



**Gujarat
Institute of
Development
Research**

Annual Report
2011-2012

ANNUAL REPORT

2011-2012

GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
GOTA, AHMEDABAD 380 060, INDIA

www.gidr.ac.in

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

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

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

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

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

Contents

President's Statement

From the Director's Desk

1	<i>Highlights of the Year</i>	6
2	<i>Research Activities: Thematic Groups</i>	7
	Natural Resources Management, Agriculture and Climate Change	7
	Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Finance	15
	Employment, Migration and Urbanisation	20
	Poverty and Human Development	22
	Regional Development, Institutions and Governance	25
3	<i>Academic Events Held by the Institute</i>	31
	Workshops/Seminars	31
	Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty	34
4	<i>Research Output</i>	36
	Book	36
	Articles in Journals and Edited Volumes	36
	Other Publications	38
	GIDR Working Paper Series	38
	GIDR Occasional Paper Series	39
	Project Reports	39
	Referees who kindly evaluated WPS and OPS drafts	40
5	<i>Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching</i>	41
6	<i>Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition</i>	51
7	<i>Research Support Services</i>	54
	Library	54
	Computer Centre	55
8	<i>Expenditure and Sources of Funding</i>	56
9	<i>Annexures</i>	
	<i>Annexure 1: Funded Research Projects</i>	57
	<i>Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat</i>	60
	<i>Annexure 3: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees</i>	61
	<i>Annexure 4: Members of the Institute</i>	62
	<i>Annexure 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2012</i>	64

President's Statement

For long, GIDR has been known as a small yet dynamic research organization that does quality research on socially relevant issues. A continuous stride for excellence combined with a shared sense of responsibility is rooted in its work culture.

However, the adoption of the revised pay scales from early 2011 has thrown a new set of challenges for GIDR. A sudden increase in the financial requirement of the Institute, without commensurate rise in the grant, particularly from the Government of Gujarat, has changed the nature of tasks faced by the small research community in the Institute.

Whereas pay revision has been made possible through the additional grant received from ICSSR, an important challenge faced by a relatively small research organization such as GIDR, is that of finding a new balance between efforts for generating the requisite financial resources, by way of undertaking commissioned projects, and achieving academic excellence and larger social relevance. Often the objectives are at loggerheads especially when the faculty-size is small.

The ICSSR-Review Committee, set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, of which I was also a member, has recommended 'critical minimum size' of faculty members to be supported by ICSSR. If adopted, the approach will go a long way in ensuring academic excellence and provide stability to research organizations like GIDR. They could then retain their autonomy, and at the same time, move towards attaining the shared goal of teaching and training a new stream of students and young researchers.

The research described in this report shows the policy relevance of the research and underlines the importance of independent research institutes like GIDR. I am confident that GIDR will continue to do socially relevant and academically rigorous research.

New Delhi

Kirit Parikh

From the Director's Desk

The portfolio of activities carried out at GIDR during the year signifies a steady progress over the past few years. During the year the Institute made a small yet definite move towards multi-disciplinary research by the team of faculty members, who has brought-in a varied perspectives stemming from sociology-anthropology, ecology, political science, and demography, besides economics. The multi-disciplinary approach is further supported by a number of collaborative research studies taken up by the faculty members at GIDR. As a result, this has helped broadening the thematic areas of GIDR's research portfolio, which of course, has been achieved by retaining the niche as well as the core thrust areas of Institute's research.

Launching of the PhD Programme through the affiliation from IGNOU is yet another important step, which was taken during the last year. Forging ahead in this direction, however, involved taking up concrete steps for strengthening the resource base - academic as well as physical - within the Institute. Increasing the faculty-size from around 12 to 15, along with improving physical infrastructure are the two important measures that would need immediate attention in the time to come. We have already started moving in this direction.

Library facilities, undoubtedly, play a crucial role in supporting activities of any academic organization. GIDR has always strived for developing a specialized library in the field of development studies so as to serve a varied set of users within social science disciplines. In order to facilitate the users, efforts were made during the year to make some moderate alternations in the lay out and re-organisation of the existing resource material in the library. We acknowledge with thanks a small grant received from ICSSR towards up-gradation of the Institute's library.

The task of expanding the faculty-strength to a critical minim size besides enhancement of the requisite infrastructural facilities is still incomplete. We plan to attend to these two vital aspects for the Institute's functioning in the next couple of years. It is sincerely hoped that both ICSSR and the Government of Gujarat would come forward to support the above plans for expansion, crucially required for widening the portfolio of activities within the Institute where teaching and training programmes would assume increasing role along with its strong research base.

Ahmedabad

Amita Shah

1 Highlights of the Year

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 5 funded projects and 22 projects continued during the year. Two new projects were initiated during the reporting period.
- The faculty publications included a co-edited book, 24 papers in journals and books and 9 Working Papers.
- The GIDR Occasional Paper Series was launched during the year.
- The Institute organized the Fourth Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture.
- Itishree Pattnaik, Assistant Professor, GIDR, awarded Visiting Post-Doctoral Fellowship by the Food Security Centre, University of Hohenheim, Germany, August-December, 2011.
- Seven national level workshops/seminars were organized/co-organised by the Institute during the year.
- The Academic Affairs Committee met the faculty to discuss various research studies undertaken.

Change in Faculty

- Dr. Sudeep Basu joined the Institute as an Assistant Professor.

2 Research Activities: Thematic Groups

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

Research under this thematic area concerns the broad realm of environment and development enquiring into the multi-pattern interrelations and outcomes across different agro-ecological systems, especially the drylands. Studies have focused mainly on aspects relating to economic viability, equity, environmental impact assessments and institutional mechanisms, including exploring interrelationships between the community, government and civil society. Growth and constraints facing the farm sector, both at a regional and national level have been undertaken. Implications of climate change risks in Asia and the adaptation and mitigation strategies at the local levels have begun to be studied. Many of these studies, based on careful empirical enquiry at the micro level, have contributed to the on-going debates on sustainable environment and institutions. Issues in common property land resources, land use and water harvesting have also been researched extensively, addressing issues in interventions like Watershed Development Programmes, Participatory Irrigation Management, Joint Forest Management, Protected and Coastal Area Management and Agricultural Extension.

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 **An Economic Evaluation of Revitalisation of Village Tanks in Gujarat**

Sponsor : Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar.
Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan, Amit Mandal and Ila Mehta
Status : On-going

This study intends to examine the multiple impacts of the revitalisation of village tanks in Gujarat. The Gujarat State Land Development Corporation has been implementing a programme to revitalise (deepen/desilt) village tanks in the state since the past two decades or so covering eight districts in the Saurashtra region, besides Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. Since 2005-06, the state government has spent almost Rs. 175 crore for renovation/desilting of about 4000 village tanks across the 10 districts.

Under the scheme, it was envisaged that the revitalized tanks would be maintained as perennial water harvesting structures that would provide multiple benefits in terms of water for drinking for human and animals and water for irrigation along with contributing towards raising the water tables in the surroundings of the villages. The specific objectives of the study are: (a) to evaluate the status and performance of renovated village tanks under the desiltation project; (b) to examine the multiple benefits received by the village communities dependent on the village tanks; (c) to understand the

institutional processes and the mechanisms through which the various village communities/ stakeholders participate in the restoration of village tanks; and (d) to bring out problems and issues faced by the communities/ stakeholders in the sustainable management of the tanks.

A detailed survey of tanks has been undertaken in more than 200 villages spread over ten districts in order to understand the important benefits that village communities realised through the tank revitalisation programme. The study included an in-depth survey of village tanks that have been revived during the period 2005 to 2010 and survey of sample households benefited from the tank renovation programme.

1.2 A Post Facto Analysis of Major and Medium versus Minor Irrigation Projects in Kerala in a Comparative Perspective

Sponsor : State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

Researcher : P.K. Viswanathan

Status : On-going

The pattern of investment for infrastructure development in the water sector in Kerala has been highly skewed in favour of major and medium irrigation systems neglecting the minor irrigation projects. The resource allocation for minor irrigation was only one fifth of the financial outlays earmarked for major irrigation systems. Such a lopsided strategy has been in vogue in spite of the wide realisation that the topographical specificities of the state are highly conducive for development of minor irrigation systems. Further, despite the fact that many of the first generation major/medium irrigation projects have spilled over plan after plans without providing any benefits to the farmers downstream, there have never been any serious efforts by the state to periodically review the status of the irrigation sector and revamp the same to suit the changing farm management scenarios.

In spite of the glaring mismatch between higher levels of investment for irrigation infrastructure development and agricultural transformation in Kerala, there has not been any systematic review explaining keeping development of large scale irrigation systems high on the development policy agenda.

With this backdrop, this study intends to undertake an objective assessment of performance of major/ medium and minor irrigation systems in Kerala in a comparative perspective. The specific objectives of the study are to: i. Undertake a critical assessment of the pattern and trends in plan-wise investments on water resources development in Kerala specific to the irrigation sector; ii. Examine the status of development of major/ medium and minor irrigation projects in the state in a historic perspective and their performance outcomes in terms of irrigation potential creation and utilisation as well as district and crop-wise irrigation expansion; iii. Attempt an economic analysis of irrigation systems in terms of costs and benefits, including economic, social, environmental

and ecosystem functions in the state; and iv. Bring out the policy and institutional imperatives and discuss the way forward for sustainable development, management and conservation of irrigation systems as potential buffer zones of water harvesting in the state.

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

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Researchers : Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik

Status : On-going

The study seeks to examine the pattern of agricultural growth and the developmental implications thereof by comparing the experiences of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. It looks into the issues of stability, coverage, efficacy and sustainability of natural resource-use, labour market outcomes, and the specific constraints faced by farmers, especially resource poor farmers and farm labour in enhancing their earnings from agriculture in a sustainable manner. The study is based mainly on primary survey of households, both landed and landless, in different agro-ecological regions in the two states.

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

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada

Researchers : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.

Status : On-going

This is part of a larger collaborative study covering four major natural resource management programmes involving participatory processes and community based institutions in India. A key issue is whether the institutions expected to operate democratically have the capacity to govern themselves, resolve conflicts and face challenges of dependence, corruption and apathy. The analysis is based mainly on primary data collected from village communities, institutions and households in eight micro watersheds - four each in the two states. The analysis of the selected case studies indicated complex yet potentially positive outcomes of watershed development for the economic well being of the poor. One of the most important messages emerging from the analysis, perhaps, is that watershed development projects open up avenues for enhancing livelihood support for marginal and small farmers. However, the project in itself, may not directly lead to poverty reduction in a significant manner, as it leaves landless households out of the ambit. Again, the project in isolation from other supplementary interventions or support (known as watershed plus) may have limited impact on the livelihoods of the poor. Further, the analysis reconfirms that the presence

of an experienced support organization helps setting up of a broad-based agenda at least for watershed treatments and even ensures better sustenance of the community based institutions in the post-project phase.

These findings, though somewhat preliminary, will be finalized and synthesized with the findings from the other three field studies carried out under the project. The idea is to bring out a comprehensive analysis based on the four studies carried under the collaborative research project.

1.5 **Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Inland Fisheries)**

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : On-going

This study attempts to understand the impact of fish resource managed by fishing cooperatives (FCs) in large irrigation projects of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the community. This study tries to address the following: (a) What are the characteristics of the poor that distinguish them from the non-poor? Was there any change after formation of FC? (b) What is the extent of income inequality among small fishing communities before and after the FCs? (c) What are the causes of this inequality in both the situations? The study attempts to evaluate institutional mechanisms followed by both the FCs and suggests feasible reform measures to enhance participation of fisher folk and improve working of the system. The analysis has been based on primary data collected from households in six FCs - three each in the two states. The analysis suggests that FCs formed under different institutional regimes in both the states were merely used as a tool to assist the government in meeting their motive of controlling the resource. Irrespective of the approaches adopted, participation of members has nowhere been emphasized as a central feature in FCs for empowering the community. By doing so, the dependency of FCs on the government has not been replaced by self-reliance but is perpetuated by the new organisational frameworks offered by the government. Irrespective of the initial conditions of the fish resource, such a model may or may not increase income of the fisher folk in the short run, but in the long run, sustainability of fish harvest would be the major concern for reservoir fishing in both the states.

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

Sponsor : Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai (through the Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad).
Researcher : Madhusudan Bandi
Status : On-going

During the colonial regime, vast tracts of forest land were controlled by the British, which disturbed the traditional form of conservation and management system. India, after independence continued in this direction; the Forest Acts of 1927 and 1980 continued the British legacy as power remained centralised and the Forest Department (FD) heavily bureaucratic. Hence, introduction of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 is seen as a radical departure from earlier state monopolised forest acts in the country. Although 1990 also saw some developments to recognise forest dwellers rights over collection of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) through Eco-Development Committees and Joint Forest Management Committees, prolonged struggle despite opposition from the conservationists resulted in FRA being passed in December 2006. The Act came into force in January 2008 as The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the FRA. The new Act meant recognition of individual property rights to the tribals and other forest dwellers on the forest lands under their occupation for cultivation and dwelling rights to manage them, and total ownership rights on NTFP or Minor Forest Produce. There is also the provision for community rights on such lands that are traditionally used by the community. The highlight of this Act is that all these rights would be given in protected areas (sanctuaries and national parks) too. This significant development is expected to impact hugely on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

The passage of FRA is an admission about meting the historic injustice to the tribes in particular and the other dwellers in the forest over centuries. The ultimate goal of this Act is to ensure a better life for the forest dwelling people through better livelihoods. Their livelihoods revolve around NTFP collection, farming and grazing. So how well and how efficiently they reached them would make all the difference and lends an apt meaning to the Act only when the rights are extended to the people on ground not only at the individual level but also at community level. However, the available literature suggests that India in general and Gujarat in particular are yet to attain the envisaged objectives of FRA.

Although the Act has been in existence since 2008 its implementation is beset with numerous constraints. The highhandedness of the officials in implementing this Act has been the story all the way. The FD and revenue officials' attitude of continuing with the colonial legacy of dominance over the people living in the proximity of forests is blamed for this. At the same time, people's response too appears equally discouraging

as they do not assert their rights often due to lack of awareness about the Act. With this background, the study suggests possible modifications in the FRA for an effective implementation of the same.

1.7 Impact Evaluation of Bt Cotton in Gujarat

Sponsor : Department of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat.

Researchers : N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan

Status : Initiated

GIDR is serving as a knowledge partner to the Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Gujarat, to understand the impact of adoption of Bt cotton among around 8000 farmers from eight cotton growing districts of Gujarat. Using a structured questionnaire the DoA has collected information on the seed variety used, material inputs used in cotton cultivation, labour costs for various farm operations, yield, income earned, pest intensity and control and technology adopted. The data have been processed and are being analysed currently.

1.8 Long Term Impacts of Watershed Development Projects: Revisiting Mendhwan and Shedashi-Wavoshi Watersheds in Maharashtra

Sponsor : NABARD

Researcher : Amita Shah

Status : Initiated

Watershed development has remained a topic of intense engagement among policy makers, practitioners and academia over more than a decade. To an extent, the continued interest is partly a response to the dynamic nature of the concept and the actual interventions through a variety of projects and schemes. Nevertheless, a part of the reason for a continued and live debate is rooted in the fact that the tangible impact of watershed development projects, unlike an irrigation scheme, tends to vary across a number of key factors viz., agro-climatic conditions, design of the project or mode, and time. The interventions are relatively small and scattered, hence, often difficult to capture their impact beyond the micro level.

Numerous studies on impact assessment of various watershed projects have been undertaken in different parts of the country. Though fairly useful in providing broad indications, these studies may not help obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of watershed projects across regions. One of the important limitations of the existing literature is that most of the studies are conducted immediately after the completion of the implantation of the project. This may miss out several impacts, especially bio-physical and institutional that may take some time to fully realize during the post-project period. Also the question of post-project sustainability of the assets and institutions in the long term is generally overlooked.

Revisiting a village/region where a fair amount of interventions have been put in, and also where initial impacts were found to be significantly positive, offers an important opportunity to understand the dynamics of development beyond the initial impact assessment.

Given this backdrop, the present study seeks to undertake a detailed documentation and analyses of changes that have occurred after a time lag in the post-implementation phase of two watershed projects supported by NABARD, namely, Mendhwan and Shedashi-Wavoshi in Maharashtra.

1.9 Watershed Based Development and Agricultural Growth in India

Sponsor : National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP),
New Delhi.

Researcher : Amita Shah

Status : On-going

A number of studies over the past 10-15 years have drawn attention to some of the critical gaps pertaining to the nature, quality and sustainability of various watershed treatments as well as the institutions created during the project. The post-project sustainability is an issue of concern yet to receive adequate attention in the contemporary discourse on watershed projects in the country. The critical gaps include aspects like: access to drinking and domestic water, pasture development and treatment on Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs); soil-moisture based productivity enhancement; efficient use and equity in sharing of augmented water (which is most scarce); employment generation beyond the project-activities; and special focus on land-poor, women and marginalized community.

Much of these gaps have continued because of the two important missing links. First, absence of effective land-use planning and extension services essential for promoting efficient crop-choice, farm practices, and resource use, especially water use. Second, benefits flowing from and maintenance in the post-project phase due to the absence of appropriate institutional processes ensuring equity, efficiency and sustainability of resources.

In the absence of a comprehensive and large scale review of the complex initiative of watershed development, one comes across several fairly sketchy, scattered, and microscopic analyses often using different and not-so rigorous methodology. As a result, the discourse on watershed development in India is yet to get a clearer idea on some of the daunting questions such as: (a) What is the spatial spread (at district/block) level of different kinds of WDP-interventions across states in India? And, how does this relate with natural resource degradation as well as socio-economic development in the state?; (b) To what extent the treatments carried out under the projects have sustained in the post-project scenarios? What is the arrangement for repair/maintenance of the assets?;

(c) What has been the impact on the poorer sections of the community and how to improve this?; (d) What kind of alternative crops/ land-use (including pastures) could be promoted in order to enhance efficiency, equity and sustainability of benefits?; (e) How much of supplementary investment would be required to induce a desirable shift towards crop-mix and land-use?; (f) What has been the impact on ground water recharge and aquifers?; (g) Are there serious issues of upstream-downstream conflicts?; and (h) How far the local institutions been able to address these issues?

The present analysis, based mainly on desk review, is an attempt to answer some of these important questions.

1.10 Comprehensive Study on Impact of Investment in Watershed

Sponsor : National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad

Researcher : Amita Shah

Status : On-going

Watershed Development, a flagship programme for promoting rural livelihood, is characterized by multi-functionality and multiplicity of objectives entailing productivity, equity, sustainability, decentralized governance and economic viability. The experiences over the past 15 years have suggested somewhat mixed outcomes with respect to most of the stated objectives of the programme. While there are a number of reasons for the not so impressive outcomes of watershed development, already spread over a large number of districts in the country, a critical question often raised is: what are the benefits - financial and non-financial - from the huge public investment going into this ever expanding programme. Also, it is important to know who benefits and how. Further, whether there are participatory institutions to ensure that the benefits last over a reasonably long period of time.

Answering these questions is difficult, especially in the absence of baseline data. Nevertheless, a careful enquiry into all these vital aspects of the programme is essential for formulating future policies to promote natural resources-based development in rural areas.

This study aims at examining these issues by undertaking a state level assessment covering 93 micro watersheds and about 7000 beneficiary households spread over different parts of Gujarat. This is part of a larger study covering a large number of the major states in the country.

2. *Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Finance*

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

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.

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

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Researchers : Jaya Prakash Pradhan and Keshab Das

Status : Completed

How have industries in different Indian states taken to the growing phenomenon of internationalization? What have been the factors those influence firms rapidly participating in the global business? Have state (both central and provincial) policies played a role of catalyst for local firms? This study has enquired into these issues at length.

In the absence of any usable official data on the state level exports by firms, an effort was made to build up a reasonably consistent dataset for a period 1990-2008 derived from the CMIE-PROWESS database. While being quite conscious of the acknowledged limitations of the data from this source, adequate care has been taken to prune the data and segregate by sector, location, size and ownership. This *per se* is an important aspect of this study.

A preliminary analysis of determinants of patterns of firms' export intensity by state has been carried out considering its rising policy relevance as trade as a vehicle of growth has been assuming significance. It has been observed that the size of the market of the host state is not a major determinant to the export performance of its enterprises, although existence of a market would modestly favour firms

exporting in the high technology sectors. It is expected that Indian states with higher per capita income are likely to have greater export intensity of firms only in the high technology industries. It implies that smaller states, aspiring to promote firms' internationalization in the knowledge based sectors, are required to make additional policy efforts.

An interesting finding of this study has been that the key endowments of skilled labour and R&D intensity available within the overall manufacturing sector in a given state need not promote internationalizations amongst its firms. Chances would be higher, though, for individual sectors or enterprises to attract skilled labour and/or investment in R&D to help raising their export intensity. The empirical analyses of causal factors of export intensity by firms with high, medium and low technology have brought out a few interesting conditions. Access to or provision of power, ports (even if located outside the state boundaries) and communication facilities in a state can have greater contribution to export depth of its firms, especially, in high and medium technology industries. It was established that access to finance capital directly influences the export activities of firms in a state. Even fiscal incentives by the state that ultimately reduces certain costs, by states have helped their firms improve their export performance. Firms' export performances are intimately related to their size, R&D and affiliation to foreign firms.

It is observed that the three indicators of local markets, namely the size, growth and per capita income of the host states favourably affect SME export activities. In addition to promoting key business support infrastructure, the state governments would better enhance export orientation of SMEs by networking firms to R&D facilities as also helping with providing information on markets abroad. Relatively smaller enterprises need greater support as these might be disadvantaged by their size.

The case studies of two diverse states (Gujarat and Orissa), in terms of their policy and performance in manufacturing exports, have indicated the role that provincial state can play in promoting export orientation of its firms.

2.2 The Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network (India Component)

Sponsor : Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK (through the University of Manchester, UK).

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : Completed

The research network, based at the University of Manchester, UK, had engaged in developing an ambitious new research agenda focusing on the ways in which countries like China, India and Brazil (the so-called Rising Powers) were challenging and recasting the global governance of international standards, and the consequences that arose from this for small producers, workers and their communities. As part of this research

initiative, for the India component, an analysis of the standards issues had been undertaken to appreciate the role and influence of informality as a dominant form of industrial organization, for instance, as in the gems and jewellery sector. A national workshop on globalization and standards issues as responded by firms and consumers in India was organized that brought out interesting diverse views. A volume is being edited on those presentations and beyond. A new proposal for further research on labour standards has been drafted.

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

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

Researchers : Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair

Status : On-going

This study forms part of a larger international research project and focuses on the legal, industrial and access related issues in understanding the consequences of the product patent regime on production of first- and second-line antiretrovirals (ARVs) and their respective active principal ingredients by Indian generic firms.

One of the key products in which the Indian pharmaceutical 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 ARVs, stems from legal and industrial capacities, presently, is in a state of flux. Since January 1, 2005, the industry has shifted toward tactics for survival within the new legal framework and competitive global market, with negative spill-over effects for affordable generic medicines important to public health initiatives. How will changes in India's generic industry effect the supply of low-cost ARV medicines so widely used in Africa, Asia and Latin America? How will the industrial capacity of India's pharmaceutical industry change with its adherence to the TRIPS requirements?

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. Interactions with various groups and individuals concerned with this sector have been undertaken to obtain insights into the complex scenario.

2.4 Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India (Component on Rural Enterprise Clusters in India)

Sponsor : International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : On-going

This study component, forming part of a larger research project on innovation systems in rural India and China, examines the driving forces and functional dynamics of rural MSME clusters in India to critically assess if these have been inclusive/pro-poor mainly in terms of access to available options in progress in innovation be that technological, organizational, market-related and institutional. The major objectives of this study include: 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-basing access to various "products" of innovations.

Five clusters from as many regions have been chosen for intensive study. These include: the appliqué cluster in Pipli (Orissa), leather footwear cluster in Athani (Karnataka), terracotta cluster in Molela (Rajasthan), handloom cluster in Maheshwar (Madhya Pradesh), and bamboo craft cluster in Barpeta (Assam). The study aims at contributing to cluster development initiatives taken at the policy level.

2.5 History of LM College of Pharmacy

Sponsor : Alumni Association of LM College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.

Researcher : N. Lalitha

Status : On-going

This project is aimed at compiling contributions made by the LM College of Pharmacy (LMCP) to the industry and society as a mark to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the college during the later part of 2012. The required information has been collected mainly through interviewing a number of alumni, teachers of the college (both serving and retired), government officials, and industry personnel. LMCP was the first full fledged

pharmacy college to be established in India and Asia by the Ahmedabad Education Society (AES). Kasturbhai Lalbhai, G. Mavalankar, and Sardar Vallabhai Patel played an important role in the formation of AES and in establishing institutions of higher learning in Ahmedabad. The college was constructed with a massive futuristic vision which is reflected in the size of the lecture theatres, library and laboratories with advanced equipments and instruments. Unlike the pharmacy courses in the West which is oriented towards patients, the LMCP course had a stronger orientation towards manufacturing. The evolution of the pharmaceutical industry in Gujarat and India has been heavily influenced by the college as a number of its graduates has either set up their own units or worked/working in the various national and multinational companies. After becoming a grant-in-aid institution, the LMCP has been constrained by the rules and regulations of the government. For instance, the vacancy created by the retirement of senior faculty was not filled up by the government which has affected the number of publications and research pursued by the faculty. Though the college still attracts the creamy layer of students in its diploma, graduation, post-graduation programs and research, it is yet to pursue good quality research. The college needs more funding and senior faculty. This will help the college to take advantage of the vibrant pharmaceutical industry in the state.

2.6 Regional Value Chain in Industrial Clusters in South Asia: Pointers from the Leather Clusters of Tamil Nadu, India (Component of a larger study on *Expanding Regional Production and Trade in South Asia with Global Production Network*, based at RIS, New Delhi)

Sponsor : Asian Development Bank (through the Research Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi)

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : On-going

Experiences of several emerging and developing economies indicate that global value chain (GVC) approach could play a key role in expediting production and trade activities between nations. It has been argued that such participation in GVCs would, apart from raising the scope to access the global market, help enhance and share advances in technology and responsible production through ensuring production and process standards. Moreover, such an arrangement improves the scope for learning from buyers/suppliers through cooperation among participants and relevant institutions. But there are challenges arising out of the nature of chain governance and underdeveloped local capabilities due to poor infrastructure and institutions, as characteristic of developing economies. While certain local firms, whether in clusters or not, have been engaged in shifting towards efficiency seeking activities ranging from production to packaging and also to distribution channels, some of these sectors in individual countries have received attention from national governments in terms of liberalizing sectoral policies. In the context of south

Asian nations, despite serious issues in politics, harmonization of trade facilitation measures has been taking place within the region to reduce trade transaction cost; these efforts, however, are not properly coordinated. Trade and FDI policies are liberalized along with IPR regimes. In isolated manner, policies of the regional economies are set for promoting its local firms to join the GVC.

With this background, an attempt has been made in this study to understand the experience of south Asian firms engaged with global business typically through subcontracting. An intensive field survey based case study of the leather and leather goods clusters in Tamil Nadu in south India has been taken up to understand the nature of business, production organization as also constraints faced by these units. Observations from this survey would help reflect upon these issues in appreciating options and challenges facing similar leather clusters in cooperating through GVCs in the south Asian countries.

3. *Employment, Migration and Urbanisation*

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

Under this broad theme while a study has been conducted on the distinct nature of global migration from Gujarat, another study on rural non-farm employment in Gujarat revives an important subject of enquiry at the Institute since the late 1980s.

3.1 *Rural Non Farm Employment: A Study of Gujarat*

Sponsor : Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.

Researchers : Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik

Status : On-going

The project aims at analyzing factors favourable and constraining rural non-farm employment (RNFE) in Gujarat. The project was designed to collect data on status of employment, wages, number of days of employment and resource endowment of the

rural households in two high-RNFE and two low-RNFE districts. A total of 20 villages will be surveyed under this project. The first stage of houselisting survey is over and the process to derive the sample for the detailed study is underway.

3.2 Mapping International Migration from Gujarat: Its Extent, Nature and Impacts

Sponsors : Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and NRG Foundation, Government of Gujarat.

Researchers : Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak

Status : On-going

Out-migration, historically, has been an important economic endeavour for attaining higher economic as well as social mobility. Long distance migration, especially overseas, has been associated typically with positive outcomes among the migrants in terms of economic opportunities, socio-cultural exchanges and, at times, political representation. Of late, the discourse has shifted substantially in the direction of looking at the larger implications of overseas migration, beyond the issue of brain drain. The magnitude and nature of influence have been changing contributing to the larger process of change within the state. Unfortunately, the database on international migration from Gujarat, like elsewhere in the country, is almost non-existent. Similarly, the larger impact of migration on the socio-economic-cultural milieu is also not well understood. This clearly suggests a major gap. The study seeks to undertake a systematic survey of international migration from Gujarat with a view to generate firm estimates on the one hand and unfold the dynamics that shapes decisions, support-mechanisms, and outcomes of such migration at the household, community and regional levels. The results would supplement a larger picture drawn upon similar studies in Kerala, Goa, Punjab and possibly Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

3.3 Special District-Level Survey on International Migration and Reverse Flows in Gujarat

Sponsor : National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Researchers : Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak

Status : On-going

Most studies of globalisation in South Asia have focused on the national level or the large metropolitan cities. However, several studies suggest that the impact of globalisation is more deeply felt in smaller urban centres and rural areas, especially, in major source regions of international migration.

The study focuses on 'provincial globalisation' from the 'bottom-up' by tracing the transnational backward flows of resources from migrants to their home regions - including remittances to families, investments and charitable donations - and examines the influence of these networks and flows on political and economic transformations, cultural or religious processes and identities at the provincial level.

The study is part of a larger collaborative research programme with partners mainly from the University of Amsterdam and National Institute for Advance Study (NIAS), Bangalore. The specific objective is to map international migration, remittances and social expenditure by emigrants in their places of origin and ascertain the implications of such fund flow on socio-cultural and economic indicators at household as well as community level.

The study will focus a sample of villages in Kheda and Anand districts in Gujarat, and will be based mainly on primary surveys covering 600 households.

4. *Poverty and Human Development*

Research concerns under this theme include access, achievements and financing in the spheres of education and health sectors. Enquiries, often field based, have dealt with issues in literacy programmes, adult education, health programmes and training health workers. Research on health and family welfare has contributed towards developing a framework towards a target-free approach in family planning. Studies on poverty relate to conceptual and measurement aspects, quality of life, livelihood options and social infrastructure, mainly in rural India. However, increasingly, research under this theme has been dealing with urban poverty as also rural-urban linkages. Microfinance has been a relatively new theme examining design and delivery inadequacies.

Two studies reported under this important theme are on social responsibility of microfinance and poverty impact of voluntary standards on the workers in the tea plantation sector in India.

4.1 **Understanding Social Contracts in the Context of Microfinance: A Study in India**

Sponsor : CORDAID, The Netherlands.

Researcher : Tara S. Nair

Status : Completed

It has been observed that many socially responsive and responsible microfinance organisations are driven by informal and unwritten social contracts that inform and influence their policies and practices. However, as these are not articulated explicitly, the leadership, management, clients and other stakeholders neither realize their existence nor use them for the purpose of sharing and collective reflection. This study reviews the vision and strategies of a select set of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in India with a view to understand the terms of their social contracts. It also develops the terms of a model social contract that can serve as the touchstone to review day to day functioning of the organisation as also its strategic orientation towards addressing the interests of the poor clients.

Data and information for the study was gathered mainly from three MFIs - located in Chennai and Villupuram in Tamil Nadu and Pune in Maharashtra - through extensive discussions with the MFI management, review of policy documents and group discussions with clients. The first two are non-banking finance companies guided closely by their initial non-profit promoters and the third, a cooperative. The Chennai based MFI is owned by borrowers whose investments are routed through mutual benefit trusts. All the organizations have conceptualized microfinance within a comprehensive development perspective that encompasses critical interventions in the social sectors. As a result, they have also evolved complex institutional structures and cross-institutional relationships.

The study revealed the clarity of thinking at the levels of leadership and senior management with respect to how these MFIs visualize their relationship with the community that they engage with. Also all the three have developed elaborate manuals and policy documents that govern administrative, managerial and governance practices. While such documents broadly define the terms of association between the MFI and its clients, they often remain within the concerned departments as reference documents and are seldom shared with other stakeholders, especially the community of clients. What reaches the staff and the clients/ members are the routine communications that are administrative in nature.

Also, there are serious gaps between the vision as explained by the top management/ leadership and the practice of microfinance. For instance, though the cooperative MFI has all its borrowers as shareholding members, they are almost always referred to as "borrowers" (despite its statement that participants of all projects are considered as partners). This is further reflected in the fact that the "borrowers" do not realise that they have a stake in the organisation that gives them loans. This was also the case with the Chennai-based MFI, which has a unique form of MFI ownership.

The claims of MFIs about their direct interest in reducing poverty or in extending the reach of financial services to the poor make their relationship with clients automatically assume a certain normative character. The moral crisis in microfinance as exemplified in the experiences in states like Andhra Pradesh has signalled that the state and the microfinance players can no longer ignore the value premises that underlie the act of providing credit and other financial assistance to people living in poverty. The terms of the relationship needs clear articulation for the stakeholders to be able to relate to each other's distinct interests and priorities and to clarify the areas of overlap and mutuality. Social contracts precisely do this.

4.2 Assessing the Poverty Impact of the Social and Environmental Standards among the Workers in the Tea Plantation Sector

Sponsor : Greenwich University, UK.

Researcher : N. Lalitha

Status : On-going

The objective of the study is to understand the poverty impact of voluntary standards such as Fairtrade and Rainforest Alliance adopted by the tea plantations on the workers. Focus of the study is on eight tea estates in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu which include both certified and non-certified estates. Initiated in February 2010, a benchmark was created using different indicators, pertaining to workers and their status of employment, production, environmental safeguards adopted, benefits extended to workers and so on. The study used a structured questionnaire to collect information from a randomly selected 305 workers from different estates. Different checklists were used to conduct interviews with the management, key stakeholders in the plantation industry, associations, and focus group discussion with the workers. The exercise was repeated in February 2012 using the same tools and indicators to understand the differences that have occurred due to certification between the two years that has also impacted the workers. The initial observations reveal that these standards (a) overlap with the mandatory Plantation Labour Act of 1951 (PLA) and certified estates have fully implemented the PLA 1951; (b) have been adopted mainly by exporters who export bulk of their production through a multinational enterprise; and (c) have resulted in the adoption of positive environmental measures that improve the quality of the product and at the same time have beneficial impact on the health of the workers.

4.3 Chronic Poverty Advisory Network (CPAN)

Sponsor : Overseas Development Institute, U.K.

Researchers : Andrew Shepherd, Amita Shah and Bara Gueye

Status : On-going

The Chronic Poverty Advisory Network builds on the work of the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) (www.chronicpoverty.org). Between 2000 and 2011, the Centre analysed the occurrence and causes of chronic poverty, of escaping from and sliding into poverty, and the possible policy responses. There is now an urgent need to make these findings better known among policy makers, and develop practical guidance, and new policies and programmes on how to facilitate escapes from poverty, prevent descents into it, and address the causes of chronic poverty. This will help to construct the new policy agenda for eradicating extreme poverty and promoting greater wellbeing which is needed after 2015. The main objectives of CPAN are to: i. extend awareness of chronic poverty and its causes, and of the policies to address it among development policy makers and practitioners; ii. advise governments, development agencies and NGOs, in

response to demand, on effective policy and programmatic responses to chronic poverty; and iii. engage in policy co-experiments with governments, development agencies and NGOs on tackling chronic poverty.

5. *Regional Development, Institutions and Governance*

With a notable early record of research on local level (block and village) planning, recent studies have continued with enquiries into regional underdevelopment and whether and how institutions at various levels influence certain development outcomes. A specific focus has been tribal area development initiatives, mainly, relating to enhancing livelihood options and human resource development. Recent analyses have looked into several of the new initiatives in terms of rights based approach and deepening/widening of democracy. Examples include Panchayati Raj Institutions, Forest Rights Act, NREGA, Right to Education Act, etc. Governance and institutions, in fact, form a major common theme in most research undertaken at the Institute across several focal themes.

A series of field-based studies examining dimensions of institutions and governance in implementing government schemes in tribal Gujarat has been carried out reflecting upon participation and equity in the local community.

5.1 **Decentralised Governance and Local Infirmities: Assessing Interventions in a Tribal Taluka (Jambughoda) of Gujarat**

Sponsor : Commissionerate of Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

Researchers : Keshab Das and Gani Memon

Status : Completed

The central purport of the present study has been to enquire into processes of development intervention as would be reflected not only in access of a facility *per se*, but to locate if there have been design and/or delivery default. An important question related to the efficacy of the local level governance structure, i.e., how responsive were the institutions bestowed with the task of reaching out to the population that suffered neglect. This has been undertaken in select 20 tribal villages of Jambughoda taluka of the eastern district of Panchmahals in Gujarat State. These villages were amongst the poorest ones (with above 20 per cent population in poverty) in one of the most underdeveloped talukas in the state.

The major objectives of the study were: i. to conduct a baseline study and create a framework for eliciting as well as updating information on basic socio-economic and demographic variables and those concerning various developmental schemes in operation; and ii. to assess potential of extant local level institutions in supporting state's initiatives in the areas of education, skill formation, self-employment, sanitation, water supply,

health, hygiene, irrigation, income-generating activities and transport and power infrastructure.

In order to capture the status of activities taken up and also issues in access and governance, the present study opted for a combination of approaches to data collection: i. Basic demographic and amenities data collection at the village level; ii. Houselisting, covering all the households in the sample villages; iii. Survey of sample households; and iv. Focus group discussions. Secondary data by scheme and other details were collected through the concerned departments, taluka and district offices. Discussions and meetings were held on several occasions with official functionaries, private agencies engaged under certain schemes and other responsible villagers. The available database, both through primary and secondary sources, indicates in a number of areas, particularly, education, farming and even roads there have been improvement towards the later phase of the 3-year interventions. In cases of sanitation, health check-up and skill formation and job generation schemes, efforts have fallen far short of the expectation.

The reasons for the mixed experience in governance across villages and activities may be briefly recapitulated as follows: i. Low/no awareness about Schemes; ii. Irrelevance of the skill formation and employment-oriented Schemes; iii. Dysfunctionality of Group Panchayats; iv. Unhelpful record keeping practices on Schemes; v. Concerns over local habits/practices such as addictions and alcoholism; vi. Irregular and fewer visits to the villages by the concerned official functionaries; vii. Limited access to safe drinking water; viii. Poor sanitation facilities; and ix. Inadequate approach roads.

The two key features of decentralized governance have been the potential of local level institutions and scope for participation and vigilance by the community. Even as a region faces up challenges of its natural (geographic and agro-climatic, for instance) endowments, the livelihood options could be broadened through a variety of interventions, importantly, through improving access to social and physical infrastructure. While the state plays an important role in this process of 'upgrading' a region, there exists a plethora of constraints - social, cultural, political and economic - that limit the expected outcome. It is particularly so in regions dominated by tribal population, who, historically, have been adhering to distinct styles of living drawing much upon the local environment and managing without much connect with the so-called mainstream development strategies. However, through the field research it was obvious that there still existed major infirmities in governance and redoubled policy efforts are essential to achieve the goal in a substantive manner.

5.2 Tribal Development in Gujarat

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

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

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The study attempts to understand the allocative efficiency of the use of material inputs and fertiliser, in particular, during the transition period. This study examines farmers' preferences for hybrid maize seed and their willingness to pay for seed-related information in Sabarkantha, Dahod, Panchmahal and Vadodara districts of Gujarat. The study shows that farmers face the risk of hybrid seeds not only due to fluctuating rainfall but also due to unavailability of inputs. Lack of inputs perhaps compels them to make compromise between high net returns and low risk. It appears plausible that if alternative strategies particularly for small farmers are to be developed and implemented, a combination of strategies is needed to offer choices to farmers.

5.2.2 *Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The prime objective of the study has been to assess the impact of agricultural extension services through the Project Jeevika, a programme implemented to promote agricultural diversification in favour of fruits and vegetables. Geographically, the programme targeted beneficiaries in three tribal districts of Gujarat, namely, Tapi, Narmada and Valsad. A total of 100 beneficiaries of the programme have been surveyed. The control group of another 100 households was also studied to understand the impact of the intervention of this programme on the cropping pattern and income of the household. Stratified random sampling on the basis of farm size was carried out to examine the impact of agricultural extension services on the yield of crops and the quality of the produce. Using matching technique, we observe that despite initial hurdles in delivering agricultural extension services, the programme has large positive effects on productivity for producers who were in the low end of the pyramid of productivity distribution before the start of the programme. These point to the need to balance flexibility of the programme with its effective targeting.

5.2.3 *Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Low Literacy Girls' Residential Schools*

Researchers : Shaila Trivedi and Jharna Pathak
Status : Completed

The aim of the study was to examine the current status of budgetary allocation with respect to the actual expenditure incurred by the school, examine facilities provided to students and suggest policy options that would help in improving the functioning of schools. Girls' Residential Schools, one each in low literacy districts, namely Banaskantha,

Dahod and Narmada, were studied in detail. Information were collected by conducting interviews with principals, teachers and staff and carrying out focus group discussions with students. The study shows that inadequate infrastructure facilities were one of the reasons for the rise in the number of drop-outs. The norms of the budgetary provision under various heads were clumsy and not backed by prevailing prices in the market. The budget has been made with a rigid allocation of funds to be used for specific and defined purposes. Such a watertight compartmentalisation of funds leaves no scope for the school administration to use funds for development activities. There is a need for revising the budgetary allocation under various heads.

5.2.4 Skill Training for Tribal Youth: Evaluation of State Initiatives in Gujarat

Researcher : Tara S. Nair

Status : On-going

Successive National Sample Survey Organisation reports have revealed that the unemployment rate among the youth is higher than among the older people. Most of these young work seekers are new entrants into the labour force and, hence, inexperienced. In order to address the issue of lack of skills and experience, several special employment schemes focused on the youth have been introduced in India since the 1960s, like the initiatives to promote vocational education, apprenticeship schemes and self employment training programmes. Towards the late 2000s, the central government introduced the national skill development mission with the purpose of large scale skill upgradation by encouraging private sector initiatives in skill development programmes in the public-private partnership (PPP) mode. The mission is expected to have special emphasis on underprivileged sections and backward regions as also on the unorganized or informal sector workforce. Gujarat is the first state to have initiated the state mission on skill development.

The state has also integrated skill development in its tribal development initiative known as the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana. Drawing on the methodology of PPP, a variety of training programmes (in terms of type, cost and duration) have been implemented across 12 districts with the help of a number of agencies belonging to government, private corporate and NGO sectors. This study evaluates the status of implementation of the initiative based on a sample of programmes across five districts by giving appropriate representation to the implementing agency, type of training, gender and category of trainees (i.e., those who have completed training, those who are placed and those who have received handholding support). The study addresses issues like quality of training programmes (mainly training faculty and curriculum), level of satisfaction among trainees, and cost effectiveness (cost per participant vs. potential income gains by participants). A small sample of drop-outs also is included in the study to appreciate factors responsible for non-completion of training.

5.2.5 *Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat*

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : On-going

The study aims at examining the efficacy and relevance of state sponsored schemes, including community-based institutions as Pani Samitis, in broad-basing access to drinking water in the 12 tribal districts of Gujarat. Most of these tribal regions have dispersed habitations due to undulating terrain and forest belts. Based on taluka level data on schemes functional in villages, surveys at the household, school and village level have been initiated by choosing two talukas in every district. The questionnaire includes demographic and socio-economic profiles as also sources and uses of water. The potential for water harvesting and recharging of groundwater are also being explored. The functioning of *Pani Samitis* and school water supply systems are also being investigated through both structured surveys and focus group discussions with community members and others concerned. Maintaining quality of potable water is also an additional aspect to focus. Collection of data from the official sources and conducting of surveys in villages have been undertaken.

5.2.6 *Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat*

Researcher : Amita Shah

Status : On-going

Soil water conservation (SWC) is an important pre-condition for promoting growth and stability of agricultural production, especially in areas with hilly and undulating topography. Much of the tribal areas are located in agro-ecological conditions such as this. Since a substantial part of the tribal areas is also under forests, these areas are often treated with SWC measures as part of the forest management plans. This, however, leaves out large tracts of cropped area, mainly in the middle and the lower ridge of a watershed. A large number of the tribal farmers cultivate land on the sloppy terrain, which is invariably prone to high degree of erosion. Checking the erosion, thus, constitutes an important pre-condition for enhancing the soil productivity and sustaining that over a long period of time. Several of the tribal areas are also located in medium to high rainfall regions, where harvesting of rain water and building increasing soil-moisture profile could prove to be critical for moving towards high productivity farming and /or crop diversification.

Of late, SWC has assumed special significance in the light of the growing concern over the adverse impacts of climate change in dryland systems in India. Trying to understand the experiences of a wide range of policy initiatives for soil water conservation, therefore, may help feeding into the larger discourse on the various coping mechanisms under climate change. The present study has tried to capture the coverage, status and impact of small SWC measures carried out by the Gujarat State land Development

Corporation (GLDC) under the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana - a flagship initiative for tribal development by the state government. The study is based on a primary survey of all the 2707 households in 79 villages. Moreover, 124 sites were visited for physical verification. The analysis also draws upon secondary data obtained from the GLDC.

The findings suggest that the scheme has been well received by the beneficiary farmers, most of whom have got small benefits in terms of additional irrigation, increased yield and shift towards more remunerative crops. Since a large majority of the beneficiaries is marginal/small farmers, the scheme also has a strong equity focus. The scheme, however, is thinly spread and this calls for greater transparency as well as efficiency in its implementation.

3 Academic Events Held by the Institute

Workshops / Seminar

National Workshop on *Two Decades of Economic Globalisation in India: How Have Firms and Consumers Responded?*, India International Centre, New Delhi, April 22-23, 2011.

This event, organized by GIDR, formed part of an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded research network on *'Rising Powers and Global Standards'*, based at the University of Manchester, UK.

A great deal of interest has been generated in both policy and academic circles worldwide in trying to understand and analyse the emergence of India as a new and important player on the global economic and political stage. Two decades of economic reforms and efforts at globalizing the Indian market, driven by both the state and an ebullient corporate sector, have often been credited with high and sustained economic growth during this period. Indian firms have been in the news for mergers and acquisitions across the globe in sectors as varied as automobiles, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, tea, spirits and food processing. There has also been a phenomenal rise in inward foreign direct investment (FDI) to India in various sectors, including mining, infrastructure, education and high-tech areas such as aeronautics, automobiles and electronics.

At the same time, the size of the Indian middle classes has grown rapidly, with new demands and growing material aspirations amongst Indian consumers. Despite these pointers of economic and market 'dynamism', persistent concerns remain with regard to stark poverty and inequality within the country. As the vast bulk of Indian manufacturing, including much of export manufacturing, takes place in the informal sector, poor households still form the majority of consumers, leading to distinct low-end market segments.

While much of this is known, the dynamic changes that have taken place in India over the past two decades - at the level of the state, the corporate sector, and amongst consumers, raise interesting questions on the ways in which India would continue to engage on the world stage, politically, socially and economically. One key feature of global trade over this period has been the growing importance of labour, environmental, food safety and social standards. Standards have often become critical to market access and essential to sustained competitiveness. At the same time, standards have come to define some of the 'new rules of trade' and social and political realities. This has a clear impact on the manner in which both global and Indian business is conducted and is likely to shape up in the future. It also underlines the need for a new area of enquiry that addresses the following questions: How are Indian public and private actors, the state, Indian firms, local consumers and civil society influencing, and being influenced by, such standards?

We have limited knowledge about the challenges faced and strategies pursued by these key domestic actors, both public and private. How have been they able to drive these processes

and what are the consequences of these changes for the Indian economy, other emergent economies and for the rest of the developing world? In particular, what are their implications for the wider Indian society, especially on concerns with informality, inequalities and the conditions of the poor?

The aforesaid formed the core of deliberations that had excellent presentations by expert scholars, who with an inter-disciplinary approach addressed conceptual/theoretical issues on the theme. Additionally, there were two Panel Discussions on “Consumers, Retail Growth and Standards” and “Reforms, Labour and Societal Concerns”

National Seminar on *Orissa at Crossroads: Emerging Aspirations and Contestations*, Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar (XIMB), April 24, 2011.

This National Seminar was co-organised by the Chronic Poverty Research Centre, GIDR and XIMB. Notwithstanding being the state with high incidence of poverty sustained over a long period of time, Orissa has started showing a semblance ‘dynamism’ in the recent period. Besides the multinationals showing keen interest in exploring the rich mineral resources the ‘dynamism’, apparently, is manifested in terms of urban growth, proliferation of institutions of higher education, and expansion of the service sector. All these, no doubt, seem to have injected a fresh flux of optimism and euphoria especially in a society and economy, which has experienced long spells of stagnancy and at times, deterioration in the well being of its large segment of chronically poor population. At the same time the aforesaid dynamism has triggered a deeper sense of concern, if not pessimism, among a fairly agile civil society and other socially concerned groups including some academics who fear that the apparent dynamism is a symptom of deepening of the neo-liberal growth processes that are likely to further marginalise the poor and the other vulnerable communities who have already been bypassed by the processes of economic growth in the rest of the country till now.

The major issues covered in the seminar included: 1) An Overview of the Contemporary Scenarios of Development, Policies, and Emerging Class-formation as well as Aspirations; 2) Persistent and Multidimensional Poverty: Extent and Causes; 3) People’s Mobilisation and Resistance: Orissa Holding the Torch?; and 4) The Way Forward. About 70 participants including scholars and eminent representatives from civil society organisations and senior bureaucrats participated in the day-long discussions.

National Seminar on *India’s Tryst with Bt Cotton: Performance and Future Challenges*, GIDR, May 3-4, 2011.

The main objective of the Seminar was to understand and discuss the lessons learnt from the wide-spread adoption of Bt cotton across different states with diverse ecological conditions and farmers with diverse socio economic backgrounds. Given that India has been growing Bt cotton for the past one decade, it was quite timely to explore if the scaling up of the technology all across the country poses risks and if so does India have clear policies, institutional strategies and adequate risk management systems in place? Seventeen research papers presented discussed these issues in detail based on the state level trends in status of adoption, performance and

challenges emerging from the wider adoption of Bt cotton in India. A panel discussion on, '*Bt Technology and Changing Facets of Indian Agriculture: A Move Towards or Away from Inclusive Growth?*' was also organised during the seminar.

About 25 eminent scholars from various organizations in India, including researchers, scientists, entomologists, activists working on various aspects of Bt cotton/ GM crops attended the Seminar. Prominent organizations/institutions represented at the seminar include among them include: Dr. Keshav Kranthi, Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur; Dr. Anupam Barik, Directorate of Cotton Development, Mumbai; Shri Kartikeya Sarabhai, Centre for Environmental Education, Ahmedabad; Professor Sudarshan Iyengar, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad; Professor Harish Padh, SP University, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Dr. A.R. Pathak, Navsari Agricultural University; Dr. O.M. Bambawale, National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, Mumbai; Dr. V. Kumar, Navsari Agricultural University, Surat. Other organizations/institutions represented at the seminar include Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore; Jawaharlal Nehru University; Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Indian Statistical Institute New Delhi; Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala; Loyola Institute of Business Administration, Chennai; Department of Economics, Alagappa University, Karaikudi; Gujarat Vidyapith; PSG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore; Jatan Trust for Organic Farming, Vadodara; Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai; and Punjab Agricultural University.

A Panel Discussion on Poverty and Livelihood Strategies: Positioning National Rural Livelihood Mission, GIDR, September 8, 2011.

The Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad and Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad had organised a panel discussion on *Poverty and Livelihood Strategies: Positioning National Rural Livelihood Mission* on September 8, 2011 at GIDR. The panel discussion was chaired by Professor Indira Hirway from Centre For Development Alternatives. The purpose of the panel discussion was to create a forum for an informed academic debate on the possibilities and challenges of NRLM in addressing issues related to poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods. The panelists were Mr. K. Jadeja, Mr. H.R. Dave, Mr. Sachin Oza, Dr. Tara Nair and Professor Amita Shah, respectively, from Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Development Support Centre and GIDR. The participants comprised academicians, government officials, the representative of the NGOs and students.

Inception Workshop on Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh/ Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, GIDR, October 5, 2011.

Broadly, the study seeks to understand the policies, processes and the initial outcomes of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the implementation of which has been fraught with hurdles at various stages. One important issue concerns the lack of awareness as well empowerment of the forest dwellers themselves. A closer understanding of the proximate as well as larger sets of factors influencing the outcomes of FRA thus assumes critical importance. Sharing of experience and learning by a group of academics, practitioners, and field activists was valuable to inform the approach and content of the present study.

Panel Discussion on *Governance and Civil Society: Experiences and Lessons from Indian States*, GIDR, January 16, 2012.

Deliberations on this important issue were informed by presentations by the following panelists: Mr. Siddharth Varadarajan, Editor, 'The Hindu'; Dr. Felix Padel, Institute of Rural Management, Anand; Professor Sudarshan Iyengar, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad; and Professor Ajay Dandekar, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar. The event was chaired by eminent economist and former Member, Planning Commission Professor Y.K. Alagh.

The Fourth Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture on *Corruption in India: When Piety is not Enough*, by Professor Pranab Bardhan of the Department of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, January 16, 2012.

The Fourth Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture was organized by GIDR and was held at the H.T. Parekh Convention Centre of the Ahmedabad Management Association. The event began with Professor Amita Shah welcoming the speaker and guests. Professor Keshab Das presented a brief profile, both academic and personal, of Professor Pravin Visaria.

This lecture provided the much needed reflections on corruption, its manifestations and drivers. After discussing some conceptual and measurement issues around corruption and why it might be increasing even after economic liberalisation, much of the talk dealt with policy issues to fight corruption, and why these would involve more complexity than was considered in the over-simplistic popular approaches. Being a distinguished development thinker and economist, Professor Bardhan's presentation, through rich theoretical insights and examples across the globe, analysed the nuances of the multi-faceted phenomenon of corruption in India. It was lucid, thought-provoking and, above all, ingenious in its treatment of a rather complex theme.

Mr. Siddharth Varadarajan, Editor, *The Hindu*, was the Guest of Honour at the event. He discussed the main points raised by Professor Bardhan and the floor was open for a lively question-answer session. Professor N. Lalitha offered the vote of thanks.

Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty

Madhusudan Bandi, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on "Realising Telangana State: Issues, Apprehensions and Hope", May 26, 2011.

Jharna Pathak, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on "A Case of Public Private Partnership in Agricultural Extension Services: Challenges and Future Strategies", August 29, 2011.

Sudeep Basu, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on "Beggars and Anti-beggary Laws in India: A Re-appraisal", GIDR, September 20, 2011.

Leela Visaria, Honorary Professor, GIDR on "India's Demographic Future: Beyond Numbers", GIDR, December 1, 2011.

Dwijendra Tripathi, Former Professor, IIM, Ahmedabad, on "On Becoming a Business Historian", GIDR, December 13, 2011.

Yanbin Jiang, PhD student, National Institute of Innovation Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China on “Facilitating Inclusive Development of Clusters in Rural Area”, December 28, 2011.

Feng Wang, PhD student, Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China on “The Roles of Government and Entrepreneurs during the Development of Rural Clusters in China”, December 28, 2011.

P.K. Viswanathan, Associate Professor, GIDR on “Development and Restoration of Mangrove Ecosystems in the Context of Emerging Climate Change Risks: Interventionist Policies and Outcomes in India”, January 2, 2012.

Itishree Pattnaik, Assistant Professor, GIDR on “Food Security at Household Level: A Preliminary Investigation of Two Villages in Gujarat”, February 8, 2012.

Tara S. Nair, Associate Professor, GIDR, on “Financing the Poor or Aiding ‘Financialisation’? Revisiting the Current Debates in Indian Microfinance”, March 24, 2012.

4 Research Output

Book

Shadlen, Kenneth C., Samira Guennif, Alenka Guzman and N. Lalitha (Eds.), *Intellectual Property, Pharmaceuticals and Public Health: Access to Drugs in Developing Countries*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK, 2011.

Articles in Journals and Edited Volumes

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Forest Governance in India with Particular Reference to Andhra Pradesh: A Review of Policy Shift from State Control to Community Participation', *Man and Development*, 33 (4), 2011, pp. 75-90.

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Realising Telangana State: Issues, Apprehensions and Hope', *Mainstream*, 49 (46), 2011, pp. 11-20.

Reddy, M. Gopinath, Madhusudan Bandi and Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy, 'Role of Gram Sabha in Decision-Making at the Grassroots: A Case of NREGS in Andhra Pradesh', *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, 9 (2), pp. 233-242.

Basu, Sudeep, 'Rethinking Knowledge as Ideology', *Social Scientist*, 40 (1 and 2), 2012, pp. 69-80.

Basu, Sudeep, 'Practicing the Guiding Principles for Development's Displacees: Problems and Prospects', *Refugee Watch*, 37, June 2011, pp. 16-29.

Basu, Sudeep, 'Rethinking Beggary Laws in India', *Mainstream*, 49 (33), 2011, pp. 22-23.

Das, Keshab, 'Industrialisation in Rural India: Informality as Exclusion', in Bhabesh Sen and Mitali Chinara (Eds.), *Economic Development and Poverty in India*, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 211-228.

Das, Keshab, 'Rural MSMEs and S&T', in *India Science and Technology 2010-11*, National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi, 2012, pp. T5-175-181.

Pradhan, Jaya Prakash, Keshab Das and Mahua Paul, 'Export-orientation of Foreign Manufacturing Affiliates in India: Factors, Tendencies and Implications', *Eurasian Journal of Business and Economics*, 4 (7), 2011, pp. 99-127.

Dhak, Biplab, 'Economic Inequality and Status of Health among Old Aged Population in India', *Indian Journal of Gerontology*, 2011, 25 (2), pp. 218-234.

Dhak, Biplab, 'Gender Differential in Obesity in India: It's Interaction with Socio-economic Status, Food Consumption and Life Style', *Indian Journal of Humanities*, 2011, 1 (1), pp. 1-12.

Lalitha, N., 'Access to Indian Generic Drugs: Emerging Issues', in Kenneth C. Shadlen, Samira Guennif, Alenka Guzman and N. Lalitha (Eds.), *Intellectual Property, Pharmaceuticals and Public Health: Access to Drugs in Developing Countries*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK, 2011, pp. 225-252.

Shadlen, Kenneth C., Samira Guennif, Alenka Guzman and N. Lalitha, 'Globalization, Intellectual Property Rights and Pharmaceuticals: Meeting the Challenges to Addressing Health Gaps in the New International Environment', in Kenneth C. Shadlen, Samira Guennif, Alenka Guzman and N. Lalitha (Eds.), *Intellectual Property, Pharmaceuticals and Public Health: Access to Drugs in Developing Countries*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK, 2011, pp. 1-28.

Ramaswami, Bharat, Carl E. Pray and N. Lalitha, 'The Spread of Illegal Transgenic Cotton Varieties in India: Biosafety Regulation, Monopoly and Enforcement', *World Development*, 40 (1), 2012, pp. 177-188.

Nair, Tara S., 'Finance for Rural Development', in *India Science and Technology 2010-11*, National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi, 2012, pp. T5-53-59.

Shah, Amita, 'Retail Chains for Agro/Food Products: Inclusive or Elusive?', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46 (33), 2011, pp. 25-28.

Shah, Amita, Abraham Samuel and K.J. Joy, 'Equity in Watershed Development: Imperatives for Property Rights, Resource Allocation, and Institutions' in Suhas P. Wani, Johan Rockström and K.L. Sahrawat (Eds.), *Integrated Watershed Management in Rainfed Agriculture*, CRC Press, The Netherlands, 2011, pp. 87-128.

Shah, Amita and Sajitha O.G., 'Water, Health and Poverty in South Asia: Examining the Interface in India', in Anjal Prakash, Saravanan V.S. and Jayanti Chourey (Eds.), *Interlacing Water and Human Health: Case Studies from South Asia*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 49-69.

Shah, Amita, 'Agriculture and Environment in India', in Sacchidananda Mukherjee and Debashis Chakraborty (Eds.), *Environmental Scenario in India: Successes and Predicaments*, Routledge, Abingdon, UK, 2012, pp. 219-242.

Shah, Amita, 'Poverty and Livelihoods in Forest-based Regions of Southern Orissa: Evidence and Policy Imperatives', in Dev Nathan and Virginius Xaxa (Eds.), *Social Exclusion and Adverse Inclusion: Development and Deprivation of Adivasis in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 156-187.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Co-operatives and Collective Action: Case of a Rubber Grower Co-operative in East Garo Hills in Meghalaya, North East India', *Social Change and Development*, 8 (1), 2011, pp. 89-125.

Viswanathan, P.K., G.B. Thapa, J.K. Routray and M.M. Ahmad, 'Agrarian Transition and Emerging Challenges in Asian Agriculture: A Critical Assessment', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47 (4), 2012, pp. 41-50.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Legal Pluralism and the Governance Crisis in India's Water Sector: A Critical Review of National and Sub-national Policies and Regulatory Regimes', in Amalendu Jyotishi, Sushant Mahapatra and Maarten Bavinck (Eds.), *Legal Pluralism in Natural Resource Management: South and South-East Asian Perspectives*, Excel India Publishers, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 35-55.

Viswanathan, P.K. and N. Lalitha, 'GM Technology and Sustainable Agriculture Future: Some Reflections Based on Bt Cotton Experience in Maharashtra and Gujarat', in Siby K. Joseph and Bharat Mahodaya (Eds.), *Gandhi, Environment and Sustainable Future*, Institute of Gandhian Studies, Wardha and Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, 2011, pp. 145-174.

Other Publications

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'A Review of Decentralisation in India with Particular Reference to PRIs in Gujarat', 2011, available at http://www.ruralgov-ncaer.org/images/event/pdf/0_1620316040_A_Review_of_Decentralisation_GIDR.pdf

Reddy, M. Gopinath, Madhusudan Bandi and S. Ramachandra Reddy, 'Changing Role of Gram Sabha in Decentralised Governance: An Overview of Andhra Pradesh Experience' in S.A. Ashraf Hasan and G.S. Ganesh Prasad (Eds.), *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Grama Sabha*, Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development, Mysore, 2011, pp. 135-150.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Right to Food Security Bill: Challenges and Opportunities', *eSocialSciences*, at [http://www.esocialsciences.org/Articles/ShowArticle.aspx?acat= Policy+Matter&aid=4679](http://www.esocialsciences.org/Articles/ShowArticle.aspx?acat=Policy+Matter&aid=4679)

Pattnaik, Itishree, 'Current Scenario of Food Security in the Light of Increasing Food Inflation: A Case Study of Two Villages in India', *FSC Brief Series No.4*, Food Security Centre, University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart, 2011, pp. 1-5.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan and Amita Shah, 'Spatial Differences in Consumption of Selected Food and Non-Food Items: Evidence and Implications', *National Seminar on Survey Results of NSS 64th and 65th Rounds*, National Statistical Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi, July 27-28, 2011, pp. 217-260.

GIDR Working Paper Series

- 201 Mishra, Rudra N. and Udaya S. Mishra, 'Assessing Characteristic Differential in Dichotomous Outcomes: A Case of Child Undernourishment', April 2011.
- 202 Viswanathan, P.K., 'Will Neoliberal Policies Resolve Water Sector Dilemmas? Learnings from Maharashtra and Gujarat', May 2011.

- 203 Pathak, Jharna, 'Agroforestry in Tribal Areas of Gujarat: Move towards Sustainable Agriculture?', June 2011.
- 204 Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Realising Telangana State: Issues, Apprehensions and Hope', August 2011.
- 205 Nair, Tara S., 'Two Decades of Indian Microfinance: Trajectory and Transformation', September 2011.
- 206 Dhak, Biplab and Amita Shah, 'International Migration from Gujarat: An Exploratory Analysis', September 2011.
- 207 Gumber, Anil, Biplab Dhak and N. Lalitha, 'Declining Free Healthcare and Rising Treatment Costs in India: An Analysis of National Sample Surveys, 1986-2004', October 2011.
- 208 Nair, Tara S., 'Power to Women through Financial Services: Revisiting the Microfinance Promise', November 2011.
- 209 Lalitha, N., 'Protecting IPRs of Siddha Practitioners through People's Biodiversity Register', December 2011.

GIDR Occasional Paper Series

- 1 Shah, Amita and Anil Kumar Roy, 'Liberalisation and Trade Reforms in Indian Agriculture: Impacts on Women, Food Security and Livelihoods', January 2012.

Project Reports:

Pathak, Jharna, Pinki Neogi Mishra and Jaldeep Patel, *Jeevika: Evaluation of States in Gujarat*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, April 2011.

Trivedi, Shalia and Jharna Pathak, *Rapid Assessment of Low Literacy Girls' Residential Schools in Gujarat*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, May 2011.

Pradhan, Jaya Prakash and Keshab Das, *Regional Patterns of Internationalization of Indian Firms: Learnings for Policy*. Report submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, December 2011.

Pathak, Jharna, *An Evaluation of Project Sunshine in Gujarat*. Submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, December 2011.

Nair, Tara S., *Understanding Social Contracts in the Context of Microfinance: A Study in India*. Submitted to CORDAID, the Netherlands, February 2012.

Das, Keshab and Gani Memon, *Decentralised Governance and Infirmities: Assessing Interventions in a Tribal Taluka of Gujarat*. Submitted to the Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, March 2012.

Referees who kindly evaluated WPS and OPS drafts:

Dr. Phillip Cullet, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

Dr. Yogesh Gokhale, The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi.

Professor Gopal K. Kadekodi, Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad.

Professor S.P. Kashyap, Ahmedabad.

Professor R. Nagaraj, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

Dr. M. Gopinath Reddy, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Professor S. Irudaya Rajan, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

Dr. Revathi E., Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Dr. T.V. Sekher, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

Dr. Ranja Sengupta, Centre for Trade and Development (Centad), New Delhi.

5 Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching

Madhusudan Bandi

Presented a paper on "Realising Telangana State: Issues, Apprehensions and Hope", at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, May 26, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat", at the Project Inception Workshop held at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, October 5, 2011.

Sudeep Basu

Presented a paper on "Interrogating Exilic Culture: Insights from the Tibetan Refugee Experience", at a Workshop on 'Sociology: State of the Discipline, in Remembrance of Dr. Anjan Ghosh', organized by and held at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta (CSSSC), Kolkata, June 10, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Practicing the Guiding Principles for Development's Displacees: Problems and Prospects", at the 13th International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Conference on 'Governing Migration', organized by IASFM, held in Kampala, Uganda, July 3-6, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Of Beggars and Anti-Beggary Laws in India: A Re-appraisal", at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, September 20, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Understanding Diaspora and Transnationality: Reflecting on Non-resident Gujaratis and their Homeland", at an International Conference on 'Gujarat Society after Five Decades: Retrospect and Prospect', organized by and held at the Centre for Social Studies, Surat, January 18-20, 2012.

Presented a paper on "Politics of Refugee Protection", at a Workshop on 'Forced Migration, Statelessness & Issues of Citizenship in South Asia', organized by the Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group and held at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, March 22-23, 2012.

Keshab Das

Organised an ESRC-sponsored National Workshop on 'Two Decades of Economic Globalisation in India: How Have Firms and Consumers Responded?', and shared a presentation on "Rising Powers and Global Standards" (with Khalid Nadvi, Peter Knorrinda and Rudolf Sinkovics), held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, April 22-23, 2011.

"Orissa's Industrialisation: Reflections on Alternatives". Presented a paper at the National Seminar on 'Orissa at Crossroads: Emerging Aspirations and Contestations', organised by GIDR and Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar and held at XIMB, Bhubaneswar, April 24, 2011. Participated in the meeting of the Directors of ICSSR Institutes, organized by and held at ICSSR, New Delhi, May 23, 2011.

Participated in a discussion on 'Social Accountability and Corruption', organized by and held at UNNATI Organisation for Development Education, Ahmedabad, May 25, 2011.

"Regional Value Chain in Industrial Clusters: Pointers from the Leather Clusters of Tamil Nadu, India". Paper presented at the Stakeholders Consultation on 'Strategic Partnership for Policy Development and Action to Foster Regional Cooperation in South Asia', organized by the Research and Information system for Developing Countries (RIS) and Asian Development Bank and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, June 13, 2011.

"Innovation and Livelihood: Posers from Artisan Clusters". Made a presentation at the International Seminar on 'Innovation, Sustainability and Development', organized by NISTADS, New Delhi, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and STEPS Centre, UK and held at NISTADS, New Delhi, June 28-30, 2011.

Participated in the Project Meeting on 'Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development: Rural China and India', organized by and held at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, July 1-2, 2011.

Acted as a discussant at the Workshop on 'Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro Economic Implications of the Emerging Pattern', organized by and held at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, July 7, 2011.

"Regional Value Chain in Industrial Clusters: Pointers from the Leather Clusters of Tamil Nadu, India". Paper presented at the Stakeholders Consultation on 'Strategic Partnership for Policy Development and Action to Foster Regional Cooperation in South Asia', organized by the Research and Information system for Developing Countries, New Delhi and Institute for Policy Research and Development, Kathmandu and held at Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu, Nepal, July 15-16, 2011.

"Promoting Industrial Clusters: Principles and Lessons of Experience". Made a presentation at the Seminar on 'Towards Industrial Revival of West Bengal: New Directions and Policies', organized by the IIM-B and IIM-C and held at the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, September 24-25, 2011.

Participated as a Resource Person at the UN India Water Report Consultation Workshop, organized by SasiWATERS, Hyderabad and held at the CEPT University, Ahmedabad, September 30, 2011.

"Innovation and Livelihood: Posers from an Artisan Cluster in India". Presented a paper at the Meeting organized under the SIID Project and held at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, October 17-18, 2011.

Made a presentation on "Cooperating to Foster Competitive Clusters: Constraints and Possibilities in IOR-ARC Economies" at the Consultative Meeting of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), organized by and held at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, October 21, 2011.

"Local Producers and Global Buyers: Innovations and Exclusion in a South Indian Footwear Cluster". Paper presented at the Indo-Russian Conference on 'Socio-economic and Technological Innovations in the Globalizing Economy (STIGE-2011): Mechanism and Institutions', organized by the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi and the Russian Academy of Sciences and held at the National Agricultural Science Complex, New Delhi, November 5, 2011.

Acted as a Discussant at the Semiplenary on 'Innovation for Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development' at the 9th GLOBELICS International Conference organised by National Universities of Quilmes, General Sarmiento and San Martin and held at the Intercontinental Hotel, Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 15-17, 2011.

Participated as a resource person at the Workshop of the Group for Research on 'Innovation for Inclusive Development' and jointly prepared a proposal on "Improve Knowledge for Policymaking on Innovation in Income Generating Activities in (Rural) Communities", organised by the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa and held at the Intercontinental Hotel, Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 18, 2011.

Acted as a Panelist in the Technical Session on "Revival of Rural Artisans, Handloom and Handicraft Cluster Bases: Potential Role of Microfinance" at the third National Seminar on 'Microfinance: Issues and Challenges', organized by and held at the Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, December 03, 2011.

Participated as a resource person in the Workshop on 'Decent Work and Social Security', organised by the Centre for Urban Equity, CEPT University and SEWA and held at the CEPT University, Ahmedabad, December 13, 2011.

Participated as a resource person in the International Conference on 'Employment, Informality and Poverty in China and India', organized by IRMA, Anand, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing and held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, December 14-15, 2011.

Participated as a Panelist at the Round Table on "PPP Model in Infrastructure" and chaired a Session on "Project Finance" at the Diamond Jubilee International Conference on 'Frontiers of Infrastructure Finance', organized by the VG School of Management and RCG School of Infrastructure Design and Management and held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, December 30, 2011.

Participated in the International Conference on 'Indian Social Sciences in the Changing World: Roles, Responsibilities and Reforms', organised by the ICSSR and held at the Ashok, New Delhi, February 7, 2012.

Made a presentation on "Informal Sector Innovation and Lessons Learnt" at the Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development (SIID) Workshop on 'Conscious and Reflexive Learning about Innovation for Inclusive Development', held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, February 6, 2012.

Made two presentations on "Innovation, Exclusion and Livelihood: Traditional Clusters in Rural India" and "Challenges for Inclusion: Posers from Industrial Clusters in Rural India and China" at the IDRC-SIID Workshop organized by and held at the National Institute for Innovation Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, February 22-24, 2012.

"Global Financial Crisis and Its Interface with Indian MSMEs". Paper presented as Guest of Honour at the UGC National Seminar on 'Global Economic Crisis: Its Impact on Indian Capital Market', organised by and held at Dharmasala College, Dharmasala, Odisha, March 25, 2012.

Biplab Dhak

Made a presentation on “Gender Statistics in Health Outcome” at the ‘Gender Statistics Day’ Celebration by the National Sample Survey Office, at Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, June 29, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Declining Free Health Care and Rising Treatment Costs in India: An Analysis of National Sample Surveys 1986-2004”, at a Workshop organized by the Indian Health Economics and Policy Association and held at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, November 18-19, 2011.

Attended a Workshop on ‘Young Lives Data Usage’, organized jointly by IGIDR, Mumbai and CESS, Hyderabad and held at IGIDR, Mumbai, February 27-28, 2012.

N. Lalitha

Made a presentation on “Manufacturing Standards in Pharmaceuticals: How do They Benefit the Consumers” at the National Workshop on ‘Two Decades of Economic Globalisation in India: How Have Firms and Consumers Responded?’, organized by GIDR and held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, April 22-23, 2011.

Made a presentation on “Yield and Insecticide Use in Gujarat: Evidence from Panel Data of Cotton Cultivators” (with P.K. Viswanathan and Ila Mehta) at the National Seminar on ‘India’s Tryst with Bt Cotton: Performance and Future Challenges’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 3-4, 2011.

Presented a paper titled “Use of Seed and Plant Protection Technologies in Indian Agriculture: Emerging Issues and Environmental Challenges in Cotton Cultivation in Gujarat in the Post Bt Scenario” (with P.K. Viswanathan) at the International Humboldt Kolleg on ‘Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change’, organized by and held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, October 19-21, 2011.

Presented a paper titled “Pesticide Use in Cotton and the Need for Voluntary Farm Management Standards” (with P.K. Viswanathan) at the Sixth Biennial Conference of the Indian Society for Ecological Economics on ‘Nature, Economy and Society: Understanding the Linkages’, organized by and held at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, October 20-22, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Declining Free Health Care and Rising Treatment Costs in India: An Analysis of National Sample Survey 1986-2004” (with Anil Gumber and Biplab Dhak) at the Conference on ‘Knowledge-Evidence-Action: Striving Towards Better Health Outcomes’, organized by the Indian Health Economics and Policy Association and held at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, November 18-19, 2011.

Lectured on “Copyrights, Trademark and Patents in India” for the participants at the National Training Programme on ‘Entrepreneurship Development and Management for Scientists and Technologists Working with the Government Sector’, organized by and held at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, December 22, 2011.

Presented two papers on “Economics, Environmental Compatibility and Social Responsibility of GM Technology: Looking Beyond the Conventional Perspectives” and “Technology Diffusion and Adoption in Cotton Cultivation: Emerging Scenario in Gujarat”, (both with P.K. Viswanathan) at the International Seminar on ‘Biotechnology in Indian Agriculture: Performance, Potential and Concerns’, organized by and held at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, January 18-19, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Increasing Competitiveness through Voluntary Production Standards in the Indian Tea Plantations: Implications for Labour and Environment” (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the National Seminar on ‘Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Experience of India’s Plantation Sector’, organized by and held at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, January 23-24, 2012.

Lectured on “Pharmaceutical Patents: A Boon or a Bane” at the National Conference on ‘Innovation in Pharmaceutical Industry: From Drug Development to Distribution’, organized by and held at the L.J. Institute of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, January 28-29, 2012.

“Inclusive Growth in India: A Gender Perspective”, Keynote address delivered at the Workshop on ‘Inclusive Growth in India’, jointly organized by the Providence College for Women and the Association of Economists of Tamil Nadu and held at Providence College for Women, Coonoor, February 28, 2012.

Participated in the National Consultation on ‘Post TRIPS IPR Regime in India-Opportunities and Challenges’, organized and held at TERI, New Delhi, March 14, 2012.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Participated in a Workshop on ‘Management Development Programme on Multivariate Data Analysis (MDA 2011)’, organized by IIT, Kharagpur, July 4-9, 2011.

Presented a paper titled “Spatial Differences in Consumption of Selected Food and Non-Food Items: Evidence and Implications” (with Amita Shah) at the National Seminar on ‘Survey Results of NSS 64th and 65th Rounds’, organized by and held at the National Statistical Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi, July 27-28.

Took four classes on “Research Methodology” for M. Phil. students in Economics at the Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, November 24, 2011.

Attended a Workshop on ‘Young Lives Data Usage’, organized jointly by IGIDR, Mumbai and CESS, Hyderabad and held at IGIDR, Mumbai, February 27-28, 2012.

Tara S. Nair

“Social Contract: The Idea and Its Relevance to Microfinance”, presentation made at the workshop organised by the Social Equity Fund, the Netherlands, and held at Gurgaon, May 19, 2011.

“NRLM and the Targeted Credit Approach to Poverty Alleviation”, presentation made at the Workshop on ‘Poverty and Livelihood Strategies: Positioning NRLM’, organized by and held at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, September 8, 2011.

Taught a course in “Media Economics and Business” to the Post Graduate students of Mass Communication of the Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication, Pune, December 2011.

“Pro-poor Innovation and Rural Development”, presentation made at the Workshop on ‘Social Innovation’ organised by the Institute of Rural Management Anand as part of the 20th International Management Appreciation Programme for Voluntary Agencies (VOLAG-MAP), and held at IRMA, Anand, December 5, 2011.

Taught a course on ‘Rural Innovation’ to the Post Graduate students of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, January-February, 2012.

“Microfinance: Policy and Practice”, lecture delivered at the Institute of Commerce, Gujarat Law Society Institute of Commerce, Ahmedabad, January 5, 2012.

“Financing the Poor or Aiding Financialisation? Revisiting the Current Debates in Indian Microfinance”, seminar presented at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, March 5, 2012.

“Financing of Indian Microfinance: A Review of Recent Trends”, presentation made at the National Conference on ‘Financial Market and Corporate Governance’, organised by the Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, March 24, 2012.

Participated in the Roundtable on ‘Research Writing and Publication’, organised jointly by *Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and University Grants Commission (UGC), and held at TISS, Mumbai, March 26-27, 2012.

Jharna Pathak

Represented GIDR as a National Level Monitor at the Orientation Workshop for ‘National Level Monitors’, organised by the Ministry of Rural Department, Government of India and held at the Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Thrissur, Kerala, February 16-17, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Community Managed Fisheries Management: Was it the Right Choice for Addressing Poverty?” at the meeting organised at Millennium Development Goal’s Final Workshop on ‘Community Natural Resource Management and Poverty in India’ and held at the Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad, December 19-20, 2011.

Itishree Pattnaik

“Scarcity in the Midst of Piling Food Stock: A Case Study of India”, made a presentation at the Annual Conference on ‘Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural and Natural Resource Management’ (Tropentag-2011), organized by and held at the University of Bonn, Germany, October 4-5, 2011.

Amita Shah

Participated in the International Workshop on ‘Towards Harmonization of Time Use Surveys at the Global Level with Special Reference to Developing Countries’, organized by the Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and UNIFEM, New Delhi, April 6-8, 2011.

Made a presentation on “Retail Chains for Agro/Food-Products in India: Inclusive or Elusive for the Poor and the Environment?” at the National Workshop on ‘Two Decades of Economic Globalisation in India: How Have Firms and Consumers Responded?’, New Delhi, April 22-23, 2011.

‘Odisha at Crossroads: Emerging Aspirations and Contestations (with Banikanta Mishra and Sudhir Pattnaik)’, paper presented at the Seminar on ‘Orissa at Crossroads: Emerging Aspirations and Contestations’, organized by and held at the Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, April 24, 2011.

Participated in the National Seminar on ‘India’s Tryst with Bt Cotton: Performance and Future Challenges’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 3-4, 2011.

Participated in the Workshop on ‘Policy Analyses in Environmental Economics’, organized by SANDEE, Kathmandu and held in Bangkok, May 22-24, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on “Institutional Challenges of Linking Livelihood in Watershed Projects” at the inaugural session of the Workshop on ‘Ensuring Livelihood Security in Watershed Areas’, Saputara, Gujarat, July 21, 2011.

Acted as a Panel member of the Evaluation Committee chaired by Professor N Jayaram, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, held at CDS, Thiruvananthapuram, July 15-16, 2011.

Participated in the Reports Preparation Workshop of the Project on ‘Comprehensive Study of Impacts of Investment in Watershed’, organized by and held at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, July 26, 2011.

Presented a paper titled “Spatial Differences in Consumption of Selected Food and Non-Food Items: Evidence and Implications” (with Rudra Narayan Mishra) at the National Seminar on ‘Survey Results of NSS 64th and 65th Rounds’, organized by and held at the National Statistical Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi, July 27-28.

Acted as a Panelist at the Panel Discussion on ‘Poverty and Livelihood Strategies: Positioning the National Rural Livelihood Mission’, organized by GIDR jointly with the Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 8, 2011.

“The New Poverty and Inclusive Growth Agenda in India as Emerging Middle Income Country”, paper presented at the Regional Workshop on ‘Social Inclusiveness in Asia’s Emerging Middle Income Countries’, Jakarta, Indonesia, September 13, 2011.

Participated in the UGC sponsored National Level Seminar on ‘Sustainable Development: An Interdisciplinary Approach’, organised by and held at Khandra College, Kolkata, September 23-24, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Developmental Implications of High-Growth Trajectory in Gujarat’s Agriculture: Issues and Evidence”, (with Itishree Pattanaik) and chaired the session on ‘Agriculture Performance and Its Determinants’, at the National Seminar on ‘Agriculture at Crossroads: Issues and Challenges’, organized by and held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, September 28-29, 2011.

Organised a Thematic Session on 'Social Norms, Culture and Human Behaviour in Relation to the Environment' (with Gopal Kadekodi) and made a presentation on "Thematic Overview and Selected Perspectives" (with Gopal Kadekodi) at the Sixth Biennial Conference on 'Nature, Economy and Society: Understanding the Linkages', organized by the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) and held at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, October 20-22, 2011.

Made a presentation on "Perspective on Gujarat's Agriculture" at the Workshop on 'Policy Options and Investment Priorities for Accelerating Agricultural Productivity and Development in India', organized by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai and the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and held in New Delhi, November 10-11, 2011.

Participated the Seminar on 'Gujarat: Rapid Development and Challenges to Biodiversity Conservation', organized by the Centre for Environment Education (CEE) and IUCN, New Delhi and held at CEE, Ahmedabad, November 30, 2011.

Made a presentation on "Gujarat's Economic Success: Trends and Issues" at the Seminar on '20 Years On: India's Economic Reforms and Korea-India Cooperation', organized by KIEP & KSIS and held at KIEP, Seoul, South Korea, December 9, 2011.

Participated in the Workshop on 'Climate Change Adaptation Plan in Industrial Estates of Gujarat', CEPT University, Ahmedabad, December 15, 2011.

Presented a Keynote paper on "Environment, Employment and Labour: Pathways to Sustainable Development" at the 53rd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, held at the Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, December 17-19, 2011.

Attended the Pre-Budget Consultation Meeting with the Finance Ministry, Government of India, New Delhi, January 11, 2012.

Presented a paper on "Gender Impact of Trade Reforms in Indian Plantation Agriculture: A Study of Tea and Rubber Sectors" (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the NRPPD Seminar on 'Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Experience of India's Plantation Sector', held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, January 23-24, 2012.

Attended the International Conference on 'Indian Social Sciences in the Changing World: Roles, Responsibilities and Reforms', ICSSR-MHRD, New Delhi, February 6-7, 2012.

Attended the Review Meeting of the UN India Water Development Report 2012 on 'Water in India: Situation and Prospects', SaciWATERs, Hyderabad, February 27, 2012.

Chaired a session at the National Workshop on 'Markets and Livelihoods: The Political Economy of Retail Trade in India', organized by the Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia and FairTrade Forum, India, New Delhi, March 9-10, 2012.

Made a presentation on "Impact of Investment in Watershed Projects in Gujarat: A Comprehensive Study", at the Concluding Workshop on 'Impact of Investment in Watershed Projects', NIRD, Hyderabad, March 16-17, 2012.

Attended the National Workshop on 'Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India: Overview and Visioning of Forum's Work in the Context of Changing Water Sector Discourse', FORUM, Pune, March 26-27, 2012.

P.K. Viswanathan

Presented a paper on "Economics of Bt Cotton in India: Moving Beyond the Conventional Perspectives" at the National Seminar on 'India's Tryst with Bt Cotton: Performance and Future Challenges', organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 3-4, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Asian Smallholder Agriculture in Transition: Challenges and Way Forward", at 'Agritech Asia 2011', the International Agricultural Exhibition and Conference, Mumbai, September 6-8, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Setting Community Based Mangrove Restorations in an Ecosystem Conservation Perspective: Restoration Outcomes on Livelihoods and Conservation Challenges in the Context of Gujarat, India", at the International Humboldt Kolleg Regional and Expert International Conference on 'Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change', held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, October 19-21, 2011.

Presented two papers on "Mangroves and Their Multifunctionality: An Analysis of the Impacts of Community Based Mangrove Restoration in Gujarat" and "Pesticide Use in Cotton and the Need for Environmentally Sustainable Farm Management Standards in India" (with N. Lalitha), at the Sixth Biennial Conference on 'Nature, Economy and Society: Understanding the Linkages', organized by and held at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, October 20-22, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Development and Restoration of Mangrove Ecosystems in the Context of Emerging Climate Change Risks: Interventionist Policies and Outcomes in India" at the National Research Conference on 'Climate Change', organized by and held at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, November 5-6, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Neoliberal Policies and Water Sector Reforms in India", at the Seminar on 'Neo-Liberal State and its Challenges', organized by and held at the Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, December 20-21, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Development and Restoration of Mangrove Ecosystems in the Context of Emerging Climate Change Risks: Interventionist Policies and Outcomes in India", at GIDR, Ahmedabad, January 2, 2012.

Presented a paper on "GM Technology: Economics, Environmental Compatibility and Social Responsibility: The Case of Bt Cotton in India" (with N. Lalitha), at the National Seminar on 'Biotechnology in Indian Agriculture: Performance, Potential and Concerns', organized by and held at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, January 18-19, 2012.

Presented a paper on "Gender Impact of Trade Reforms in Indian Plantation Agriculture: A Study of Tea and Rubber Sectors" (with Amita Shah), at the NRPPD Seminar on 'Building Competitiveness in a Globalised World: Experience of India's Plantation Sector', organized by and held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, January 23-24, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Developing Vulnerability Indices for Detecting the Climate Change Impacts on Land Use and Agriculture in India: An Exploratory Study in Maharashtra” at the National Seminar on ‘Identification and Prioritization of Statistical Indicators on Climate Change’, organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi and held at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, February 3-4, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Conservation, Restoration and Management of Mangrove Wetlands against Risks of Climate Change and Vulnerability of Coastal Livelihoods in Gujarat” at the National Conference on ‘Wetland Conservation for Sustainable Development: Saving Wetlands for People and Wildlife’, organised by the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj, Gujarat and held at the K.S.K.V Kachchh University, February 17-18, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Rationalisation of Agriculture in Kerala and Its Implications on Natural Environment, Agro-Ecosystems and Livelihoods” at the Conference on ‘Kerala’s Economy and Society: Situating the Present, Imagining the Future’, organized by and held at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, February 26-27, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Can NREGS Offer an Effective Instrument for Gender Mainstreaming in India?: An Exploratory Analysis” (with Amit Mandal) at the Planning Unit sponsored National Seminar on ‘Rural Development and Planning’, held at the Department of Economics and Politics, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, March 16-17, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Legal Pluralism and the Governance Crisis in India’s Water Sector: A Critical Review of National and Sub-national Policies and Regulatory Regimes” at the Workshop on ‘Legal Pluralism in Natural Resource Management’, organised by the Asian Initiative on Legal Pluralism and held at the Amrita University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, March 30-31, 2012.

Attended the Working Group Meeting on ‘Water Management and Watershed Management’ at the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum, September 15, 2011.

Attended the National Stakeholder Consultation on ‘Climate Change Platform’ at the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad, September 19-20, 2011.

Acted as a Resource Person at the Workshop on ‘Methods of Research and Proposal Writing’ jointly organised by the Department of Economics, Mizoram University, Aizawl and Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati and held at the Mizoram University, Aizawl, March 5-10, 2012. Also, delivered two lectures on “Agriculture Transition in Asia: Challenges and Perspectives on Future Research” and “From Jhuming to Tapping: An Analysis of Rubber Development Programme in NE States in India”, March 8, 2012

Delivered a talk on “Challenges of Agricultural Development in Kerala” at the Colloquia at the Amrita School of Business, Kochi, Kerala, February 28, 2012.

6 Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition

Sudeep Basu

Member, International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM), Washington.

Member, South Asians for Human Rights (SAHR), Colombo.

Coordinator, Informal Seminar/Discussion Series, GIDR.

Participated in the Advisory Committee meeting for the 9th Annual Winter Course on Forced Migration held in Delhi, June 15, 2011.

Invited as jury for evaluation of findings of Village Studies for first year planning students at CEPT, on December 8, 2011.

External Examiner for the evaluation of projects for the subject of Sociology for B.A. LL.B. (Hons) programme at Nirma University on October 18, 2011.

Keshab Das

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

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

Peer Reviewer/Academic Referee, *Health and Human Rights: An International Journal* and Cambridge University Press.

Co-guided a thesis on "Entrepreneurial Network, Self Efficacy, Personality Traits, Demographic Attributes and Micro Enterprise Performance in Rural Artisan Clusters" under the Fellow Programme of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, 2011.

Guiding a doctoral scholar registered with IGNOU.

Acted as external examiner for PhD theses submitted to the Institute of Rural Management, Anand; Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; and Fakir Mohan University, Balasore.

At GIDR, held responsibilities as Staff Representative; Chairman, Library Committee; Co-Coordinator, GIDR Website; Coordinator, *Annual Report*; Member, Purchase Committee; Member, Administration and Finance Committee; and Member, Board of Trustees of GIDR Employees Gratuity Trust.

N. Lalitha

Visiting Faculty at the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Ahmedabad since 2007.

Served as a referee for *World Development*, *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*, *Asian Biotechnology Development Review* and *Tribhuvan University Journal*.

Life Member, Indian National Society for Ecological Economics.

Life Member, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association.

Served as an examiner for two PhD theses from Department of commerce, Vallabh Vidyanagar University, University of Mysore and an M.Phil. thesis from Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Guiding two PhD students registered with IGNOU and CEPT University.

Serving in the Computer Committee and Purchase Committee of GIDR.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Coordinator, PhD Programme in Economics at GIDR (recognized by IGNOU).

Tara S. Nair

Coordinator, GIDR Working Paper Series.

Member, International Association for Feminist Economists.

Member, International Association of Media and Communication Research.

Member, Board of Studies, Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication, Pune.

Visiting Faculty, Institute of Rural Management, Anand.

Visiting Faculty, Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication, Pune.

Doctoral Thesis Advisory Committee Member, Institute of Rural Management, Anand.

Itishree Pattnaik

Awarded with the 'Visiting Post-Doctoral Fellowship' by Food Security Centre (FSC), University of Hohenheim, Germany, August-December, 2011.

Amita Shah

Member, Expert Group on MGNREGA, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.

Member, Research Advisory Committee, NCAP, New Delhi, 2010-2013.

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

Member, Advisory Committee on the School of Tribal Studies, Central University of Orissa, Koraput.

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

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

Core Team Member, Chronic Poverty Research Centre in India.

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

Member, Academic Group under the Knowledge Consortium, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Member, State Level Appraisal Committee, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), Rural Development Department, Gandhinagar.

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

P.K. Viswanathan

Co-ordinator, GIDR Occasional Paper Series.

Editorial Team Member, *Journal of Cereals and Oil Seeds*, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Member, Working Group on Water and Watershed Management for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

Review Committee Member, *Agroforestry Systems* (Springer Journal).

Review Committee Member, *Gender Technology and Development* (Sage Journal)

7 Research Support Services

Library

GIDR library is one of the leading professional research and reference libraries in the city with a large collection of books, journals, government documents and publications of other social science institutions. The library is also open to research scholars from outside for reference work.

Besides books on various social science subjects, the library has a rich collection of statistical publications including a complete collection of the reports of India's National Sample Survey Organisation. In addition, it has Population and Economic Census, Agricultural Statistics, Industrial Statistics, National Accounts Statistics, Statistical Abstracts, Budget Documents and other government reports. A fairly comprehensive collection of statistics on Gujarat state is also available, some of which date back to 1960s.

As on March 31, 2012, the library had a collection of 3217 bound volumes and 21,676 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 87 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed and 32 journals received on exchange and as gift. A total number of 239 publications were added to the collection during 2011-12. The publications include 132 books purchased and 107 books and reports received as gift. The library added 98 bound back volumes also.

The expenditure incurred during 2011-12 for books was Rs. 83,370 and for the subscription of journals was Rs. 2,62,844.

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.

The Library provides the following services:

1. Issue-return service
2. Reference service
3. Newspaper clippings
4. Photocopying
5. Inter-library loan
6. Services through Internet
7. Database/article search
8. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)
9. Circulation of information about books on approval
10. Current Awareness Service (CAS)
11. New arrival list (through e-mail)

Computer Centre

The Institute has a state-of-the-art computer centre with 46 computers hooked through a local area network using Windows 2003 Domain Server. A last mile fiber-optic connectivity with 1.75 Mbps (1:1) Bandwidth providing continuous internet facility has been added. We have a set of high-speed LaserJet Network Printers for production of quality outputs to support our system. It is also equipped with an Uninterrupted Power Supply Unit with battery backup for full computer system. The centre has capacity to handle large-scale field survey based data and data from sources like Census, National Sample Surveys, National Account Statistics etc.

8 Expenditure and Sources of Funding

The total expenditure of the Institute during 2011-12 was Rs. 292.33 lakh, which was higher than that of the previous year 2010-11 (Rs. 253.30 lakh). During the same period, the core expenditure decreased from Rs. 174.33 lakh to Rs. 148.67 lakh. The project expenditure increased from Rs. 78.97 lakh in 2010-11 to Rs. 143.66 lakh in 2011-12. The following Table presents only a summary of the audited accounts.

Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. In lakh)

Category	Core		Project		Total	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Recurring Expenditure	173.00	147.42	78.42	143.66	251.42	291.08
Non-recurring Expenditure	1.33	1.25	0.55	—	1.88	1.25
Total	174.33	148.67	78.97	143.66	253.30	292.33

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of Institute increased from Rs. 153.86 lakh on March 31, 2011 to Rs. 158.32 lakh on March 31, 2012. 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>
Exploring Regional Patterns of Internationalization of Indian Firms: Learnings for Policy	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi	Jaya Prakash Pradhan and Keshab Das
The Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network (India Component)	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK (through the University of Manchester, UK)	Keshab Das
Understanding Social Contracts in the Context of Microfinance: A Study in India	CORDAID, The Netherlands	Tara S. Nair
Decentralised Governance and Local Infirmities: Assessing Interventions in a Tribal Taluka (Jambughoda) of Gujarat	Commissionerate of Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Keshab Das and Gani Memon
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Low Literacy Girls' Residential Schools	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre)	Shaila Trivedi and Jharna Pathak

Projects in Progress

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
An Economic Evaluation of Revitalisation of Village Tanks in Gujarat	Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar	P.K. Viswanathan, Amit Mandal and Ila Mehta
A Post Facto Analysis of Major and Medium versus Minor Irrigation Projects in Kerala in a Comparative Perspective	State Planning Board, Government of Kerala	P.K. Viswanathan
Recent Experiences of Agricultural Growth in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh: An Enquiry into the Patterns, Process and Impacts	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi	Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik

Projects in Progress contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Watershed Development)	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada	Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (Focus on Inland Fisheries)		Jharna Pathak
Watershed Based Development and Agricultural Growth in India	National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi.	Amita Shah
Comprehensive Study on Impact of Investment in Watershed	National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad	Amita Shah
Critical Assessment of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Its Impact on Livelihoods of the Forest Dependent Communities: A Comparative Study of Chhattisgarh and Gujarat	Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai (through the Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad)	Madhusudan Bandi
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
Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India (Component on Rural Enterprise Clusters in India)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada	Keshab Das
History of LM College of Pharmacy	Alumni Association of LM College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad	N. Lalitha
Rural Non Farm Employment: A Study of Gujarat	Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi	Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik

Projects in Progress contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Mapping International Migration from Gujarat: Its Extent, Nature and Impacts	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and NRG Foundation, Government of Gujarat	Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak
Special District-Level Survey on International Migration and Reverse Flows in Gujarat	National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore	Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak
Chronic Poverty Advisory Network (CPAN)	Overseas Development Institute, U.K.	Andrew Shepherd, Amita Shah and Bara Gueye
Assessing the Poverty Impact of the Social and Environmental Standards among the Workers in the Tea Plantation Sector	Greenwich University, UK	N. Lalitha
Regional Value Chain in Industrial Clusters in South Asia: Pointers from the Leather Clusters of Tamil Nadu, India	Asian Development Bank (through the Research Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi)	Keshab Das
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre)	Jharna Pathak
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat		Jharna Pathak
Skill Training for Tribal Youth: Evaluation of State Initiatives in Gujarat		Tara S. Nair
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat		Keshab Das
Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat		Amita Shah

Projects Initiated

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Impact Evaluation of Bt Cotton in Gujarat	Department of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat	N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan
Long Term Impacts of Watershed Development Projects: Revisiting Mendhwan and Shedashi-Wavoshi Watersheds in Maharashtra	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Amita Shah

Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat

Completed Projects

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
An Economic of Revitalisation of Village Ponds in Gujarat	Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar
Decentralised Governance and Local Infirmities: Assessing Interventions in a Tribal Taluka (Jambughoda) of Gujarat	Commissionerate of Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Low Literacy Girls' Residential Schools	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre)

Projects in Progress

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre)
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Skill Training Projects in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat	

Projects Initiated

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Impact Evaluation of Bt Cotton in Gujarat	Department of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat

Annexure 3: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees

Members of the Governing Body (2010-2013)

Dr. Kirit Parikh	Ex-Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Dr. Y.K. Alagh	Professor Emeritus, SPIESR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Kanchan Chopra	Former 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. Leela Visaria	Honorary Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar	Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Mr. Sunil Parekh	Advisor, Zydus Cadila Healthcare, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ramesh Dadhich	Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Dr. R. Radhakrishna (ICSSR Nominee)	Chairman, National Statistical Commission, New Delhi
Commissioner of Higher Education	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Financial Advisor	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Representative	IDBI, Ahmedabad
Dr. Keshab Das	Staff Representative and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Amita Shah (Secretary)	Director and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad

Members of the Sub-Committees Appointed by the Governing Body

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

Annexure 4: Members of the Institute

Life Members

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

Annexure 4 (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. Padma Desai	Mr. P.C. Randeria
Ms. Svati Desai	Dr. D.C. Rao
Dr. V. Dupont	Dr. S.L.N. Rao
Dr. Prakash Gala	Mr. Vadilal Sanghvi
Mr. Chandrakant Gogri	Mr. Shashikant N. Savla
Mr. Rajendra Gogri	Mr. Devchand Shah
Dr. Anirudh K. Jain	Ms. Jaya D. Shah
Mr. L.K. Jain	Mr. Takashi Shinoda
Ms. B.K. Jhaveri	Dr. Leela Visaria

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 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2012

Name	Designation	Qualifications
<i>Faculty</i>		
Ms. Amita Shah	Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat University)
Mr. Keshab Das	Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. N. Lalitha	Professor	Ph.D. (Bangalore University)
Mr. P.K. Viswanathan	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (University of Mysore)
Ms. Tara S. Nair	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. Jharna Pathak	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat University)
Mr. Rudra Narayan Mishra	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. Itishree Pattnaik	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (University of Hyderabad)
Mr. Biplab Dhak	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (University of Mysore)
Mr. Madhusudan Bandi	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (BR Ambedkar Open University)
Mr. Sudeep Basu	Assistant Professor	Ph.D. (Jadavpur University)
Ms. Leela Visaria	Honorary Professor	Ph.D. (Princeton University)
<i>Academic Support Staff</i>		
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.
<i>Library Staff</i>		
Ms. Minal Sheth	Assistant Librarian	B. Com., M.Lib.
Mr. Kamlesh Vyas	Library Assistant	B. Com., B.L.I.S.
Mr. Dinesh Parmar	Peon	H.S.C.
<i>Administrative Staff</i>		
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	



Gujarat Institute of Development Research
Gota, Ahmedabad 380 060, Gujarat, India.
Phone : +91-02717-242366, 242367, 242368
Fax : +91-02717-242365
Email : gidr@gidr.ac.in
Website : www.gidr.ac.in