis-jointed or has seen the three in isolation. It is thus imperative to take forward the two discourses of gender and water and water and poverty in a manner that leads to a more comprehensive understanding of interface between Water-Poverty-Gender. This calls for a deeper understanding in a context specific situation and reflecting these nuanced understandings in the light of the major strands of conceptual as well as empirical discourses on the theme.

The present study aims at addressing these concerns by a) revisiting the received theories and their contextualisation in the light of the recent trends in policy formulation and the actual experience from various participatory initiatives in water sector in the region; b) evolving an analytical framework and identifying key research questions; and c) exploring appropriate methodologies for empirical investigation. The first part of the study that pertains to the macro level reviews has been based mainly on the existing literature and secondary information. The micro level analyses have been drawn from the primary data collected from a sample of villages and households as well as community organizations. The micro level studies cover three villages each in the districts of Chattarpur in Madhya Pradesh and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh. The empirical investigation also captures impacts of water related interventions by local organizations viz., Haritika in Chhattarpur and Mari in Warangal. The major findings of the study are discussed in the following.

Water-poverty linkage is relatively easy to observe even within a short span of the project intervention. The link between water related interventions and gender relations is difficult to ascertain. Improved access to irrigation has led to positive impacts on increased productivity/income from agriculture, changes in crop-mix, and also increased food intake in both the sites. Increased farm income is found to be associated with improved asset base including mobile phones and livestock in A.P. and purchase of consumer durables and silver/clothing in M.P. Increased household income has also increased disposable income among women in the case of M.P. Improvement in economic status has been accompanied by increasing aspiration for children's education in both the areas. This is reflected in significantly high enrolment rate among children in the school going age group.

Access to drinking water has been improved in the project villages; the same is not observed in the control village. The concerns about quality of water still remain unattended. Whereas improved access to drinking water has saved time in most cases, including that among the marginalized groups, this does not seem to have translated in increased productive work or leisure among women. Sanitation facility provided under the project has been received well. There are problems of quality of construction and water, especially in the case of M.P. Nevertheless, the intervention has led to significant demand for such facilities; many households not having received the facilities have expressed their willingness to pay in cash or in terms of labour for constructing toilets.

Participation in project based institutions has created space for women in the public sphere. How far this could help strengthen the larger processes of decentralization and women's effective role therein is yet to be ascertained. The issue of collective identity among women remains fairly hazy. What one observes is emergence of a broad pattern where irrigation matters for both men and women. Education of children as such is an increasing priority. There is some improvement in food consumption especially among the landed households, though large scale under-employment continues to overshadow work force across gender. Within this overall scenario, saving of time for women does not get translated into

enhancement of their status in either work or domestic spheres. Of course there are subtle changes taking place in attitudes, mobility and public spaces for women. Consolidating these may lead to a larger picture of improving gender relations in the context of water resources development.

### **1.3 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 part of a 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, house-listing, sample survey of households, monitoring of bio-physical parameters, and GIS-based analysis. While the analysis is still under progress, some of the important findings emerging from the initial analysis have been highlighted here.

Unlike earlier observations by a number of impact assessment studies, watershed projects in Ratlam did not show a clear evidence on an increase in net cultivated area. The size of the net cultivated area continues to depend on rainfall even in the post-project scenario. However, the area under irrigation increased even under sub-normal rainfall situations. As per information obtained from the survey of wells/bore wells in two control villages, the irrigated area (all seasons) has increase accounts for about 39 per cent of the total irrigated area before the watershed project. It is also important to note that area irrigated through other sources has increased by 550 acres. Nalas have contributed an increase of 254 hectares.

The household real income has increased by about 1.8 times in both project and control villages. Strangely, the control villages have experienced faster increase in agricultural income as compared to the project villages.

The projects seem to have brought some positive changes on farmers and farming, but not so much on livestock and employment on a recurring basis. Also distribution of gains within landed households is found to be favouring of those with larger piece of land and/or irrigation.

#### **1.4 Special Economic Zones in Gujarat: A Comparative Study**

*Sponsor* : Oxfam, India  
*Researchers* : Amita Shah (with Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi)  
*Status* : Completed

Land, the most basic and more or less finite source for production and human habitation, continues to remain at the centre stage of public policies and debates all around the world. The debate centers mainly on the issue of defining an ‘appropriate’ land use pattern that may cater to the changing and growing needs as well as aspirations of economies and communities that draw upon land as a resource with multiple functions. Criticality of ecological functions assume special significance in determining land use pattern under the changing and growing needs of the rapidly globalizing economies in the world. Absence of land use policy and planning is often being viewed as the main culprit for haphazard conversion or diversion of land away from the primary sector. While a part of this is attributed to the federal structure of governance where land is primarily a state subject, the deeper issue is that of the nexus between the state and the private capital and more importantly that of the nature of the state and the political economy thereof.

Given this backdrop the study engaged with an important, emerging development issue in the specific context of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Gujarat. It intended to understand how SEZs impinge on the livelihood bases and options of the agrarian and marginalized communities in India. Specifically, it sought to examine the following: Does acquisition of land for SEZs destroy the livelihood sources of agrarian and landless households and thereby leads to their displacement? If so, do they voice their claims/protests against the acquisition? What kind of new opportunities come up in the local economy and who gain and lose in the process of mainstreaming of local communities into the development dynamics? Do the processes and impacts vary between different SEZs located in a state? The analysis is based mainly on collection of secondary and primary data - both quantitative and qualitative. Primary data have been collected by conducting a census survey of households in seven villages around the three SEZs – two each in Mundra and Jamnagar (Reliance Industries) and three in Dahej. Some of the important observations emerging from the study are as follows.

In Mundra the direct adverse impact on livelihood is confined mainly to the fishing communities for whom the issues are two fold: (i) loss of access to the traditional transient fishing sites, and (ii) absence of any legally recognised right to the fishing sites and, hence, absence of entitlement to compensation. Similarly, loss of pasture land in the case of Reliance Industries Ltd., has led to decline in income for a large proportion of landless households. The scenario varied across the two villages with respect to compensatory employment received among the landless households. The other major issue for Mundra and Reliance is that of environmental damages. It seems that while environmental clearances

have been obtained, there exists little by way of a systematic planning for minimising the damage and/or compensatory measures for regeneration.

With respect to economic benefits, the responses were quite positive in Dahej and Jamnagar where agricultural land has been acquired. In Mundra, the impact is fairly unclear as of now. These may be seen as fairly premature responses as the impacts are yet to be realised. It is of concern that local people feel that there exists hardly any space for public dissent. This creates a vicious circle of mutual distrust between the people and the state/industrial groups.

It is likely that the scenario could be improved by preparing systematic plans for those who lose land. These may include purchase of new land, making alternative investment, and shifting from the current livelihood base (such as fishing, salt pan work, or cultivation on marginal land) to less hazardous occupations. It would, eventually, involve building up an environment of mutual trust which would assure sharing of a certain amount of benefits with the local communities, and institutional spaces for the local communities to enter into a meaningful dialogue with the various stakeholders. The next phase of land-diversion will have to shift towards this framework where the central issue is of setting the processes right rather than that of diversion of land *per se*.

### **1.5 Socio-Economic and Ecological Benefits of Mangrove Plantations: A Study of Community Based Mangrove Restoration Activities in Gujarat**

*Sponsor* : Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

*Researchers* : P.K. Viswanathan, Kinjal Pathak and Ila Mehta

*Status* : On-going

As the study involves a comprehensive assessment of tangible and non-tangible benefits of the ongoing mangrove restoration activities in Gujarat, it is imperative that the most suitable and potential beneficiaries are identified and included in the intensive surveys. Hence, the study intends to follow a three-stage survey in villages involving multiple stakeholders, *viz.*, mangrove dependent communities, like fishermen, farmers, women, households pursuing livestock/ animal husbandry, agricultural workers, etc who are members of the community based organisations (CBOs). In the first stage, preliminary visit to all mangrove locations was undertaken to hold discussions with the key informants (beneficiaries, officials of the CBOs, etc). In the second stage, a listing of the survey households was done in order to understand the nature and extent of growth of mangroves and community dependence on mangroves and the restoration activities. In the third stage, a detailed household survey was undertaken in the selected seven village locations where mangrove restoration activities have been promoted by the Gujarat Ecology Commission.

## **1.6 Impact Evaluation of Watershed Development Projects (1998-2002) in Gujarat**

*Sponsor* : National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.  
*Researchers* : Amita Shah (with SOPPECOM)  
*Status* : On-going

The study involves evaluation of watershed projects in Gujarat supported by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, during the period 1998-2002. The study is part of a larger initiative entrusted by the Ministry to the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad. The study in Gujarat is being undertaken in collaboration with the Society for Promotion of Ecosystem Management at Pune. In a way, this is an off-shoot of GIDR's involvement in setting up the consortium namely Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD), which has been actively engaged in research and policy advocacy over the past five years. The present study involves conducting primary survey in a sample of 60 villages spread over six districts in the state. The survey will cover about 2500 beneficiary households in the sample villages.

## **1.7 Impact Study of AKRSP's Interventions in Netrang and Gir-Periphery**

*Sponsor* : AKRSP, India  
*Researchers* : Amita Shah (in collaboration with RUDMI)  
*Status* : Initiated

The study seeks to examine impacts of the livelihood enhancing interventions by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) among tribal communities in Netrang area, and Siddi households inhabiting villages in the periphery of the Gir-Protected Area in Gujarat. The study is based on primary data to be collected from villages, households, and community-based institutions in the study villages. Interestingly, this involves revisiting of about 1750 households in 15 villages, which were covered during a baseline survey conducted by the institute in 2005. A re-survey covering the entire rural population would provide an opportunity for looking into the socio-economic-demographic dynamics within the village communities over the last five years. The study is being carried out in collaboration with the Rural Development Management Institute in Ahmedabad.

## **1.8 Assessment of Land Cover Changes in Netrang: Analysis based on GIS Tools**

*Sponsor* : AKRSP, India  
*Researchers* : Amita Shah, Vinit Raskar and Hasmukh Joshi  
*Status* : Initiated

This is an attempt to assess changes in the vegetation cover in three villages where AKRSP had carried out soil water conservation measures over the past 15 years. The change

detection study will involve analysis of remote sensing data with the help of geographic information system for three villages in Netrang region in south Gujarat. This is an exploratory analysis combining both socio-economic and bio-physical surveys for interpretation of the changes in vegetation cover.

## 2. *Human Development*

Poverty and employment have remained an important aspect of research at the Institute. Studies undertaken under this broad theme have addressed issues in informal sector, livelihood options, access to finance and basic amenities. A number of studies reviewing various policies and programmes on tribal development in Gujarat has also been reported here. These were conducted through the Tribal Resource and Research Centre (TRRC) set up at the Institute. The centre also facilitated the ‘Tribal Empowerment Network’, an online knowledge-sharing initiative with an aim to connect people having similar concerns and interests on tribal issues through email groups and face-to-face interactions. The TRRC activities have been completed.

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

*Sponsor* : UNIFEM  
*Researchers* : Jeemol Unni and Suma Scaria  
*Status* : Completed

The objective of the research project was to understand the system of production within the home-based informal garment industry and the position of home-based workers. While national level data can mainly help to estimate the number of home-based workers, for policy advocacy for these workers it is necessary to understand the working of the complete value chain, including institutions involved and the various nodes where power is concentrated. The study has mapped the value chain in terms of the production process and through the network of agents. Two types of governance structures operated along the chain: control over work processes and control through social institutions based on religion, caste, gender and space. These controls affect the earnings, product outsourcing and mode of payment of different agents in the network. In the *export chain*, governance is through the production process itself, where lead time and quality parameters play a crucial role in controlling the agents. The comparative advantage in the cost of labour in international chain is largely realized through outsourcing to home based workers whose work place is at home and who are mostly women. In the *domestic chain*, lead time and quality parameters are much more relaxed compared to the international chain, and control is through a much more subtle system of social structures. The study sheds some light on the implications of entry into and exit from the international chain for workers including home based workers. Given a choice, enterprises and workers would prefer to work in the domestic chain compared to the international chain. This appears contrary to common perception. Working in export

market is risky and uncertain due to strict controls through lead time and quality parameters. The earnings from export products are not adequate enough to compensate for the risks and uncertainties associated with it. Also there are no evidences which show improved working conditions for those workers engaged in the global network.

## **2.2 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, Canada

### **2.2.1 Focus on Watershed Development**

*Researchers* : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.

*Status* : On-going

This study aims at examining the effects functioning on poverty of community natural resource management (CNRM) institutions, functioning over the last decade at the grassroots level in the states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Hailed as representing a ‘paradigm shift’ in India’s rural development strategy, the new institutions are the key elements in governmental efforts to decentralize local resource management from department officials to village-level user groups. A key issue is whether the institutions expected to operate democratically have the capacity to govern themselves, resolve conflicts and face challenges of dependence, corruption and apathy. The analysis is based mainly on primary data collected from village communities, institutions and households in eight micro watersheds – four each in the two states. The data collection and processing are in progress.

### **2.2.2 Focus on Inland Fisheries**

*Researcher* : Jharna Pathak

*Status* : On-going

Natural resources including fish are the key assets on which the poor build their livelihoods. The project aims to study the effect of poverty of community natural resource management (CNRM) institutions (fishing cooperatives in this case) in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. In the absence of appropriate institutional mechanism, poverty and natural resources are interlinked in a manner with one exacerbating the other. This study aims to examine through quantitative and qualitative evidence how far the programme of CNRM has been successful in reducing poverty among participating fishing households. Fishing cooperatives from two large scale irrigation projects (Ukai Irrigation Project in Gujarat and Gandhisagar Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh) have been selected for detailed analysis. A total of 90 households from head, middle and tail reach of each of the reservoirs have been selected. The result of the study would provide policy makers with important insights on management of degraded resource for poverty alleviation.

### 2.3 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* : Completed

The National Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) not only provides guaranteed employment to the rural communities but also empowers them to demand work as part of their entitlements that are essential for participating in the larger process of development in the country. Besides, the NREGS, like most other employment generation schemes, could potentially play an important role in boosting the overall economic growth by improving wage income through the creation of productive assets in an otherwise underinvested and stagnant rural economy.

Implementation of the NREGS throws up significant challenges given the multiple objectives on the one hand and the micro level dynamics - political as well administrative - on the other. One of the most important initial hurdles seems to emanate from the demand-driven nature of the scheme. This calls for revitalizing local communities and institutions of decentralized governance (such as Gram Sabhas and Panchayats) at the village level. This is difficult as there is often a clash of interests between those who demand work and those who have the power to approve and take the scheme forward with the administrative machinery beyond the village level. There are also difficulties in planning for creation of productive assets and generation of awareness among the community.

The political economy factors that shape state policies also influence the implementation of the scheme apart from the financial support extended by the central government. Thus states with high incidence of rural poverty, or those with consciousness/open manifestations of class conflicts, or those tilted towards the political ideology of the then ruling alliance of the left parties, happen to have made significant achievements in implementing NREGS, especially, during the initial phase. The progress of NREGS in Gujarat till the end of 2008 had been unimpressive in terms of most of the parameters of implementation. The state has started picking up since the beginning of 2009 apparently due to a number of factors including the growing need to forge ahead in a competitive scenario across states, economic melt down, and the approaching general election, 2009.

With this backdrop, the study examined the processes of implementation of NREGA during the first phase in Gujarat. Based on primary and secondary data, the study involved primary survey of households in four out of the six districts where the scheme had been introduced during the first phase. The districts cover diverse socio-economic, geographic and agro-climatic scenarios in the state. The important findings of the study are mentioned here.

By end 2008, 25.6 lakh households were registered under NREGS; 5.15 lakh households were provided with employment for about 106 lakh person days, with an average wage of Rs. 60 per day, and a total expenditure of Rs. 10077 lakhs. Given the concentration of poverty in the tribal dominated areas, NREGS has been concentrated mainly in the districts and talukas with relatively higher proportion of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households. This was true of the six districts selected during the initial phase. Nearly 80 per cent of the sample of 560 households belonged to STs (57%) and SCs (23%); and one third of the sample households were landless. Although, beneficiary households were marginally better than the non-beneficiaries in terms of ownership of type of house, livestock etc., most of the households face problems of poverty and underemployment.

About 44 per cent of the households in the 16 study villages (GPs) were issued job cards. Of the sample of beneficiaries, an average of 2 workers had undertaken work under NREGS, with an average number of 27 days per person. Women formed about 51 per cent of the workers. The average wage rate worked out to be about Rs. 58 per day. Average income earned from NREGS was about Rs. 1600 per beneficiary household till the time of the survey. This works out to be around 4 per cent of their total income during a year. The income from NREGS, therefore, has not helped reducing food scarcity, migration, indebtedness. It has, however, helped partly in taking care of the medical expenses and increasing market wage rate as well as creating useful assets.

The major activities included deepening of the existing tanks or water harvesting structures, leveling, farm ponds, and road construction. While these are important assets for enhancing the productivity of rural economies, technical suitability/quality of work needs careful attention. Calculating actual number of days worked and wages received is difficult because job cards are not well maintained. Similarly records at the GP and taluka level are also not updated.

A large number of workers tend to opt for such work provided it is available on continuous and predictable basis. This requires simultaneous reforms in planning processes within the line departments and convergence thereof. Also, issues of sustainability of assets and drudgery need rethinking in terms of how to dovetail the state funds for using the requisite amount of material and machines so as to ensure quality of the assets and at the same time reduce avoidable drudgery. On-farm activities, thus, may deserve better attention in this context.

#### **2.4 Chronic Poverty Report-India (Background papers)**

*Sponsor* : Chronic Poverty Research Centre-DFID, UK

#### 2.4.1 *Evidence and Issues in Migration and Poverty in India: A Review*

*Researchers* : Amita Shah (with *Animesh Kumar*)

*Status* : Completed

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 an effective exit route from poverty, including chronic poverty.

The preliminary analysis suggests that migrants are not among the poorest in the sending areas. One who may succeed in migration is relatively better-off than the one does not. Once migrated, especially to urban areas, the migrants make a better living than non-migrants in the receiving areas.

Inter-state migration is clearly influenced by the difference in levels of economic development. Whereas Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi are the most important pockets of net in-migration, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan are the major states sending out migrants to other states. The association between poverty and net in-migration is not very clear because of the influx of various kinds of migrants including short-duration migrants who often constitute the poor if not the poorest. Cities like Surat, Ludhiana, Faridabad and Nashik have more than 50 per cent of the population accounted for by migrants. Migration helps many households reduce the severity of poverty and/or helps averting entry into poverty; it nevertheless forces them to live under sub-human conditions in urban areas.

Though not borne out by the official data, migration for many is distressful yet perhaps the only option. Not only that motivation, pattern and outcomes of migration vary across poor and the not-so-poor, they also get transformed over time as they get shaped by the macro economic environment of rural and urban development.

There are broadly two sets of perspectives to deal with the complex, multifaceted and dynamic nature of migration in India; first, focusing on supporting migrant workers facilitating improvements in the outcomes of migration especially in urban areas; and, second, focusing on checking distress-related migration from rural areas. Whereas initiatives like JNNURM could help enhancing welfare of the urban poor including migrants, NREGS may help reducing out-migration, thereby reducing over-crowding and congestion in urban areas.

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

*Researchers* : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.

*Status* : On-going

This background paper is being prepared for the Chronic Poverty Report for India. The paper draws on the available literature and evidence that examine 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. The issue of primary vs. higher education needs careful scrutiny in the context of poverty reduction in India. The paper seeks to examine some of these issues. While a draft report is already prepared, further analysis will be carried out especially in the light of the recent discourse on the Right to Education in India.

#### **2.5 Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat: Consolidated Report (Houselisting and Household Sample Survey): Baseline and Sample Study of All Slum Households in Twenty Urban Local Bodies**

*Sponsor* : Nirmal Gujarat Mission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

*Researchers* : Keshab Das, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Gani Memon

*Status* : Completed

The study has generated a baseline database of slum households in 20 urban centres across Gujarat, out of which three are cities, six A Class towns and 11 B Class towns. The survey was undertaken in three distinct phases, in order to fulfill the twin objectives of (i) validation of the extent of household demand for sanitation and (ii) obtaining a realistic picture of the nature of problems encountered by region, knowledge and practices concerning sanitation and hygiene and such other issues as availability of water, etc. Whereas the household surveys (both houselisting and sample surveys) were a measure of estimating the actual status of the requirement, the qualitative information collected through the focus group discussions (FGDs) helped in understanding the specific issues those would have to be simultaneously addressed along with the demand for toilets.

The study covered a staggering 153375 households in 783 slums, through the comprehensive houselisting exercise and further went in for a detailed sample survey of 15387 households. Additionally, over 300 FGDs were carried out with exclusive men and women groups to appreciate the concerns and opinion of slum dwellers. Data collected through Slum Cards have helped create a complete information base on basic aspects of all slums in the 20 urban centres.

In the process information were collected on the status of slums and overall conditions of these slums, especially regarding the availability of basic amenities like drinking water, community toilets, condition of roads within the slum and approach roads, drainage and sewerage facility, major health hazards faced by slum dwellers and availability of basic health care facilities. It is found across all the urban centres that the urban local bodies (ULBs) have incomplete information about the number of the slums in their jurisdiction, number of households in each slums, exact location of the slums and even the very existence of the slums. Thus, the study, *inter alia*, shall help maintain a comprehensive database on slums in Gujarat, with special focus on sanitation.

The houselisting exercise highlights that a large proportion of slum households across the urban centres are without toilet. Except for Jamnagar, Vapi, Vijalpore, Mangrol and Anjar, in the remaining urban centres more than half of the slum dwellers do not have individual toilets. Defecation in open spaces is found to be most common by slum households without a toilet. A large proportion of the households with toilets have latrine with septic tank and flush, except for Botad, Khambat and Anjar. Whereas in Botad 84 per cent of households use shared toilets which have septic tanks with flush, in Khambat 60 per cent of all slum households have pit latrines, which are not hygienic as that of septic latrines with flush. In Anjar, 54 per cent of households own individual toilets which are hygienic as these are connected to sewerage line. Households with toilets which are unusable conditions were found to be a very small proportion of all slum households with toilets. Non-affordability and lack of space for a toilet were found to be the two dominant reasons for slum households for not having a toilet.

The study reveals that over 90 per cent of slum households across the 20 urban centres, (except Viramgam, Mangrol and Anjar) who do not have toilets but have space for the same, would like to have one if government provides it. Most of the households who do not want toilets at all, are the population on the move, or who do not have space for a toilet in their house or staying in rented house or not in a position to pay even the minimum amount. One option could be building community toilets for these slum dwellers who cannot avail the schemes for reasons mentioned above. However, the study reveals community toilet is not quite a viable option for sanitation in slums. As found from the household sample survey and FGDs, managing community toilets is the key concern, in addition to poor water supply in these toilets. The dissatisfaction over and limited use of these facilities (whether free or pay-and-use) were obvious.

Overall, this study will help planners and government functionaries to ascertain basic needs of slum dwellers for a hygienic and healthy living, which is the long term goal of the Nirmal Gujarat Mission.

## **2.6 Life Histories of Women in Micro Finance**

*Sponsor* : Indian School of Micro Finance for Women (ISMW), Ahmedabad  
*Researcher* : Biswaroop Das  
*Status* : Completed

This study is based on detailed ethnographic narratives of a few women members of the Village Welfare Society, Kolkata. Aimed at assessing their locations within their families and neighbourhoods, and through an analysis of narratives, the study brings out certain pointers about the context within which women continue to engage, articulate and realize themselves. Based on the findings, it advocates the need for a careful understanding of the institution of family as a site where members relate at different intersects with each other, for it is the core structure(s) of a family that determine(s) the ways in which schemes meant for and aimed at women, including that of micro-finance get absorbed and articulated at the grassroots level.

## **2.7 Tribal Development in Gujarat**

*Sponsor* : Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through TRRC)

### **2.7.1 Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of the Integrated Dairy Development Project in Gujarat**

*Researchers* : Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi  
*Status* : On-going

Livestock promotion for ensuring sustainable livelihood for tribal households forms an integral part of the 'Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojna' of the state of Gujarat. Under this scheme two milch animals (buffalo or cow) are distributed to tribal families whose income does not exceed twice that of BPL income for rural Gujarat. The selected family is given one animal and once the loan is recovered through income from the first animal, loan for the second animal is provided. It is envisaged that the household will have two animals and two she-calves, so that there will be a stock of four milch animals in four years. The programme is implemented through respective dairies operating in the area or through NGOs. Primitive tribal groups like 'Kotwalias' are also covered under the project.

The study is undertaken to monitor the programme to improve its implementation on ground and evaluate its impact towards the upliftment of socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. A sample of 400 beneficiary households was selected from the area covered by four implementing agencies - two dairies (Sabarkantha and Sumul Dairy) and two NGOs (AKRSP and BAIF, working among Kotwalias). From each agency area, a sample of 100 households has been covered.

The study so far has found that the implementation of the programme in terms of quality of animals, ancillary assistances like veterinary care, construction of cattle shed, training in animal husbandry and provision of green fodder has been relatively better in areas with NGO presence. The agro-climatic endowments of particular regions, especially availability of green fodder and water, greatly affect the outcome of the programme. While some of the beneficiaries reportedly benefited from the asset, others have different experience. The programme appears to have checked distress migration for some of the beneficiary households who have taken up animal husbandry.

Involving women's self-help groups (SHGs) in promoting animal husbandry has been partially successful. Anticipation of low income from animal husbandry has generally discouraged sample SHG members to scale up their activity; many SHGs are either closed or primarily engaged in saving-lending activity. It is felt that fodder development and water management need to be integrated into the current IDDP programme, as the beneficiary households are mostly landless or marginal landholders and have inadequate resources to arrange for the same. The procedure of selecting beneficiaries also needs attention as it was found in areas under a particular dairy that only beneficiaries with some land were given loans to purchase animals; this indicates existence of bias against those who are landless. It is also observed that the price of the milk varies across village level milk federations within the same programme area under a given implementing agency. This aspect needs to be taken care of as it is the monetary gain alone which will determine the future of the programme.

### **2.7.2 *Issues and Challenges of Outcome Budgeting in Secondary and Higher Education***

*Researcher* : Jharna Pathak

*Status* : Completed

The outcome-based budgeting aims to measure and monitor physical targets achieved for funds allocated for plan projects under various ministries and departments with a view to render implementing agencies more result oriented by shifting focus from outlays to outcomes. The Tribal Development Department of the Government of Gujarat, like other departments, have begun experimenting with this new approach of structuring budget and financial systems in one of the schemes of encouraging tribal students to pursue post-matriculation education. This study was based on the secondary data collected from various government sources. It was found that though results-based budgeting was becoming increasingly accepted by the state as the appropriate method of financial reporting, it was less developed. This study brings out some critical factors for success and failure of the implementation of results-oriented financial management reforms. However, from the study, it was clear that a stronger performance-oriented focus requires a better integration between the processes of planning and budgeting, though there are outstanding issues to be resolved in integrating financial and wider performance reporting and the measures to be devised.

A key problem faced with this method is with the quality of the performance data. Also the non-availability of sufficiently qualified personnel and know-how turned out to be a critical failure factor. Other problems include insufficient indicators, lack of stability of the outcome indicators even of the outcomes themselves, lack of an IT system for the collection of the performance indicators. Often a disconnection exists between the four output indicators (quality, quantity, timeliness and cost), outcome indicators and outcomes. Though the whole effort of reorienting the focus of budget from outlay to outcome is in a nascent stage, it is difficult to define the causal relationship between outputs and outcomes.

### **2.7.3 Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Gujarat: A Review**

*Researchers* : Harish Joshi and Jharna Pathak

*Status* : Completed

While formulating the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Government of India realized that unless the quality of education is substantially improved in the tribal areas, some of the serious issues involved with employability and subsequent performance of tribal youths cannot be addressed. It was felt that as the tribal children suffer from various locational and social disadvantages, they lack self confidence and exposure and this can only be resolved by providing the best possible quality of education. The public schools model was considered to be best suited for improving the quality of schooling and for raising the confidence level and character of tribal children.

Keeping in view these objectives, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implemented a scheme of establishing Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) in the country since 1997-98 out of funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for providing quality education to Scheduled Tribe students in tribal areas. To improve the education infrastructure and standard of education in tribal areas, these schools were modeled on the line of Navodaya Vidyalaya. The EMRS were to be operated through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In Gujarat, the Eklavya School Project was launched in 1999-2000 and over the period, 11 such schools have been sanctioned in Gujarat.

Primary and secondary data were collected from all EMRS schools of Gujarat. The aim of this study was to understand the strengths and weaknesses of EMRS schools. Analysis showed that most of the schools needed essential infrastructure like school buildings, classrooms, library, adequate hostel rooms and so on. Though quality of students in EMRS is controlled by the entrance examination, getting good students each year is a challenge in tribal areas. The study mainly reflected on infrastructure and quality parameters of schools, teachers, students and management which are largely determined by a host of favourable factors. Despite the effort to provide better quality education to tribal students, there are few mechanisms that allow tribal students to access the same.

#### 2.7.4 *Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Sunshine (Phase II)*

*Researcher* : Jharna Pathak

*Status* : On-going

This study was taken up as a follow-up study on Project Sunshine, a programme implemented by the Tribal Development Department in tribal belts of Gujarat by involving private non-profit and for-profit sectors in diffusing hybrid seeds and improving agricultural extension services in selected tribal districts of the state. The number of beneficiaries in the second phase of this project increased from 27290 tribal BPL farmers to 130000 farmers. These beneficiaries were provided with free Dekalb corn hybrid seed, fertilisers and so on. The broad objective of the study has been to capture the impact of hybrid maize seed on yield, pesticide use, fertiliser use and returns to farmers. The study aims at addressing complex issues including those of temporal and spatial pattern of yield of hybrid seeds, costs and returns. It also proposes a detailed analysis of farmers' responses towards all aspects of performance of the hybrid seeds. The analysis will draw upon a database of 700 beneficiaries of Project Sunshine (Phase II). Analysis of the study would reflect on future scenario of adoption and growing of hybrid maize which are largely determined by the availability of a host of favourable factors ranging from price of seeds and other inputs to institutional arrangements, administering remunerative prices and better marketing linkages.

#### 2.7.5 *Status Papers on Tribal Issues*

As part of the study, 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, Gujarat.
- iii) 'Fiscal Financing for Tribal Development in Gujarat', *Archana. R. Dholakia*, Visiting Faculty, MICA, Ahmedabad and FLAME School of Business, Pune and *Yogesh T. Yadav*, Faculty Member at the Gujarat College of Arts and Commerce, Ahmedabad.
- iv) 'Poverty and Livelihood among Tribal in Gujarat: Status, Opportunities, and Strategies', *Amita Shah*, GIDR, Ahmedabad and *Sajitha O.G.*, IIHMR, Jaipur.
- v) 'Health Status of Tribal Population, Gujarat', *Sajitha O.G.*, IIHMR, 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.
- viii) 'Microfinance and Tribal Livelihood Promotion: The Gujarat Experience', Tara S. Nair, GIDR.

## **2.8 Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat**

- Sponsor* : National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi.
- Researchers* : Tara S. Nair, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi
- Status* : On-going

The main objective of the study is to evaluate the impact of NSTFDC assisted schemes on the tribal beneficiaries in Gujarat. NSTFDC is the national level apex institution for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds from other sources and promoting human resource and economic development activities of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Apart from financing viable income generating schemes of ST households having annual family income upto double the poverty line through the state channelising agencies (SCAs) and other recognized institutions, NSTFDC supports skill development programmes and provides advisory services to ST beneficiaries. The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation under the Tribal Development Department acts as the SCA in Gujarat.

The main objectives of the study are: (i) To assess the impact of NSTFDC schemes on livelihood of Scheduled Tribes in both pre and post beneficiary stage as well as comparison with the non-beneficiaries of the same background; (ii) To examine the effectiveness of the current delivery/implementation mechanism and suggestions for improvement; (iii) To assess the capacity and capability of agencies involved in terms of manpower, infrastructure, expertise etc. for timely implementation of schemes, extending support to beneficiaries and recovery of loans; and (iv) To assess the possibility of scaling up the programme to other areas of the state and elsewhere in the country.

In Gujarat, the implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes has undergone major changes since its inception in 2001. During 2001-03, short term and long term loans have been given to 1055 tribal beneficiaries across the state in nine Tribal Sub- Plan Areas (TSAs) have been, where the concentration of tribal population is significant. In 2007, NSTFDC assistance was integrated with the Integrated Diary Development Programme as part of the '*Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana*' of the state under the supervision of the Tribal Development Department. There was a scheme holiday between 2003 and 2007 due to lower than expected recovery of loans.

The study uses purposive sampling for the first phase (2001-03) and 30 beneficiaries have been chosen from the Chhota Udepur tribal sub-plan area for detailed case studies. For the second phase (2007 onwards), about 200 beneficiaries have been selected randomly from Tapi and Sabarkantha districts. A sample of about 60 non-assisted households has also been chosen for comparative analysis.

### **3. Industry, Infrastructure and Trade**

Studies under this growing area of research have been concerned with issues in trade, intellectual property rights and various aspects of regional industrialization, including industrial clusters and innovation systems. The pharmaceutical sector, particularly, has continued to receive much emphasis through a number of studies.

#### **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* : Completed

This study attempts to understand the major drivers and outcomes of the crisis that stuck India's plantation agriculture, comprising mainly tea and rubber sectors, since the late 1990s. The crisis led to serious repercussions on the sustainable performance of the plantation sectors as well as the socio-economic status of the dependent workforce. Viewed from the management perspective, it had affected the viability of the plantations, leading to losses for consecutive years. Given that most of the large scale tea and rubber plantations work under the colonial mode of 'captive labour management' regime, the immediate response of the planters was unilaterally directed towards labour displacement or employment reduction along with a significant scaling down in the provision of social protection and labour welfare measures.

The study tried to understand the responses and outcomes of the plantation crisis from the point of view of the tea and rubber planters as well as the plantation workers. For an empirical analysis of the issues, the study covered 40 tea and 20 large rubber plantations to understand the gravity of the problem and the immediate responses to overcome the crisis. To examine the socio-economic outcomes of the plantation crisis, the study undertook a survey among 50 tea and 50 rubber plantation workers from the Idukki district in Kerala, which has a significant concentration of large scale tea and rubber plantations.

Some of the important measures adopted by the tea planters included retrenchment of labourers, abandoning or lockouts of plantations, lowering and non-revision of wages and cutting down on the provisions of the various labour welfare measures. Much of these

measures were taken in the guise of abandoning of routine plantation management operations, which gives the planters sufficient reasoning to cut down the size of plantation workers. As a result, between 1990 and 2003 the average daily employment declined from 1.02 million to 0.62 million. The seven year average employment levels in tea plantations declined from 1.15 million (1990-96) to 0.72 million (1997-2003). The rubber planters too have drastically cut the workforce, including rubber tappers, who are directly linked with the production process. The extent of reduction in total workforce was 29 per cent and reduction in rubber tappers, about 27 per cent during the 10 year period following the crisis.

The post-crisis scenario appears to be more complex in the case of the rubber sector. The growing fragmentation of smallholdings on the one hand and the constraints posed by the socio-economic as well as institutional factors and the non-availability of profitable alternate cropping options on the other, have made rubber as a monoculture system posing greater risks to the farming communities arising from volatility in prices and the threat of cheaper imports of rubber in the context of the trade reforms. Further, the young and skilled rubber tappers tend to retreat from rubber tapping from small/marginal holdings as they are unable to earn a reasonable daily income. This suggests the double disadvantages of 'competitiveness' in the context of liberalisation and market integration on the one hand, and non-viable holdings along with non-sustainable production system on the other.

The findings point to the virtual absence of a 'social dialogue' among the multiple stakeholders (like plantation owners, workers, trade unions, government agencies, local bodies, NGOs) with a view to make plantations a sustainable source of growth for the country and livelihood to the planters as well as the plantation dependent working communities.

### **3.2 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 (i) challenges in institutionalizing a traditional healing practice in the process of extending the reach of the health care to benefit every body; (ii) transformation that the existing public health institutions have to undergo when the tradition is brought on par with modernity; (iii) 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; (iv) 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 (v) benefits that have accrued and shared with the right holders wherever such knowledge has already been commercialized

These issues were studied in the context of Tamil Nadu with a focus on Siddha medicine, where an effort has been made in the last few years to provide the Indian System of Medicine (ISM) in the public health care institutions in rural and urban areas. A semi-structured questionnaire was canvassed with the Tamil Nadu government health officials in charge of ISM, traditional Siddha practitioners, teachers at the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, manufacturers of Siddha medicine and regulatory standard officials of the state Government.

### 3.3 Biopharmaceuticals in India: Issues and Prospects for Growth

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

Modern biotechnology has applications in the fields of agriculture, industry, pharmaceuticals and services. Biopharmaceuticals broadly refer to those that are engaged in the production of recombinant therapeutics, vaccines diagnostic kits, and the service providers such as clinical and contract research organisations. In India, biopharmaceuticals is an emerging area where both dedicated start-ups as well as established pharmaceutical companies are the players. Unlike the pharmaceuticals sector which developed faster utilizing a weaker patent regime, the biopharmaceutical sector of India is emerging when uniformisation of the IPR is taking place in developing and least developed countries and laws governing the bio-similars are still evolving.

The central questions addressed in this study are: (i) What are the nature and spread of the biopharmaceuticals in India in different regions in terms of products and area of research? (ii) What kind of production strategies are adopted (a) when an already established pharmaceutical company enters biopharmaceuticals and (b) when dedicated start-ups enter the market? (iii) What is the status of intellectual property protection governing innovations in biopharmaceuticals in India and elsewhere? (iv) What is the nature of collaboration that exists between public research institutes and the private biopharmaceutical sector? And (v) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the biopharmaceutical sector in comparison with the pharmaceutical sector?

In order to address these questions, a total of 60 companies were chosen concentrating on the areas of vaccines, bio-therapeutics, diagnostic kits and clinical and contract research. These companies are located in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The required information was collected through canvassing a structured questionnaire and from other secondary sources.

Half of the companies are privately held, where funds come from family, angel funds, financial institutions and the venture capital market. It was found that diversified integrated companies had the advantage of having access to funds, as they were well established in the field of pharmaceuticals. Some of them were public limited companies, which could go to the market to raise funds. Presently, all the companies that produce the recombinant products are exporting their products to South America, Middle East, Africa and other such unregulated markets and not to the regulated markets like the US because of lack of guidelines in those markets. With funding from philanthropic organizations, some of the companies are engaged in research. The SWOT analysis highlighted that while this knowledge-intensive sector has inherent strengths to address some of the health concerns, overcoming weaknesses such as lack of skilled human resources and venture capital resources would put the biopharmaceutical sector on an unrestrained growth path.

### **3.4 Impact of Financial Crisis on Informal Workers and Enterprises: A Case Study of Engineering Industry in Rajkot and Coimbatore**

*Sponsor* : UNDP, New Delhi  
*Researchers* : Amita Shah (with Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi)  
*Status* : Completed

The recessionary trends began during the first quarter of 2007-08 and resulted in negative growth in the manufacturing sector during the October to December 2008 period. The situation was further aggravated in the wake of the intensification of the global financial crisis that hit most export-oriented industries in India. The engineering industry represents one such case, though the impact in this sector has been relatively less severe than in several other export oriented industries that produce consumer goods such as automobiles, textiles, diamonds, garments, leather manufactures and in the construction industry. The engineering industry is characterised by wide-ranging products and spatially diversified nature of the sector. The sector consists of large number of intermediate and capital goods industries, and, therefore, has significant backward linkages with a number of vital sectors in the economy, including agriculture. In 2008-09, the sector accounted for 26 per cent of the manufacturing exports, of which machine tools, machinery and instruments accounted for 6.5 per cent, transport equipment accounted for 6.6 per cent and the manufacture of metal, primary and semi-finished iron and steel accounted for about 9 per cent of exports. Informal sector has substantial presence in the sector.

The study was a quick assessment of the impact of the economic slowdown experienced by the enterprises and its consequences for the workers, particularly, in the informal segment within the engineering industry in Rajkot and Coimbatore.

The analysis draws mainly on primary data collected from 120 workers and 30 microenterprises in Rajkot and 123 workers and 40 enterprises in Coimbatore. The following observations emerge from the study.

The financial crisis is more of an intensifying factor rather than the major trigger for the slowdown in the engineering sector in both the locations. The diversified nature of the sector makes it more difficult to segregate the various factors - structural, price and market related, scalar and financial that influence the sector. The crisis has exposed the inherent weaknesses in the labour markets, the truncated flows of technology and credit, and the vulnerability of those that operate at the tail end of a production chain. The scale of operation does matter in terms of how badly a unit is going to be affected. The vulnerability of the very small and tiny enterprises has been brought to the fore, putting them almost on par with the workers in the informal economy.

Outsourcing and scalar competition pushes the tail-enders to accept lower margins, which forces them to squeeze wages and/or drives them out of the market. Volatility in input prices and supply further accentuate these processes. A large number of households seem to have already cut down the food intake and refrained from obtaining medical services. The high rents, especially in Coimbatore, may drive out workers and enterprises that have suffered substantial loss in earnings. Many workers may be forced to go back to the villages, from where they once migrated to the cities. This may imply another round of displacement, at least for some of them.

### **3.5 Stocktaking of Cluster Development Activities Leading Towards New Strategy Formulation for Informal Economy in India (Review and Conceptual Component)**

*Sponsor* : International Labour Organization, New Delhi  
*Researcher* : Keshab Das  
*Status* : Completed

This component of the larger study presents a review of recent debate on clusters from a developing country context. The remarkable diversity of cluster dynamics in developing economies like India necessitates deeper thinking on possible policy options that could be helpful. The context is rendered special by virtue of the overwhelming presence of the informal sector in most, if not all, industrial clusters which have been interfaced with imperatives of economic reforms and globalization. It is in here that typical supply-side interventions (as conventionally have been put into practice for enterprise development) might not suffice; it, in all likelihood, calls for a close look at the demand stimulus that could not only address the age-old problem of enhancing employment opportunities in the sector but also bring about a definite transition to formality.

Beyond the certain form of cluster promotion (namely, the lead-firm-led), even clusters of similar subsectors would perform divergently as between locations endowed with social and economic infrastructure and those craving for the same. A distinct disadvantage for the latter clusters is an absence of adequate support system promoting innovative activities at all levels of business. Equally important is the poor economic (banking, financial and even

electricity) infrastructure that can potentially scuttle the growth of a cluster. That such support is needed badly in rural, semi-urban and remote regions is only to underscore the obvious. Exploring gainful cooperation between the cluster actors and local and central state holds much promise for cluster development in developing economies including India.

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

*Sponsor* : International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada  
*Researcher* : Keshab Das  
*Status* : On-going

India, probably, has the largest number of industrial clusters, particularly in the rural regions, in the world. These clusters produce enormous number of products often using local resources, both human and physical, and provide employment to a vast population in rural regions. With the continuous globalization, these clusters are facing challenges of upgrading product quality, access to wider market, growing non-farm labor, protecting the environment, and etc. An inclusive innovation system, for rural MSMEs, would largely address the above mentioned challenges. This study component enquires 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. These shall be carried out in a mutually-learning comparative framework involving experiences from both China and India.

The major objectives of this study are as follows: i. to identify turning points in innovations (including due to policy level as well as parastatal interventions) at the cluster level (sector and / or space); ii. to assess existing and potential market of the cluster products, reflecting upon significant changes that could be brought about through innovations (in terms of product/process diversification; marketing support; or introducing financial instruments as credit guarantee facility, for instance).; iii. to identify constraints (including generic) to cluster's potential to be innovative as reflected through no/low availability/access to basic physical and economic infrastructure (namely, approach roads, electricity, banking outlets, warehousing, etc.); iv. to delineate, through the cases, the nature and mechanism of the networking framework that would highlight varying roles of cluster stakeholders and service providers, *viz.*, financiers, R&D agencies, academic institutions, industry associations, trade bodies, raw material suppliers, training agencies for both skill formation and entrepreneurship; and v. to appreciate the role of state (both local and national) in ensuring broad-based access to various "products" of innovations.

The study shall look into factors that constrain broader participation by firms in a cluster in the innovation systems? Has it been a sub-sectoral issue or spatial or both? It would attempt to determine if a certain strategy of introducing/operationalising innovative system has been beneficial to the hither-to less fortunate firms. Further, it would 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.

Five clusters from as many regions have been chosen for intensive study. Field surveys in the appliqué cluster in Pipli, Orissa and the leather footwear cluster in Athani, Karnataka have been completed. 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 **Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Transition: Issues in Supply of and Access to Generic ARVs**

*Sponsor* : French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS), Paris, France

*Researchers* : Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair (with *Cassandra M. Sweet*, Instituto de Ciencia Política, Catholic University, Santiago, Chile)

*Status* : Initiated

The pharmaceutical industry in India has had an exceptionally dynamic and diversified growth trajectory, at least since the early 1970s. One of the key products in which this industry has performed remarkably, especially, in the global market sphere, relates to medicines for the ever-growing HIV-AIDS ailment. In fact, more than half the drugs used for treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in the developing world are produced in India. India's role as the so-called "pharmacy of the developing world" and as a central supplier of HIV/AIDS antiretrovirals (ARVs), stems from legal and industrial capacities, presently, is in a state of flux. Since January 1, 2005, India has adhered to the intellectual property rights standards established in the WTO TRIPS and now, over a decade hence, it has provoked structural and strategic changes among Indian pharmaceutical firms. The industry has shifted toward tactics for survival within the new legal framework and competitive global market, with negative spill-over effects for affordable generic medicines important to public health initiatives. How will changes in India's generic industry effect the supply of low-cost ARV medicines so widely used in Africa, Asia and Latin America? How will the industrial capacity of India's pharmaceutical industry change with its adherence to the TRIPS requirements?

While much is known about India's crucial role in providing cheap, high quality generic ARV medicines to national and international programmes throughout the developing world, less is known about how the supply of Indian ARVs - both first and second generation (and the active pharmaceutical ingredients which they comprise) - will evolve in this new post-2005 scenario and what shall it imply for the stakeholders in the market as also final consumers.

This research project, part of a larger international study directed by Professor Benjamin Coriat of University Paris, 13, proposes a three-fold but interrelated set of objectives - namely, legal, industrial and access - towards understanding the consequences of the product patent regime on production of first- and second-line ARVs and their respective active principal ingredients by Indian generic firms.

### **3.8 The Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network (Component on India)**

*Sponsor* : Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK  
*Researcher* : Keshab Das  
*Status* : Initiated

The aim of the research network is to define an ambitious new research agenda. This focuses on the ways in which countries like China, India and Brazil are challenging and recasting the global governance of international standards, and the consequences that arise from this for small producers, poor workers and their communities. This initiative requires a cross-disciplinary and multi country analysis. It can only be achieved through the efforts of an international research network.

### **3.9 Exploring Regional Patterns of Internationalization of Indian Firms: Learnings for Policy**

*Sponsor* : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi  
*Researchers* : Keshab Das (with *Jaya Prakash Pradhan*, SPIESR, Ahmedabad)  
*Status* : Initiated

Indian industries and firms are rapidly internationalizing their businesses in recent years. Aggressive involvement of domestic firms in export and outward investment activities are evident features of this internationalization process. A wide range of manufacturing and services firms have participated in this export and OFDI expansion from India. It is important to examine if Indian firms' abilities to expand their international businesses is regionally concentrated and if they are, it is relevant to explore why Indian firms from a set of regions are more active in internationalization than firms from other locations. Firm-specific technological upgradation and abilities to generate newer technologies is known to be regionally concentrated at the global and national level. Countries or regions that have

developed higher level of learning and innovation supporting infrastructure are likely to host most dynamic firms which are able to compete globally. Therefore, the inter-firm differences in 'go global' tendencies results not just from heterogeneous firm-specific performance in internal knowledge development but also from differences in their location. How have Indian states, the unit of sub-national analysis, performed in India's ongoing internationalization activities (i.e., exports and outward investments). Are Indian industrial exports/outward investments regionally concentrated? Do the internationalization probability and intensity of Indian industrial firms vary across Indian states? Is the regional variation in firms' internationalization process a result of locational differences in market size, growth, investment, availability of skilled labour, physical infrastructure, government expenditure and local technological resources? These are some issues being addressed in this study.

### **3.10 Impact of Industrialisation and Its Related Activities on the Marine National Park, Jamnagar**

*Sponsor* : Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi  
*Researchers* : P.K. Viswanathan (with *Jyoti Parikh*, IRADe)  
*Status* : On-going

The prime objective of the study has been to assess the impact of the existing and the newly proposed industries on the coastal marine ecosystem and the Marine National Park (MNP) and to identify possibilities for conservation and regeneration/ improvement of mangrove and coral reef ecosystem in the Jamnagar district of Gujarat. The broad objective of the study is to situate the on-going industrial expansion activities in the state in the local context of the MNP and try to understand whether and how the process of industrial expansion is going against the goals of conserving the coastal eco-systems and livelihoods surrounding the MNP. In doing so, the study aims to make a comprehensive assessment of industrial activities taking place in the MNP area, their impacts on the MNP and the surrounding livelihoods. Through multi stakeholder consultation, the study also intends to address collectively the long-term ecological and environmental concerns of this biodiversity-rich area for preservation of coastal zone and encourage the participation of both local communities as well as industries in the conservation of MNP and the surrounding ecosystem. The conflicting state interests between industrial expansion activities and environmental conservation goals become much more apparent especially in the present development scenario in which the MNP area and its surrounding locations are identified as prime locations for setting up with new 'energy intensive and polluting industries' under the Vibrant Gujarat programme. Against this backdrop, the study intends to provide useful insights for policy making and institutional interventions for protecting the biodiversity hotspots, like the MNP in Jamnagar.

### 3 Academic Events Held by the Institute

#### Workshops/Seminars

#### ***National Convention on Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level, October 26-28, 2009.***

The convention was supported by the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) as part of the preparation for writing a Chronic Poverty Report for India, UNIFEM and the Indian Council of Social Science Research. It focused on three key thematic issues for inclusive growth, namely, Sustainable Growth in Agriculture: Challenges and Alternative Perspectives; Employment Scenario and Right to Work; and Effective Governance. Separate state level panels were held for Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu to discuss issues in policy and practice. The convention, with an emphasis on dynamic comparative perspective, was attended by nearly 100 researchers, government officials, members of civil society organizations and others concerned.

Professor A. Vaidyanathan, in his introductory remarks shared his concerns over the institutional challenges posing India's developmental strides in the coming years. Dr. Andrew Shepherd, Director CPRC, provided a brief profile of the chronically poor in India and elsewhere, and highlighted the need for special policy measures for tracking the long duration poverty traps in the country. Professor Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, delivered the inaugural address. Providing a historical perspective Professor Sen unraveled the concept of 'inclusive growth' in the light of the specific approach adopted for the XI Five Year Plan. Professor Y.K. Alagh chaired the session and summed up the discussion. The inaugural session set the tone for further deliberations during the various thematic sessions and the state panels. A running theme which cut across various sessions was the need to question the present approach, and at the same time, re-define the concept of 'inclusive growth' in the specific contexts of sectors and states.

About 25 papers and six keynote addresses were presented in a series of technical sessions organized around the aforesaid three themes. Eminent scholars were invited to deliver keynote speeches in each of the three thematic sessions. The various presentations on the theme related to agriculture covered a wide range of issues pertaining to agricultural technology and sustainable production systems, implications of bio-technology, crop diversification, and forest based agriculture. The thematic session on employment focused on aspects like impact of financial crisis on informal enterprises and workers, gender dimension in a global value chain, restructuring of labour markets under globalization, status of migrant labour in a metropolitan city, and trends in youth unemployment. The theme on effective governance covered some of the emerging issues such as implementation of the Forest Rights Act, changing paradigm for participatory governance, provisioning of basic amenities and urban governance.

The state panels on Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa triggered special interests among the participants as the presentations and deliberations during the panels brought to the fore fairly nuanced understanding of the contemporary developments as well as the undercurrents in each state. The panelists represented academics, policy makers and civil society organizations, thus, covering a fairly large spectrum of the analyses and views on the pattern and challenges in each state.

Drawing on the selected presentations and deliberations in the National Convention, a Policy Brief 'The 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan: Learning and Policy Implications', has been prepared by CPRC and is available at [www.chronicpoverty.org](http://www.chronicpoverty.org).

***The Second Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture on Reflections on the Role and Relevance of Social Science Research in India, October 26, 2009.***

Professor A. Vaidyanathan, eminent economist, educationist and policy thinker, delivered the Second Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture, attended by a large audience comprising, academics, policy makers, activists, senior citizens of the city and students.

The discussions centred around several issues facing social science research in India. The role of research in social sciences, as in other spheres, involves systematic investigation to discover new information or reach a new understanding of phenomena. As in other sciences, social research is not driven only by intellectual curiosity to explore the unexplored, and explain the unexplained by improving on extant theoretical and analytical frameworks or creating radically new ones. Open discussion in public forums of independent, professional assessment of alternative approaches to tackling problems is vital to democratic societies.

Some inherent difficulties encountered by social science research include: Multi-faceted nature of society and societal processes; the diversity of focus, analytical frameworks and techniques of different disciplines involved; difficulty of using knowledge from fragmented perspectives to solve social problems involving ethical issues and balancing of competing/conflicting interests; the growing imbalance between research for broadening and deepening knowledge as against studies focused on specific problems; and the role of institutional structure, funding and personnel constraints contributing to this imbalance.

Some important substantive issues of approach and methodology were also discussed. The symbiotic relation between theoretical and empirical/applied research and the need for achieving a better balance and creative interaction between the two; ways of promoting inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary research which is essential for a proper understanding of social structures and processes; the complementary roles of structured surveys to elicit quantitative information and qualitative information from participant observation, focus groups and historical records; focusing analysis on understanding the factors underlying spatial and temporal variations in different aspects of social functioning; the potential for deepening insights by supplementing them with detailed probing through micro studies; cautioning against indiscriminate and uncritical use of empirical data in which ex post evaluation studies can be made a more effective tool for learning from experience. The lecture

highlighted the significant changes necessary to restore creativity and vibrancy of social science research in the country.

***Workshop on Development of Tribal Communities in Gujarat and Maharashtra, February 8-9, 2010.***

The workshop organized by GIDR had an innovative approach – it focused on the development of agriculture and natural resources, poverty and human development, provisioning of basic amenities, conflicts, social movements and migration and administrative and governance systems in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra, which gave a range of experiences. These aspects were discussed keeping in mind some of the recent developments and policy initiatives for improving conditions of tribal communities in these two states. About 50 participants attended the workshop. Paper presentations and discussions on each of the above mentioned topics brought new analytical insights on various issues and also compiled varied experiences from different policies and context specific situations. This workshop tracked various challenges faced in tribal areas. It was felt that agricultural growth was a major means of including poor people in growth. This workshop tried to emphasise importance of forest based livelihood in generating employment in the tribal areas. Discussants felt the need for treating tribal areas differently from non-tribal areas. There was a need to develop some hypotheses to test on those issues.

GIDR is also involved in developing Tribal Empowerment Network (TEN), a platform for sharing of experiences with a view to promote tribal development in Gujarat and three other states in central western India viz., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. This workshop provided a good platform for exchange of views/experiences and also for networking among the participants.

***National Workshop on Inclusive Innovation Systems and MSME Clusters in Rural India: Possibilities and Challenges, February 27, 2010.***

This formed part of the on-going collaborative research project on “Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India” (SIID), sponsored by the International Development Research Centre, Canada. This workshop had the objective of deliberating with diverse professional experts regarding 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.

In addition to the Inaugural Session, there were two Technical Sessions on ‘Rural Innovations: Lessons and Reflections’ and ‘Experiments in Innovations in Rural Clusters’. The concluding session was a Panel Discussion on ‘Technology Policy and Rural Industrialisation’.

The presentations and subsequent discussions highlighted this dimension of exclusion that exists and how they (as cases of successful innovation in rural industrial clusters – or as attempts to enable innovation in these clusters) sought different means to ‘include’ or develop or fund or support the features of innovation in these specific contexts. The panel discussion provided insights into the

policy process in promoting technology with reference to rural industrialization. SIID *Communique 2: 'Inclusion' in Systems of Innovation* and *Communique 3: On Inclusive Innovations and Rural MSME Clusters* were launched on this occasion.

**National Seminar on Technology, Trade and Development in India (In Memory of Professor K.K. Subrahmanian), February 28, 2010.**

Professor K.K. Subrahmanian (who left us on October 16, 2009), apart from his seminal work on technology, investment, trade and industrial development, had grappled with numerous other local and international development issues. Throughout his long and productive academic career, he remained a positive influence for the academic and policy world through his writings and other interventions. In addition, he inspired a whole generation of young researchers to undertake rigorous academic research on wide ranging issues. Many have benefited from his academic brilliance and a very warm emotional support.

A couple of years ago a few of his students (formal and informal) got together to initiate a 'project' which involved writing papers on different themes to celebrate his academic legacy. In commemorating his contribution to the academic and policy world, this seminar included presentations of papers written for the volume in his honour and also a panel discussion with eminent scholars.

**Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty**

Rudra Narayan Mishra, Associate Faculty, GIDR, on 'Undernutrition in India: Dimensions and Correlates', April 13, 2009.

John Wood, Professor Emeritus at the University of British Columbia and Visiting Scholar, GIDR and Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, on 'The Indian General Election of 2009: Continuity or Change?', May 16, 2009.

Jeemol Unni, Professor and Suma Scaria, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on 'Local Outcomes of Labour Market Discrimination in Garment Embellishment Chains', July 29, 2009.

Maren Duvendack, Ph.D. Scholar, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK and Visiting Scholar, GIDR, on 'Smoke and Mirrors? Microfinance Impact Evaluations: Thoughts from a Study in India', August 12, 2009.

Arun Dixit, Centre for Environment and Social Concerns, Ahmedabad, on 'Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Related Concerns: Case Study of Little Rann of Kachchh Landscape', August 13, 2009.

Buncha Somboonsuke, Faculty at the Prince of Songkhla University, Hatyai, Thailand, on 'The Socio-Economic Characteristics of Rubber Smallholding Farms in Southern Thailand: Case Study in Songkhla Province', August 28, 2009.

Rens de Man, Ph.D. Scholar, Wageningen University, Netherlands, on 'The Changing Groundwater Institution in India: A Sustainable Adaptation to New Challenges?', September 11, 2009.

A.K. Shukla, Research Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Ahmedabad, on 'Review of Monetary Policy 2009-10', September 25, 2009.

Gordhan K. Saini, Post Doctoral Fellow, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, on 'Non-Tariff Measures Affecting India's Textiles and Clothing Export: Preliminary Findings from the Survey of Exporters', October 12, 2009.

Fouzieyha Towghi, Post Doctoral Researcher, University of Zurich, on 'The "Operability" of Inoperable Bodies: Particularizing Rural Women's Sociality to Normalize Injections and Hysterectomies in Pakistan', November 10, 2009.

N. Lalitha, Associate Professor, GIDR, on 'Status of Biopharmaceuticals in India', November 24, 2009.

Shalini Randeria, Professor, Department of Anthropology and Ethnography, Universitaet Zurich, on 'Policy-making in the Shadow of the World Bank: Urban Infrastructure, Resettlement and the Cunning State in India', February 25, 2010.

Albert Schram, Research Funding Advisor, School of Business and Economics, Maastricht University, the Netherlands, on 'Time Use in Indian Households', March 5, 2010.

Albert Schram, Research Funding Advisor, School of Business and Economics, Maastricht University, the Netherlands, on 'How Indian Research Institutions and Researchers Can Become Involved in European Research?', March 18, 2010.

Kirit S. Parikh, President, GIDR and former Member, Planning Commission, on 'Contemporary Issues in Energy Pricing in India', March 25, 2010.

K.P. Kannan, Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, on 'Institutionalising Panchayat Raj: Lessons from Kerala', March 26, 2010.

### **Visitors and Affiliates**

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

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

Rens de Man, Ph.D. Scholar, Wageningen University, Netherlands (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).

Sheela Saravanan, Post Doctoral Researcher, Karl Jaspers Centre, Heidelberg, Germany (Visiting Scholar, GIDR).

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

## 4 Research Output

### Books

Shah, Amita, *Suhas P. Wani* and *T.K. Sreedevi* (Eds.), *Impact of Watershed Management on Women and Vulnerable Groups*, (Proceedings of the Workshop on Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programs in India), International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, 2009.

*Pascual, Unai*, Amita Shah and *Jayanta Bandyopadhyay* (Eds.), *Water, Agriculture, and Sustainable Well-Being*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009.

Visaria, Leela (Ed.), *Midwifery and Maternal Health in India: Situation Analysis and Lessons from the Field*, Center for Management in Health Services, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 2010.

### Journal Articles and Book Chapters

*Lobo, Lancy* and *Biswaroop Das*, 'Religious Cover for Political Power: Profile of Narratives from People and the Vernacular Press on the Gujarat 2002 Riots', in B.S. Baviskar and *Tulsi Patel* (Eds.), *Understanding Indian Society: Past and Present (Essays in Honour of Professor A.M. Shah)*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2010, pp. 146-171.

*Das, Keshab*, 'Village Water Tanks in Gujarat's Desert Region: Potential and Relevance', *International Journal of Rural Management*, 5 (2), 2009, pp. 129-144.

*Lalitha, N.*, 'Intellectual Property Strategies of the Indian Medicinal Sector since 2005', *Tech Monitor*, July-August, 2009, pp. 47-53.

*Nair, Tara S.* and *Rutwik Gandhe*, 'MACS Federation in Andhra Pradesh', in *Debiprasad Mishra, Partha Sarathi Roy* and *Sushanta Kr. Sarma* (Eds.), *Rural Management Cases*, Institute of Rural Management, Anand, 2010, pp. 13-33.

*Nair, Tara S.* and *Rachayeeta Pradhan*, 'Binding Stakeholders into Moral Communities: A Review of Studies on Social Responsibility of Business', *Asia-Pacific Business Review*, 5 (4), 2009, pp. 86-97.

*Shah, Amita*, 'Agriculture and Environment: Competitiveness and Comparative Advantage in North-South Context', in *Unai Pascual, Amita Shah* and *Jayanta Bandyopadhyay* (Eds.), *Water, Agriculture, and Sustainable Well-Being*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009. pp. 159-180.

*Shah, Amita, Hasmukh Joshi* and *Jayaram Desai*, 'Revisiting Watershed Development in Madhya Pradesh: Evidence from a Large Survey', *Technical Report*, ForWaRD, Pune, July 2009.

Shah, Amita, 'Land Degradation and Migration in a Dry Land Region in India: Extent, Nature, and Determinants', *Environment and Development Economics*, @ Cambridge University Press (doi: 10/1017/S1355770X09990131), 2009. pp. 1-24.

Shah, Amita, 'Equity in Impact of Watershed Development: Class, Gender, and Regions', in Amita Shah, Suhas P. Wani and T.K. Sreedevi (Eds.), *Impact of Watershed Management on Women and Vulnerable Groups*, Proceedings of the Workshop on Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programs in India, International Crops Research Institute for the Sem-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, 2009, pp. 21-36.

Shah, Amita, *Sachin Oza, Sucharita Sen and Suvendu Rout*, 'Post-Project Management and Use of Watershed Development Fund in Four States of India', *Policy Brief*, Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad, 2010.

Unni, Jeemol and Suma Scaria, 'Governance Structure and Labour Market Outcomes in Garment Embellishment Chains', *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 52 (4), 2009, pp. 631-650.

Visaria, Leela, *Gunjan Mehta and Ramkrishna Mistry*, 'Making and Sustaining SEWA Rural Experience in Health Care Delivery in Gujarat, India', *Maternal Health Project Paper 3*, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, October 2009.

Visaria, Leela, 'PPP: The Gujarat Experience', *Seminar*, Issue No. 604 (Focus: Maternal and Newborn Health), December 2009, pp. 34-37.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'How India and Thailand are Stretching Incomes by Integrating Rubber into their Farming Systems', *SEAMEO/ SEARCA Policy Brief Series, No. 4*, Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, Philippines, 2009.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Livelihood', in *District Human Development Report: Ernakulam*, Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 2009, pp. 121-189.

Viswanathan, P.K. and N. Lalitha, 'GM Technology and Sustainable Agriculture Future: Empirical Evidences from Bt Cotton Farmers in Maharashtra and Gujarat in India', *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics*, 2 (1), 2010, pp. 007-017.

Viswanathan, P.K. and N. Lalitha, 'Does GM Technology Pay Rich Dividends?: Reflections from Bt Cotton Farmers in Maharashtra', in Sucha Singh Gill, Lakhwinder Singh and Reena Marwah (Eds.), *Economic and Environmental Sustainability of the Asian Region*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2010, pp. 391-418.

### GIDR Working Papers

- 193 Amita Shah and *Sunny Jose*, 'Asset Creation and Local Economy under NREGS: Scope and Challenges', April 2009.
- 194 Jeemol Unni and Suma Scaria, 'Governance Structure and Labour Market Outcomes in Garment Embellishment Chains', July 2009.
- 195 Tara S. Nair, *Jan Postmus* and *Rachayeeta Pradhan*, 'Social Responsibility of Indian Microfinance: A Critical Review', December 2009.
- 196 Jharna Pathak, 'Does the Method of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Outperform Conventional System? A Case Study of Gujarat', January 2010.
- 197 Keshab Das and *K.J. Joseph*, 'On Learning, Innovation and Competence Building in India's SMEs: Challenges Ahead', February 2010.
- 198 Lalitha N. and P.K. Viswanathan, 'Pesticide Applications in Bt Cotton Farms: Issues Relating to Environment and Non Tariff Barriers', March 2010.

### Project Reports

*Evidence and Issues in Migration and Poverty in India: A Review* by Amita Shah and *Animesh Kumar*. Submitted to the Chronic Poverty Research Centre-DFID, UK, April 2009.

*Water Policy and Water Laws in India: A Critical Review of Structural and Institutional Impediments and Governance Systems and Outlook for Future* by P.K. Viswanathan and R. Parthasarathy. Submitted to the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Regional Centre, Hyderabad, April 2009.

*Challenges, Opportunities and Imperatives for Techno-Economic and Institutional Reforms under Trade Liberalisation: Case Studies of Tea and Rubber Plantation Sectors in India* by P.K. Viswanathan and Amita Shah. Submitted to the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANET), May 2009.

*NREGS in Gujarat: Initial Experience and Early Signals* by Amita Shah. Submitted to Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi, June 2009.

*Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Gujarat: A Review* by Harish Joshi and Jharna Pathak. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, July 2009.

*Issues and Challenges of Outcome Budgeting in Secondary and Higher Education* by Jharna Pathak. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, July 2009.

*Garment Embellishment Industry in India: Home-Based Workers in Value Chains* by Jeemol Unni and Suma Scaria. Submitted to UNIFEM, September 2009.

*Stocktaking of Cluster Development Activities Leading Towards New Strategy Formulation for Informal Economy in India (Review of Recent Debate on Clusters)* by Keshab Das. Submitted to the International Labour Organization, New Delhi, September 2009.

*Life Histories of Women in Micro-Finance (Narratives from Bengal)* by Biswaroop Das. Submitted to the Indian School of Microfinance for Women (ISMW), Ahmedabad, November 2009.

*Nuts and Bolts – Manufacturing in a Slump, Tail Enders in the Recent Recession: A Case Study of the Engineering Sector in Rajkot and Coimbatore* by Amita Shah, Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi. Submitted to UNDP, India, December 2009.

*Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat: Consolidated Report (Houselisting and Household Sample Survey): Baseline and Sample Study of All Slum Households in Twenty Urban Local Bodies*, Keshab Das, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Gani Memon. Submitted to the Nirmal Gujarat Mission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, January 2010.

*Marginalization or Mainstreaming: Evidence from Special Economic Zones in Gujarat* by Amita Shah, Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi. Submitted to Oxfam (India), January 2010.

*Status of Biopharmaceuticals in India: Issues and Prospects for Growth* by N. Lalitha. Submitted to Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, February 2010.

*Water, Poverty and Gender: Understanding the Interface and Drawing Policy Implications* by Amita Shah and Seema Kulkarni. Submitted to WaterAid (India), March 2010.

## 5 Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching

### **Biswaroop Das**

Attended a seminar on 'Integrating the Concerns of Urban Poor with City Development Plans', organized by CEPT University and Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi, and held at CEPT University, Ahmedabad, April 9-10, 2009.

Acted as a member of the Assessment Team of Village Institutions Promoted by the AKRSP(I), Ahmedabad in Sayla and Netrang blocks, Ahmedabad, May13-15, 2009.

Attended the Advisory Committee Meeting of the Western Regional Centre, ICSSR (Mumbai), Goa, August 1-3, 2009.

Attended the Research Council Meeting of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, August 6, 2009.

Lectured on "Social Aspects of Rural Development", CEPT University, Ahmedabad, September 19, 2009.

Acted as a resource person at a workshop on 'Forest Degradation and Tribal Development', at the Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, October 15-16, 2009.

Acted as a moderator in a conference on 'Impact of Governance Reforms on Public Service Delivery Systems', at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, November 19, 2009.

Presented a paper on "Migrants and Remittances: Oriya Workers in Surat City", at the Regional Consultation on Gender and Migration, organized by the Centre for Women Development Studies, New Delhi, in Ahmedabad, November 24, 2009.

Acted as a member of the jury on a Public Hearing on Depositions made by People Affected by City Development and Infrastructure Projects in Ahmedabad, at the Narrotam Zaveri Hall, Ahmedabad, December 19, 2009.

Lectured on "The Indigeneous Tribes, Later Migrants and the Current Development Scenario in the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands", at CEPT University, Ahmedabad, January 11, 2010.

Attended a Review Meeting on 'The Status of the Indian Postal System in the Changing Scenario', at the Consumer Education Research Centre, Ahmedabad, January 13, 2010.

Acted as a panelist at a National Workshop on 'Forests and Tribals in Gujarat', at the Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, January 19, 2010.

Attended the Advisory Committee Meeting of the Western Regional Centre, ICSSR, Mumbai, January 22, 2010.

Attended a workshop on 'Community Microfinance Leaders', organized by the Indian School of Micro Finance for Women (Ahmedabad), New Delhi, February 10, 2010.

Presented a paper, "From Settling the Settlers to Dealing with the Tsunami: An Account of Habitation and the Development Perspective in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands", and also chaired a session on 'Environmental History of the North East India' at an International Seminar on the 'Environmental History of the North-East', Silchar, Assam, February 24-27, 2010.

Acted as a moderator at the seminar on 'Tribal Society in Ex-Princely States in Gujarat', Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, March 11, 2010.

### **Keshab Das**

"Clusters of MSMEs: Structure and Transformation - The Indian Cases". Gave a seminar at the Department of Economics, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy, April 21, 2009.

"Industrial Clusters in India: Structure and Policy Issues". Took a joint session for the students of Masters in International Management and Economics, organized by and held at the Department of Economics, Marche Polytechnic University, Ancona, Italy, April 24, 2009.

Participated in the 'AKRSP (India): Envisioning Workshop 2009 for Gujarat', held at the Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, May 2, 2009.

"Rural MSME Clusters in India and Inclusive Innovation: Research Focus and Approaches". Made a presentation at the meeting of the launch of the project on 'Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India', organized by and held at the National Institute for Innovation Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, May 11-12, 2009.

"Production of Antiretrovirals in India: The Post-2005 Situation" (co-authored with Cassandra M. Sweet). Paper presented at the Conference on 'L'accès Aux Antiretroviraux Dans Les Pays Du Sud: 20 Ans Apres L'introduction De Le Traitement Anti-Rétroviral' (Access to Antiretrovirals in the Global South: Twenty Years After the Introduction of Antiretroviral Treatment), organized by the Brazilian Ministry of Health and the ANRS and held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 12, 2009.

Initiated (with John R. Wood) a discussion on "The Indian General Election of 2009: Continuity or Change?" at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 16, 2009.

"SMEs and SME Financing in South Asia: Global Financial Crisis and Beyond". Paper presented at the Conference on 'Global Financial and Economic Crisis: Impacts on SMEs and Trade Finance in Asia and Policy Challenges', organised by and held at the Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo, May 20, 2009. Also acted as a discussant and a panelist in separate sessions.

"Draft Framework for the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat". Made a presentation at the "Third State Level Committee Meeting on Nirmal Gujarat Low Cost Sanitation Schemes of Urban Area in Gujarat", organized by and held at the Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar, June 23, 2009.

“Horizontal Equity and the Thirteenth Finance Commission: Issues and Ponderables” (with Aswini Kumar Mishra). Paper presented at the National Seminar on ‘Thirteenth Finance Commission and the Backward States with Particular Reference to Uttar Pradesh’, organized by and held at the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, July 3-4, 2009.

Participated as a resource person at the Workshop on ‘Transforming Livelihoods: Work, Migration and Poverty in the Tiruppur Garment Cluster, India’, organised by and held at the Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, July 15, 2009.

Chaired a session on ‘Legal and Social Security Issues pertaining to Brick Kiln Workers’ at the National Workshop on Livelihood and Social Security Issues of Brick Kiln Workers, organized by and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, August 25, 2009.

“Promoting Industrial Clusters in Gujarat: Key Issues and Approach to Intervention”. Made a presentation at the Seminar on ‘Research and Development and Cluster Development in Gujarat’, organized by the Industries Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat and held at ATIRA, Ahmedabad, September 10, 2009.

“Broad Findings of the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat”. Made a presentation on the at the State Level Committee Meeting on ‘Nirmal Gujarat Low Cost Sanitation Schemes of Urban Area in Gujarat’, organized by and held at the Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar, September 24, 2009.

“Governance on Ground: Sanitation for the Urban Poor in Gujarat” (with Rudra Narayan Mishra). Paper presented at the National Convention on ‘Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level’, organised by GIDR and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, October 28, 2009. Also, acted as rapporteur for the ‘Orissa State Panel on Poverty Reduction through Inclusive Growth’.

“Broad-basing Rural Industrialisation in India: Approaches and Challenges”. Paper presented at the Project Workshop on ‘Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development: Rural China and India’, organized by and held at the School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, November 26-28, 2009.

Participated as a resource person in the Research Planning Workshop on ‘Capturing the Gains: Economic and Social Upgrading in Global Production Networks and Trade’, organized by the Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester and held at the Chancellors Hotel and Conference Centre, Manchester, UK, December 7–10, 2009.

Participated in the State Level Workshop on ‘Agrarian Crisis: Farmers Suicide and Revival of Agriculture’, organized by the Orissa Krushak Sabha and held at Utkalmani Hall, Bhubaneswar, December 29, 2009.

“Small Enterprises and Clusters in India: Challenges and Issues for Policy”. Gave a seminar at the HDF School of Management, Cuttack, Orissa, January 2, 2010.

“Small Firms and Clustering in India: Conceptual and Policy Issues”. Took a session for the Post Graduate Business Management Students at the Amrita School of Business, Amrita University, Bangalore, February 4, 2010.

“Rural Clusters in Orissa: Appliqué in Pipili”. Made a presentation and acted as workshop coordinator at the National Workshop on ‘Inclusive Innovation Systems and MSME Clusters in Rural India: Possibilities and Challenges’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 27, 2010.

Acted as coordinator at the National Seminar on ‘Technology, Trade and Development in India (In Memory of Professor K.K. Subrahmanian)’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 28, 2010.

Acted as Chairperson of the Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committee on ‘Survival and Growth of Small Industries and Small Producers’ at the 33rd Indian Social Science Congress, organized by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad and held at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, March 13, 2010. Also presented a paper titled “Externally-oriented Small and Medium Enterprises: Predicament and Possibilities” (with Jaya Prakash Pradhan) at the session.

Participated in the conference on ‘Value Based Education and Skill Development: The Way Forward’, organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry and held at Hotel St. Lourn, Ahmedabad, March 18, 2010.

Chaired a Group Discussion on ‘Unorganized Sector Social Security Act, 2008 and the Construction Workers: Design of Workable Schemes for Effective Implementation’ at the National Workshop on ‘Safety, Health and Welfare Measures of Construction Workers’, organized by and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, March 25, 2010.

### **Archana Dholakia**

Made a presentation, as an invited speaker, on “WTO and its Implications on Rural and Urban Markets In India”, at the Annual Marketing Conference sponsored by Paradip Phosphates Ltd. on ‘Winds of Globalization’, Bhubaneswar, March 6-7, 2010.

Took two sessions at Refresher Course for Teachers, on “Use of Statistical Models in Research”, at the Gujarat University, March 15, 2010.

Made a presentation, as an invited speaker, on “Industrialization and Sustainable Development”, at a UGC sponsored National Seminar on ‘Sustainable Development in Gujarat: Success or Failure’, at L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, March 20, 2010.

### **N. Lalitha**

Presented a paper “GM Technology in Agriculture: Working Towards Inclusive Growth” (jointly with P. K. Viswanathan), at the National Convention on ‘Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level’, organized by GIDR and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, October 26-28, 2009.

Discussed the findings of a study on “Status of Biopharmaceuticals in India”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, November 24, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Gujarat Health Accounts 2005-06”, at the Health Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, January 12, 2010.

Taught a course on “Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Management” for the post-graduate MS Students of Pharmaceutics at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad, September 2009-January 2010.

Presented a paper on “Health Reforms in Tamil Nadu”, at the National Seminar on ‘Democratic Governance and Human Development: Stocktaking and Future Strategies’, organized by and held at the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, January 28-29, 2010.

Presented a seminar on “Data on Pharmaceuticals in Gujarat”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 4, 2010.

Lectured on “Role of Biotechnology in Agriculture”, at the National Seminar on ‘Food Security through Water Security’, organized by Saket Projects Ltd, Ahmedabad and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, March 26-27, 2010.

### **Rudra Narayan Mishra**

Presented a seminar on “Undernutrition in India: Dimensions and Correlates”, at GIDR, April 13, 2009.

Acted as a resource person for a session on ‘Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat: Development Issues and Challenges’, at the internal UNICEF meeting at Taj Exotica Hotel, Goa, September 7, 2009.

“Broad Findings of the Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat”. Made a presentation (with Keshab Das) at the State Level Committee Meeting on ‘Nirmal Gujarat Low Cost Sanitation Schemes of Urban Area in Gujarat’, organized by and held at the Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gandhinagar, September 24, 2009.

“Governance on Ground: Sanitation for the Urban Poor in Gujarat” (with Keshab Das). Paper presented at the National Convention on ‘Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level’, organised by GIDR and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, October 28, 2009.

### **Tara S. Nair**

Taught a course on “Rural Innovation” to the post graduate students of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, January-February 2009.

Anchored the Symposium on ‘Ideas for the Future and Scaling up Challenges’, *Udaan 2010*, Institute of Rural Management, Anand, January 16, 2010.

“Microfinance and Tribal Livelihood Promotion: The Gujarat Experience”. Presentation made at the seminar on ‘Development of Tribal Communities in Gujarat and Maharashtra’, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 8-9, 2010.

“Lessons from Cases of Rural Innovation”. Presentation made at the National Workshop on ‘Inclusive Innovation Systems and MSME Clusters in Rural India: Possibilities and Challenges’, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 27, 2010.

“The Economics and Politics of Media Industry: An Enquiry into the Growth and Structure of Indian Press”. Paper presented at the National Seminar on ‘Technology, Trade and Development in India (In Memory of Professor K.K. Subrahmanian)’, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 28, 2010.

“Challenges to Microenterprise Promotion in the Northeast Region”. Presentation made at ‘Convergence 2010: Northeast Microfinance and Livelihood Summit’, Guwahati, March 9-10, 2010.

“Credit and Microenterprise Development: A Critical Appraisal”. Paper contributed to the Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committee session on ‘Survival and Growth of Small Industries and Small Producers’ at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Indian Social Science Congress, organised by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences and held at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, March 13, 2010.

### **Jharna Pathak**

Presented a paper on “Agro-forestry and its Impact on Rural Livelihood”, at a seminar on ‘Efforts and Experience of Tribal Development Department in Tribal Areas of Gujarat’, organized by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, at the Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation, Bharuch, June 24-25, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Community Based Natural Resource Management Institutions and Poverty Reduction in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Fisheries)”, at the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, September 29-30, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Does the Method of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Outperform Conventional System? A Case Study of Gujarat”, at the National Convention on ‘Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level’, organised by GIDR, and held at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, October 26-28, 2009.

Presented a paper on “System of Rice Intensification: A Tool to Enhance Food Security in Rain-fed Areas”, at a Workshop on ‘System of Rice Intensification’, organised by the National Resource Centre for Rural Livelihoods, and held at the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, December 23-24, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Creating New Options for the Poor: A Case Study of Gujarat”, at the National Seminar on ‘Democratic Governance and Human Development’, at the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, January 26-27, 2010.

Presented a paper on “Agri-Horti-Forestry Programme: Experiences of Farmers in Selected Tribal Areas of Gujarat”, at the Seminar on ‘Development of Tribal Communities and Areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra’, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 8-9, 2010.

“Agri-horti-forestry Programme: Experiences of Small Producers in the Selected Tribal Areas of Gujarat”. Paper contributed to the Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committee session on ‘Survival and Growth of Small Industries and Small Producers’ at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Indian Social Science Congress, organised by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences and held at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, March 13, 2010.

## **Amita Shah**

Made a presentation on “Issues Related to Land”, at the Consultation Workshop for Discussing the Report of the Council for Sustainable Development-17, organized by the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, April 7, 2009.

Participated as a key speaker at the launch of the book *Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement in Gujarat: 1947-2004* (by Lancy Lobo and Shashikant Kumar), organized by the Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd, at Vadodara, April 14, 2009.

Presented the final report “NREGS in Gujarat: Initial Experience and Early Signals”, at a workshop organized by the Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi, April 24, 2009.

Presented findings from the study on “Tail Enders in the Recent Recession: A Case of Engineering Industry in Rajkot and Coimbatore”, at a dissemination seminar organized by UNDP, New Delhi, May 22, 2009.

Presented a seminar on “Water, Poverty and Health: Evidence from India”, at the Centre for Development Research, University of Bonn, Germany, May 27, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Exploring IWRM in India: Building on Micro Level Initiatives”, at the International Conference on ‘Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM: An Integrated Interdisciplinary Research in Twinning River Basins’, organised by the Norwegian Institute for Water Research, and held in Brussels May 28-29, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Dwindling Forest Resources and Livelihood among Tribal Communities in Gujarat: Policy Implication in the Context of Climate Change”, and chaired a session at the International Conference on ‘Climate Change, Livelihoods and Food Security’, organized by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, June 9-10, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Sustainability, Livelihood and Equity in Watershed Projects in Gujarat: Some Reflections”, at a Training Programme organized by the National Institute of Rural Development, and held at SPIPA, Ahmedabad, June 12, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Chronic Poverty in India: Concepts, Evidence and Relevance”, at the ‘Young Scholars Programme-5’, organised by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, June 22, 2009.

Organised the Concluding Workshop (jointly with SOPPECOM, CISED and CRIDA) for disseminating the main results of the studies taken up under the aegis of Forum for Watershed research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD), in Hyderabad, July 21, 2009.

Made a presentation on the collaborative study on “Rapid Assessment of Watershed Projects in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh: Results from Large Surveys”, at the concluding workshop organized by ForWaRD and CRIDA, in Hyderabad, July 24, 2009.

Made a presentation at the Panel on “NREGA and Women: The Way Forward”, at the Workshop on ‘NREGS and Women’s Empowerment’, organised by UNIFEM, New Delhi, August 20, 2009.

Presented a paper on “Forest Based Livelihoods”, at the International Seminar on ‘Adivasi/ST Communities in India: Development and Change’, organised by the Institute of Human Development, New Delhi, August 27-29, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Micro-Enterprises for Improving Livelihoods in Watershed Projects: Addressing the Issues of Gender and Vulnerable Groups”, at the Consultation Workshop on ‘Common Guidelines for Integrated Watershed Programme’, organised by ICRISAT, Patancheru, August 25-27, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Poverty among Forest-based Economies in Orissa and Gujarat: Evidence and Policy Imperatives”, at the SCAPE-Regional Workshop on ‘Studying the Linkages between Ecosystem Services and Poverty: Building Networks in South Asia’, organised by the University of Liverpool and North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, September 8-10, 2009.

Made a presentation on the work in progress on the study on “CNRM Institutions and Poverty Reduction in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Watershed Development)” (with Shiddhalingaswami), organized by IIFM, Bhopal, September 29-30, 2009.

Delivered a Keynote address on “Gender, Environment and Poverty”, at the Regional Seminar on ‘Gender, Environment and Natural Resource Management’, organised by the Asian Development Bank, New Delhi, October 22, 2009.

Made a presentation in the State Panel on “Madhya Pradesh”, at the National Convention on ‘Inclusive Growth: Opportunities and Challenges at State Level’, organised by GIDR, and held at MGLI, Ahmedabad, October 26-28, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Forest-based Livelihood and Resource Regeneration: Implications in the Context of Climate Change in the Western Region Consultation on ‘Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture’, organized by the Food Security and Water Coalition and Seva Mandir, Udaipur, October 30, 2009.

Made a presentation on “Equity in Water Resource Management and Policy Implications in India”, at the AARDO-Training Programme on ‘Water Resource Management and Sustainable Development’, organized by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, November 3, 2009.

Chaired a Session at a Regional Consultation on ‘Gender and Migration’, organised by the Centre for Women’s Studies, New Delhi and held at Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, November 24-25, 2009.

Made a presentation at the ‘Pre-Budget Consultation’ by the Finance Minister with the Expert Group on Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, January 6, 2010.

Participated in the ‘Agriculture Water Solution Project: Mid Term Appraisal’, organized by IWMI and held at Lusaka, Zambia, January 19-22, 2010.

Participated as a panelist on the Session on ‘Social Protection in the International Consultation on Human Development in India: Emerging Issues and Policy Perspectives’, organised by the Institute of Human Development, New Delhi, February 5-6, 2010.

Presented “Introductory Remarks” and “Summing Up” of the Seminar on ‘Development of Tribal Communities in Gujarat and Maharashtra’ at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 8-9, 2010,.

Made a presentation on “Rainwater Harvesting: Issues of Access, and Multi-Level Planning”, at a Symposium on ‘Adapting Water Harvesting to Climate Change in Drylands of India’, organised by the Bhagirathi Foundation and Wells for India, Jodhpur, February, 12-13, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Spatial Patterns of Poverty in India: Evidence and Issues”, in a Seminar on ‘Inclusive Growth and Development: A Social Science Perspective’, School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, February 26, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Diversion of Land and SEZs in India: Policy Imperatives under Growing Industrialization”, at the Seminar on ‘Technology, Trade and Development in India (In Memory of Professor K.K. Subrahmanian)’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 28, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Implications of Supporting Khadi under NREGA”, at a Consultative Meeting organized by UNDP and EDII, Ahmedabad, March 3, 2010.

Acted as a rapporteur for a group discussion on ‘Tightening of Rural Labour Market’, at a Regional Workshop on ‘IFAD Rural Poverty Report 2010’, Bangkok, March 9-10, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Natural Resources and Poverty in India”, at the School of Environmental Resources and Development at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, March 11, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Cost-benefit Analysis of Watershed Projects in India”, at a Training Programme for senior officials of Indian Statistical Service on ‘Environmental Statistics with Exposure to Water Accounting’, organised by the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, March 12, 2010.

### **Leela Visaria**

As a member of the Board of Trustees of Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C. attended the meeting, April 23-24, 2009.

As a member of the Task Force of International Institute of Population Sciences, attended meetings in Delhi on July 16, 2009 and in Mumbai on August 7.

Participated in the Inter-Asia Roundtable on ‘Gender Relations in the 21st Century Asian Family’, Singapore, August 17-18, 2009.

Acted as a discussant at the dissemination seminar on ‘Youth in India: Situation and Need for Study’, Chennai, September 28, 2009.

Acted as a discussant at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Conference, held at Marrakech, Morocco, September 28 –October 3, 2009.

As a member of the Advisory Council for 2011 Census, attended the meeting in Delhi, October 9, 2009.

As a member of the governing board of People's Science Institute, attended the Board Meeting in Delhi, November 3, 2009.

As a president of the governing board of the Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, attended the Board Meeting in Bhuj, November 28, 2009.

Attended the Board of Governors meeting of the Centre for Social Studies, Surat, January 29, 2010.

“Schooling of Tribal Children in Gujarat: Current Scenario and Challenges”. Paper presented at the Workshop on ‘Development of Tribal Communities in Gujarat and Maharashtra’, held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 8-9, 2010.

Attended the Research Advisory Council meeting of the Population Foundation of India, New Delhi, March 11, 2010.

#### **P.K. Viswanathan**

“GM Technology in Indian Agriculture: Working towards Inclusive Growth” (with N. Lalitha). Paper presented at the National Convention on ‘Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level’, organized by GIDR and held at MGLI, Ahmedabad, October 26-28, 2009.

“Impact of Industrialization and Its Related Activities on the Marine National Park Area, Jamnagar”. Paper presented at the Workshop on Multi-stakeholder Convergence for the Management of MNP: A Way Forward, organised by IRADe, New Delhi in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi and Gujarat Forest Department, and held at Jamnagar, November 7, 2009.

#### **John R. Wood**

Coordinates the research project on ‘Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh’, sponsored by the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada.

Initiated (with Keshab Das) a discussion on “The Indian General Election of 2009: Continuity or Change?” at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 16, 2009.

## 6 Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition

### **Biswaroop Das**

Member, Advisory Committee, Western Regional Centre, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Mumbai, since November 2006.

Member, Research Council, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, since 2006.

Member (Research Expert), Expert Review Committee, Indian Space Research Organization (DECU), Ahmedabad, since December 2009.

Member, Research Advisory Committee, Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, since 2006.

Member, Editorial Board, *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, Ujjain, since 2009.

### **Keshab Das**

Guest Fellow, Department of Economics, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy, April 2009.

Life Fellow, Indian Academy of Social Sciences.

### **N. Lalitha**

Life Member, Indian Society of Ecological Economics.

Selected as a Fellow of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris and Columbia University (Paris branch) to work on a project 'Globalisation and Public Health in Developing Countries', April 2009-June 2009.

### **Tara S. Nair**

Advisor, Monitoring and Evaluation, Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar.

### **Amita Shah**

Member of the collaborative on 'Strengthening Capacity to Alleviate Poverty through Ecosystem Services: Putting Methodological Development into Practice (SCAPE)', funded by NERC-DFID and coordinated at the University of Liverpool, UK.

Member of the Programme Advisory Committee for designing the syllabus for the Master's Programme in Economics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad.

Member of the Steering Committee on the Study on Conservation of Marine National Park, led by IRADe, New Delhi.

Convener, National Convention on 'Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities and Challenges at State Level', organised by GIDR, October 26-28, 2009.

Member of the Advisory Committee of the CEPT University for the State Level Anchor Institute for Infrastructure, Ahmedabad.

Member of the Team for preparing Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Madhya Pradesh, supported by the Planning Commission and UNDP, India.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Society of Ecological Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, January 15, 2010.

Member of the Advisory Committee of 'Gender Equity Gauge', supported by Global Water Forum, at SOPPECOM, Pune, January 30-31, 2010.

Attended ICSSR-Director's meet at Centre for Development Studies, Trivendram December, 16-17, 2009.

Member of Faculty Selection Committee at the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, January 27, 2010.

### **Jeemol Unni**

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

Member, Women in Informal Employment and Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), Harvard University, Boston.

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 in Bangkok.

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

Member, Board of Governors of the 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.

**P.K. Viswanathan**

Panel Member, Social Research Division, Development and Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Ahmedabad, since May 2009.

## **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 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, 2010, the library had a collection of 3177 bound volumes and 21230 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 82 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed to and 40 journals received on exchange basis and as gift. A total of 257 publications were added to the collection during 2009-10. The publications include 166 books purchased and 91 books and reports received as gift. The library added 130 bound back volumes during the period.

The expenditure incurred during 2009-10 for books was Rs. 107045 and for the subscription of journals was Rs. 200635.

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 a state-of-the-art computer centre with about 46 desktop and 9 laptop computers hooked through a local area network using Windows 2003 Domain Server. A last mile fiber-optic connectivity with 2.00 Mbps (1:1) Bandwidth providing continuous internet facility has been added. The centre has a set of high-speed LaserJet Network printers and is also equipped with an Uninterrupted Power Supply Unit with battery backup for the full computer system.

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 a special software on Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA) 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. 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 Meetings of the Governing Body and Its Committees**

The Administration and Finance Committee and Governing Body of the Institute met twice in the year; on May 11, 2009 and December 30, 2009. The General Body met on December 30, 2009. Annexure 2 presents the list of the members of the Governing Body and its committees.

## 9 Expenditure and Sources of Funding

The total expenditure of the Institute during 2009-10 was Rs. 206.67 lakh, which was higher than that of the previous year 2008-09 (Rs. 183.66 lakh). During the same period, the core expenditure increased from Rs. 101.11 lakh to Rs. 108.44 lakh. The project expenditure increased from Rs. 82.55 lakh in 2008-09 to Rs. 98.23 lakh in 2009-10.

The amount of Rs. 11.50 lakh received from the ICSSR for special purpose has been spent.

The following Table presents only a summary of the audited accounts.

### Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Category	Core		Project		Total	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Recurring Expenditure	88.80	101.00	79.41	98.23	168.21	199.23
Non-recurring Expenditure	12.31	7.44	3.14	—	15.45	7.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.11</b>	<b>108.44</b>	<b>82.55</b>	<b>98.23</b>	<b>183.66</b>	<b>206.67</b>

### Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of Institute increased from Rs. 138.07 lakh on March 31, 2009 to Rs. 143.01 lakh on March 31, 2010. This increase is from the contribution of faculty members from consultancy assignments that they undertook during the year and brokerage received on investments made by the Institute.

## Annexure 1: Funded Research Projects

### Completed Projects

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Gujarat: A Review	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat	Harish Joshi and Jharna Pathak
Issues and Challenges of Outcome Budgeting in Secondary and Higher Education		Jharna Pathak
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
Stocktaking of Cluster Development Activities Leading Towards New Strategy Formulation for Informal Economy in India (Review and Conceptual Component)	International Labour Organization, New Delhi	Keshab Das
Biopharmaceuticals in India: Issues and Prospects for Growth	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi	N. Lalitha
Water, Poverty and Gender: Understanding the Interface and Drawing Implications	WaterAid (India)	Amita Shah (with <i>Seema Kulkarni</i> )
Garment Embellishment Industry in India: Home-Based Workers in Value Chains	UNIFEM	Jeemol Unni and Suma Scaria
Special Economic Zones in Gujarat: A Comparative Study	Oxfam, India	Amita Shah (with Deepak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi)
Management of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Gujarat: Issues and Challenges	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi	Amita Shah

Completed Projects contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat: Consolidated Report (Houselisting and Household Sample Survey): Baseline and Sample Study of All Slum Households in Twenty Urban Local Bodies	Nirmal Gujarat Mission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Keshab Das, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Gani Memon
Evidence and Issues in Migration and Poverty in India: A Review	Chronic Poverty Research Centre-DFID, UK	Amita Shah (with <i>Animesh Kumar</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 (with <i>R. Parthasarathy</i> , CEPT University, Ahmedabad)
Life Histories of Women in Micro Finance	Indian School of Micro Finance for Women (ISMW), Ahmedabad	Biswaroop Das
Impact of Financial Crisis on Informal Workers and Enterprises: A Case Study of Engineering Industry in Rajkot and Coimbatore	UNDP, New Delhi	Amita Shah (with Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi)

**Projects in Progress**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
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)

## Projects in Progress contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
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
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, Canada	i. Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H. ii. Jharna Pathak
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Sunshine (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat	Jharna Pathak
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Dairy Development Project in Gujarat		Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi
Interface between Education and Poverty in India: Eluding Goals and Search for New Perspectives	Chronic Poverty Research Centre-DFID, UK	Amita Shah and Shiddhalingswami H.
Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India (Component on MSME Clusters in India)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada	Keshab Das
Socio-Economic and Ecological Benefits of Mangrove Plantations: A Study of Community Based Mangrove Restoration Activities in Gujarat	Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat	P.K. Viswanathan, Kinjal Pathak and Ila Mehta
Impact of Industrialisation and its Related Activities on the Marine National Park, Jamnagar	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi	P.K. Viswanathan (with Jyoti Parikh, IRADe)

Projects in Progress contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi	Tara S. Nair, Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi
Impact Evaluation of Watershed Development Projects (1998-2002) in Gujarat	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.	Amita Shah (with SOPPECOM)

**Projects Initiated**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Transition: Issues in Supply of and Access to Generic ARVs	French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS), Paris, France	Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair (with <i>Cassandra M. Sweet</i> , Instituto de Ciencia Política, Catholic University, Santiago, Chile)
The Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network (Component on India)	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK	Keshab Das
Exploring Regional Patterns of Internationalization of Indian Firms: Learnings for Policy	ICSSR, New Delhi	Keshab Das (with <i>Jaya Prakash Pradhan</i> , SPIESR, Ahmedabad)
Assessment of Land Cover Changes in Netrang: Analysis based on GIS Tools'	AKRSP, India	Amita Shah, Vinit Raskar and Hasmukh Joshi
Impact Study of AKRSP's Interventions in Netrang and Gir-Periphery	AKRSP, India	Amita Shah (in collaboration with RUDMI)

### Projects Undertaken for the Government of Gujarat

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Gujarat: A Review	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat	Completed
Issues and Challenges of Outcome Budgeting in Secondary and Higher Education		Completed
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Sunshine (Phase II)		On-going
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Dairy Development Project in Gujarat		On-going
Urban Sanitation Study in Gujarat: Consolidated Report (Houselisting and Household Sample Survey): Baseline and Sample Study of All Slum Households in Twenty Urban Local Bodies	Nirmal Gujarat Mission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Completed
Socio-Economic and Ecological Benefits of Mangrove Plantations: A Study of Community Based Mangrove Restoration Activities in Gujarat	Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat	On-going

## **Annexure 2: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees**

Dr. Kirit Parikh	Ex-Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Dr. Y.K. Alagh	Professor Emeritus, SPIESR, Ahmedabad
Prof. Kanchan Chopra	Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
Dr. Tushaar Shah	Principal Scientist, IWMI, Colombo
Dr. Indira Hirway	Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
Dr. 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. Suhas Palshikar (ICSSR Nominee)	Professor and Head, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune, Pune
Prof. T.C.A. Anant (ICSSR Nominee)	Professor, Delhi School of Economics, 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. Keshab Das	Staff Representative and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Amita Shah (Secretary)	Director and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad

### Members of the Sub-Committees Appointed by the Governing Body

<b>Administration and Finance Committee</b>	<b>Academic Affairs Committee</b>	<b>Boards of Trustees of the Institute</b>
Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. Ravindra Dholakia Dr. Indira Hirway Dr. Ranjit Sinha (ICSSR Representative) Financial Adviser (Dept. of Higher Education, Govt. of Gujarat) Dr. Amita Shah	Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. Amita Shah Dr. Anil K. Gupta Dr. V.P. Shah Dr. N.R. Sheth Dr. Jeemol Unni Dr. Tushaar Shah Dr. S.P. Kashyap	Dr. Kirit Parikh Dr. Ravindra Dholakia Ms. Ela R. Bhatt Dr. Amita Shah

### 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. Ravindra H. Dholakia	Dr. J.K. Satia
Dr. Victor D'Souza	Dr. Amita Shah
Mr. V.B. Eswaran	Mr. Bakul V. Shah
Dr. Anil Gumber	Dr. C.H. Shah
Dr. Anil K. Gupta	Dr. Ghanshyam Shah
Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar	Mr. Niranjan C. Shah
Mr. L.C. Jain	Ms. Sarla V. Shah
Mr. Haresh Khokhani	Dr. V.P. Shah
Dr. Amitabh Kundu	Dr. Abusaleh Shariff
Ms. Kalpana Mehta	Dr. N.R. Sheth
Dr. Nirmala Murthy	Mr. Pravin Sheth
Dr. Kirit Parikh	Dr. S.N. Singh
Mr. Sooryakant Parikh	Dr. K. Sundaram
Dr. R. Parthasarathy	Dr. Suresh D. Tendulkar
Mr. Bhupendra Patel	Mr. Nalin Thakor
Dr. Rohini Patel	Dr. Jeemol Unni
Dr. V.M. Patel	Dr. A. Vaidyanathan
Dr. Mahesh Pathak	Dr. V.S. Vyas
	Mr. Abhijit Visaria

### **Annexure 3 (Continued)**

#### ***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. Anirudh K. Jain	Mr. Takashi Shinoda
Mr. L.K. Jain	Dr. Leela Visaria
Ms. B.K. Jhaveri	

#### ***Patron Members (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, 2010**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Qualifications</b>
<b><i>Faculty</i></b>		
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. Tara S. Nair	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (JNU)
Ms. Jharna Pathak	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat)
Mr. Rudra Narayan Mishra	Associate Faculty	M.Phil. (JNU)
Ms. Itishree Pattnaik	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Hyderabad)
Ms. Leela Visaria	Honorary Professor	Ph.D. (Princeton)
Mr. Biswaroop Das	Visiting Professor	Ph.D. (TISS)
Ms. Archana Dholakia	Visiting Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat)
<b><i>Support Staff</i></b>		
Mr. Kamlesh Vyas	Statistical Assistant	B.Com., B.L.I.S.
Mr. Bhalsinh Parmar	Statistical Assistant	B.A.
Mr. Hasmukh Joshi	Statistical Assistant	B.R.S.
Mr. Ganibhai Memon	Statistical Assistant	B.R.S., D.R.D. (IGNOU)
Ms. Ila Mehta	Statistical Assistant	M.A.
Mr. Bharat Adhyaru	Data Entry Operator	B.Com.
Ms. Arti Oza	Data Analyst	B.Sc.
<b><i>Library Staff</i></b>		
Ms. Minal Sheth	Librarian	B.Com., M.Lib.
Mr. Dinesh Parmar	Peon	S.Y. B.Com.
<b><i>Administrative Staff</i></b>		
Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair	Administrative Officer	B.Com., LL.B.
Mr. K.P. Solanki	Accountant	B.Com.
Mr. Upendra Upadhyay	Accounts Clerk	B.Com.
Ms. Girija Balakrishnan	Steno Typist	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Sheela Devadas	Typist Clerk	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Vasanthi V.A.	Typist Clerk	B.A.
Mr. Dixit Parmar	Peon	
Mr. Shivsingh Rathod	Peon cum Driver	



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