



Gujarat
Institute of
Development
Research

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2012-2013



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

The major areas of current research are: i. *Natural 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	4
From the Director-in-Charge	5
1 Highlights of the Year	6
2 Research Activities: Thematic Groups	7
Natural Resources Management, Agriculture and Climate Change	7
Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Finance	21
Employment, Migration and Urbanisation	26
Poverty and Human Development	30
Regional Development, Institutions and Governance	33
3 Academic Events Held by the Institute	40
Teaching, Training Programmes & Workshops	40
Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty	42
Visitors and Affiliates	43
4 Research Output	44
Book	44
Articles in Journals and Edited Volumes	44
Book Review	45
Other Publications	46
GIDR Working Paper Series	46
GIDR Occasional Paper Series	47
Project Reports	47
Referees who kindly evaluated WPS and OPS drafts	48
5 Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching	49
6 Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition	60
7 Research Support Services	63
Library	63
Computer Centre	63
8 Expenditure and Sources of Funding	64
9 Annexures	65
Annexure 1: Funded Research Projects	65
Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat	69
Annexure 3: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees	70
Annexure 4: Members of the Institute	71
Annexure 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2013	72

President's Statement

2012-13 has been a productive period for GIDR's faculty. Ably supported by the committed staff, they remained engaged in and completed several research studies. Just twelve faculty members were involved in forty one research projects during the year. They also added new research themes to the existing ones. Importantly, a major part of the research at GIDR continues to draw its empirical core upon primary surveys and close interactions with various stakeholders in the development process. The younger faculty, in particular, has been successful in blending such field data with information from secondary sources using advanced econometric and statistical techniques. This augurs well for GIDR's future.

A particularly laudable effort has been their keen interest in and growing emphasis upon research capacity building. The four carefully designed research methodology programmes conducted during 2012-13 were collectively designed and delivered by GIDR faculty with a clear accent on inter-disciplinary approaches. These programmes had participants from all over the country and special invited lectures by external experts added value to these initiatives. The demand for such capacity building programmes has been on the rise. The Indian Council of Social Science Research has been a major sponsor of these events and it is hoped that other development agencies will extend support in future.

So far as the development issues in Gujarat are concerned, the work at the Institute has contributed to the policy discourse whether in the area of natural resource management or livelihoods or regional industrialisation. Through several research and evaluation projects undertaken for the Government of Gujarat (GoG), the Institute's faculty has been contributing in a substantive manner to the policy process in the state. It is a matter of concern, however, that the funding from the GoG has remained unchanged over a decade now. In the light of the pressure of new pay scales the Institute's finances call for a commensurate increase in the grant contribution from the state government.

I may note that about a month-and-a-half before the approval of the draft of this Annual Report, Professor Amita Shah, Director of GIDR had to face a serious health concern that was most unexpected. While she has been recovering well following a long spell of hospitalization, Professor Keshab Das has been officiating as the Director-in-Charge. We wish complete and fast recovery of Professor Shah so that she returns to the Institute fit.

Kirit Parikh
New Delhi

From the Director-in-Charge

As in the previous years, during 2012-13, research, publications, policy dialogue and research capacity building activities kept the faculty and support staff at GIDR engaged. The increasing role of GIDR in anchoring national and regional level academic events around policy themes and research training presents a bright sign for the future.

It is heartening to note that the research training programmes conducted by GIDR have been attracting participants including doctoral scholars, college/university teachers and other research aspirants from across the country and social science disciplines. Going by the demand for participation and the post-programme feedback it appears that the research training initiatives of the Institute have begun to create a distinct space for itself. In addition to the basic research methodology inputs, these programmes have helped participants gain understanding of data sources, critical research issues in select sectors, and the major policy debates. An important beginning has been made in imparting conceptual and practical sessions towards quality research writing, thus addressing a serious bottleneck faced by numerous social science scholars irrespective of region or educational affiliation. Further, in an effort to improve the quality of the Institute's research output the faculty research was shared with the members of the Academic Affairs Committee.

These efforts at upgrading the intellectual quality have also necessitated improving or replacing the existing facilities and physical infrastructure. The financial support received through both the ICSSR head office as well as its Western Regional Centre has been of much help in meeting such capital expenses. Continued and substantial funding support is necessary from the Government of Gujarat, the ICSSR and other donors for the Institute to construct additional essential facilities as a convention hall, hostel or guest house, library extension and upgradation of computing facilities.

The members of the faculty have demonstrated their commitment to maintaining high standards in research and kept the momentum of publication, while contributing collectively to public discourse around policies and programmes.

GIDR intends to strengthen in-house research capacities and meaningful association with institutions and networks those share our vision and perspective of democratic and sustainable socio-economic development in the coming years.

Keshab Das
Ahmedabad

1 Highlights of the Year

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 14 funded projects and 18 projects continued during the year. A total of 9 new projects were initiated during the reporting period.
- The faculty publications included a co-edited book, 22 papers in journals and books, 6 Working Papers and 2 Occasional Papers during the year.
- Keshab Das was selected to undertake the ICSSR-NWO (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research) Visiting Fellowship under Indo-Dutch Social Science Scholar Exchange Programme - 2012, at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Erasmus University, The Hague, The Netherlands, September-October, 2012.
- While 4 national level training/teaching workshops were organized/co-organised by the Institute during the year, another 9 presentations were made under open seminars/Discussion Series.
- The Academic Affairs Committee met the faculty to discuss various research studies undertaken.

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.

Issues covered under this broad thematic area have continued to reflect interest in institutions and functional aspects of watershed development, minor irrigation and farm ponds. However, there have been studies concerning growth performance of agriculture in different states and those enquiring into crop specific issues as in Bt cotton, tobacco, paddy and wheat. Other research studies have focused on community management of fisheries, forest governance and agrarian producer collectives. States covered in these research endeavours include Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

1.1 Impact of Investment in Watershed Projects in Gujarat: A Comprehensive Study

Sponsor : National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
 Researchers : Amita Shah, Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi
 Status : Completed

The study sought to assess the impact of investment in watershed projects implemented during 1999 and 2005 in Gujarat. Based on a sample of 91 micro watersheds across seven districts the study brought out some important, though not entirely new, findings on the impact of three sets of indicators viz., bio-physical, socio-economic and institutional.

At the outset it may be mentioned that this round of watershed projects in Gujarat has been implemented in a context when the state economy in general and agriculture sector in particular had experienced unprecedented buoyancy. Among the major factors responsible for a high rate of growth of about 10 per cent per annum during the last decade include: favourable monsoon; massive drive for rain water harvesting beyond the WDPs; and rapid spread of Bt cotton emerging as the most important crop in several parts of the state. This context is very important while examining the impact of WDPs in the selected districts of the state.

Close to 75 per cent of the study area was located in three major districts (Rajkot, Kachchh and Amreli), which, by and large represented a dynamic scenario within the state's agriculture sector. Most of the projects in these districts are covered under Desert Development Plan (DPP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) schemes. Importantly, the reference year for the study

happened to have received better rainfall as compared to the pre-project year. A sample of 6458 households was selected from the list of project beneficiaries prepared by the PIA. Most of the sample households were landed; 55.5 per cent in the category of small-marginal farmers (SMF) and the remaining 44.5 per cent in the category of large and medium farmers (LMF).

Our field study noted an increase in cultivated area of the tune of about 20 ha per village over a period of about 7-9 years. The increase in cultivated area was accompanied by significant increase in the number of wells and bore/tube wells in the study villages. Increased access to irrigation also resulted in an increase in fodder availability; but this is mainly from the crop residue as development of pasture was limited only to a miniscule of 42 ha. in the study area.

Cotton was found to be the most important crop accounting for about 42-43 per cent of the total cropped area during Kharif season for all the districts together. Wheat occupies between 89 and 96 per cent of the Rabi area. The proportions have changed only marginally over the project period. What is noteworthy is that both these crops are water intensive, where irrigation depended mainly on ground water resources. A large majority of farmers were found to be using improved varieties or seeds. Fertiliser use was already moderate to high in the case of most of the major crops. The rate of NPK use thus had witnessed only marginal increase over time. All these resulted in a substantial increase in crop productivity. Creation of water harvesting structures through watershed projects has helped tapping the benefits of favorable monsoon experienced during most part of the year 2000.

Overall the results indicate that whereas the cropping pattern has remained more or less same, there have been substantial gains in productivity, though with a few important exceptions. This, in turn, may imply that the farmers were already on a trajectory of growing high valued crops; the pattern is consolidated further by favorable monsoon, which has positively impacted the yield rather than bringing additional area under irrigation. What is thus, indicated is intensification of irrigation under favorable monsoon period rather than extension of irrigation to larger additional area under crops.

Most of the farmers reported that the project interventions particularly, rainwater harvesting structures were very useful. However, a large number of respondents felt that there is further scope for undertaking watershed treatments in the project area which would enhance productivity and local income.

It is likely that substantial part of the impacts on productivity and income may have come from farmer's own initiatives and also other similar interventions made by the state in the project villages. This may imply that watershed projects tend to accelerate the larger processes of change that are already taking place in a dynamic agricultural scenario, suggesting thereby a case for greater convergence between the private and public investments.

1.2 Catalysing Rural Transformation: Role of Watershed Development Projects in Dry Land and Forest Regions in Maharashtra

Sponsor : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai,
Researchers : Amita Shah and Samuel Abraham
Status : Completed

This study is an attempt to document the changes that have taken place over longer period of about 15 years under the Indo-German Watershed Project (IGWP), one of the flagship programmes

in India. The IGWP has attracted a number of scholars, policy makers and practitioners to look into various dimensions of the project design and implementation. Since most of the documents/studies have tried to gauge the impacts during and immediately after completion of the project implementation, the present study seeks to document the incremental changes that have taken place after realization of the initial impact in two projects viz., Mendhwan and Shedashi-Wavoshi in western Maharashtra.

The study involved a re-visit to the villages and households with a lag of about 10 years after the impact assessment was carried out. It is also special in a sense that it covers two different contexts of rural economies: Mendhwan representing dry land situation and Shedashi-Wavoshi representing the forest based economy in the state. There are several other interesting contrasts across to the two sites. Whereas the former has experienced a fairly dynamic agrarian scenario, the latter is an integral part of the larger processes of industrialization-urbanisation in the fringe of Greater Mumbai. Both these are likely to be increasingly compelling situations as the economies, societies and the human spaces keep obtaining new identities, opportunities and challenges.

Situated in the two fairly diverse socio-economic and ecological contexts the evidence suggested fairly diverse impacts not only in the initial phase soon after completion of the project implementation, but also after a lag of almost a decade. Sustenance of the benefits in the long run has emerged as an important gap in the case of two the watersheds. Both equity and sustainability of the project benefits point to the issue of institutional deficit, beside credit crunch, to reach out to the poor and also the non-poor for enhancing the livelihood base in the study villages. Some of the major findings from the impact assessments in the two sites have been presented below.

Whereas in Mendhwan the major impact of the watershed project has been found in terms of substantial increase in seasonally irrigated area, that in the case of Shedashi is almost negligible. The increase in irrigated area in Mendhwan is commensurate with a significant increase in the number of open wells from 196 to 290 since inception of the project. The benefit of irrigation however, is confined to a sub-set of households in Mendhwan where presently there are 38 (out of a total of 297) households do not have land and another 52 households have land, but no irrigation.

Increased irrigation in Mendhwan is accompanied by adoption of high valued crops such as onion, cotton and wheat. Introduction of horticulture i.e. pomegranate is yet another important benefits that came to the village because of the widespread availability of irrigation in the village. The increased crop productivity has further led to significant restructuring of the livestock economy in the village. Development of roads and dairy units in the nearby towns has provided further phillip to such a shift in the livestock economy. What is however, concerning that livestock economy has not made a significant dent among the resource poor households i.e. the landless and the marginal framers, despite the fact that the village has large tracts of forest and pastures that were developed under the project. The selective impact of the project has resulted in increased income inequality among households in the village.

The impact in Shedashi has taken a completely different route where the farm sector including livestock has remained more or less stagnant with almost negligible efforts to tap water resources for irrigation. Absence of farm sector development, inspite of favorable rainfall situations in the region could be attributed to two initial conditions namely, lack of rights to participate in forest

management encompassing a large part of the project area in Shedashi; and the pull factor operating from the larger processes of industry-urban growth taking place in the periphery of the rapidly growing Mumbai-Pune corridor. A major exception to this pattern of project impacts is promotion of vegetable cultivation and linkages with urban markets. Though important this benefit has remained confined to a very small sub-set of households (smaller than that in the case of Mendhwan) in the village. It may be reiterated that Mendhwan is situated in an ideal location where the geo-hydrology permits significant benefits from water harvesting and ground water recharge. The opposite is true in the case of Shedashi. As a result, increase in crop yield (mainly rice) is quite moderate.

The main benefit in Shedashi therefore has been realized in the form of regeneration of forest and increased vegetation on private land. Livestock was not a major activity prior to the project; this has remained on a low key even after the project. Unfortunately benefits from the enhanced forest resources have not reached to the village community in Shedashi as the forest land is directly under the control of the Forest Department without any special provisions made for involving the community as important stake holders in its management. This, essentially, indicates a situation of institutional vacuum for linking the project benefits with the primary stake holders. In this situation the pull from the outside economy seem to have overpowered the livelihood base of a majority of households in the village, thereby leading to further neglect of the farm economy. Our field study observed that many of the farmers are either not cultivating their land to its full potential and/or not interested in managing community pastures for developing livestock around that.

Despite the initial good response and fair amount of positive outcomes from the projects, our field investigation suggested that benefits seem to have receded over time. This is beside the concerns raised earlier over the issue of equity. Both these, essentially, indicate a situation of institutional vacuum implying thereby the critical need for creation of new institutional space during and after the project-the point highlighted by virtual absence of sharing of the benefits, especially from the commons, in favors of the landless and the poor.

1.3 Watershed Based Development and Agricultural Growth in India: An Unfinished Agenda

Sponsor : National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP),
New Delhi
Researcher : Amita Shah
Status : Completed

Evidence from a number of micro level studies suggest that whereas the positive impact in terms of additional irrigation and yield enhancement has been realized to a moderate to good extent, concerns about equity and sustainability of such growth are yet to receive due attention. This is particularly important in the light of the fact that: a) the growth in productivity has come through business as usual (i.e. irrigation and inputs intensive) approaches to farm production; and b) post-project management of the treatments/ assets are more or less missing in the case of large number of projects thus, future sustainability is somewhat doubtful. Together, these observations tend to suggest that whereas a major step has already been taken, much is left to be done for completing the unfinished agenda of watershed based development in the country. What is however, missing in the existing literature on watershed development in India is a comprehensive data- base providing a larger picture on what has been achieved, where, and how

The next round of policies thus, needs to be built on better information-base; and convergence with a number of related schemes/initiatives such as MGNREGA that may have direct bearing not only in terms of additional flow of funds and administrative coordination, but also on the scientific base, quality and maintenance of the technical treatments carried out by adopting watershed-approach. Given this backdrop, the present study aimed at bridging at least part of the information gaps, and discussing future challenges in the light of the existing evidences and impact analyses of watershed projects in India. The specific objectives include: a) preparing district level data-base, in the public domain, for the treated watersheds in six major states where watershed projects have a larger presence; b) examining the link between change in land productivity and spread of watershed projects across major states and across districts in the selected states; c) ascertaining the post-project sustainability and impact on productivity, equity and poverty in the light of the micro level studies; and d) discussing policy implications for enhancing equitable and sustainable benefits from the project.

Mapping of the existing information indicated that watershed projects have covered a fairly substantial proportion (around 20 per cent) of the total area in some of the major states characterizing dry land conditions, viz., Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

However, multiplicity of agencies and schemes seems to have resulted in a situation where the efforts made have remained scattered hence, devoid of synergies across the projects. Setting up of the NRAA is a good, though difficult first step, towards attaining greater synergies. There is however, a long way to go before a comprehensive vision of watershed based development in agriculture and rural livelihood is realized. The evidence based on state as well as district level information suggested that watershed projects have positive association with change in land productivity across states and districts. Of course a part of the productivity growth could be linked to relatively lower initial land productivity where the projects have concentrated. It may, however, be reasonable to infer that Watershed Development Programmes (WDPs) did contribute, along with other factors, in boosting growth land productivity in the states/districts where the projects have a relatively larger presence.

WDPs seem to have performed better in the regions with relatively better rainfall scenarios as compared to the drought prone or dry land regions where majority of investments have been made. This implies that the issue of addressing the more difficult, yet potentially important segment of the rain fed agriculture is yet to be addressed adequately. Also, much of the increase in crop production is attained through the route of using more of irrigation-seed-fertiliser-pesticides package, thereby leaving behind the agenda of promoting skill/labour intensive and farming systems-based approach for dry land agriculture seems to have taken a back seat.

While there is no systematic evidence on what has happened to the ground water resources, the evidence clearly suggests that development of degraded forest or pastures have not yielded positive results. Also the increase in crop productivity is driven mainly by irrigation and the associated inputs, rather than on-farm treatment. Water harvesting structures like check dams could achieve only a limited goal of enhancing ground water availability for irrigation; the issues of efficient and equitable use have remained at the back stage. To an extent this reflects absence of any efforts under the projects to promote sustainable crops and farm practices.

Post-project management and flow of additional fund remains the most concerning aspect of watershed management till now. The evidence presented here observed that that post-project management was not in focus in a majority of the sample projects. The rate of survival of institutions was found to be fairly low. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (above 80%) in all the three states under the study that they were not aware of the arrangements made for post-project management. These issues are central to sustenance and also enhancement of the initial benefits received from the project, that too in an equitable manner.

Convergence with other larger programmes like MGNREGS and BRGS *per se*, may not help resolving the institutional deficit. Rather any attempt to find convergence mainly, on financial aspect, is likely to backfire unless adequate care is taken to strengthen the institutional processes envisaged under the various guidelines for watershed projects, especially since the mid-nineties.

Overall, the evidence suggests that whereas WDPs have attained, at least partly, the immediate goals of harvesting of rain water and increasing crop productivity, the larger goals are yet to be addressed in the next phase of watershed projects in the country. The alternative however, should not be to move away from the comprehensive approach to watershed development. Rather the approach should be to identify alternative institutional mechanisms that may help overcome the limitations, and at the same time, help address the larger issues of equity, resource sustainability and post-project management. This is essential because the basic idea of watershed based development is to combine all the multiple and also complex objectives, and not merely to enhance farm productivity *per se*.

1.4 Economic Evaluation of Bt Cotton Adoption in Gujarat

Sponsor : Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat
 Researchers : N. Lalitha and P. K. Viswanathan
 Status : Completed

This study is based on an extensive data set covering almost 8000 farm households, drawn from eight districts of Gujarat, viz., Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Kutch, Vadodara, Junagadh and Rajkot. The main objectives of the study have been to: (a) examine the extent of adoption of Bt cotton across farm households in major cotton growing districts of Gujarat; (b) understand the economic performance of cotton in the pre as well as post-Bt adoption scenarios in a comparative perspective of farm households across districts; (c) examine the farm level resource use pattern in the pre and post-Bt adoption scenarios; and (d) bring out the policy imperatives emerging from the study.

The study indicates that the cotton sector in Gujarat has undergone significant transformation following the commercialisation of Bt cotton in India. Primarily, the extent of adoption of Bt cotton by the sample farm households has been 70% at the aggregate level, with notable differences in adoption across districts, ranging from almost 98% in Surendranagar to 58% in Ahmedabad. More interestingly, almost 96% of the sample farmers grow Bt cotton under assured irrigation conditions and this pattern is found uniform (93-100%) in all the districts.

The analysis of material input revealed that use of insecticides declined only marginally while that of chemical fertilisers increased in the post Bt scenario. Labour use for various farm management operations in the post-Bt period witnessed an overall increase by 21%. An important observation emerge from the increase in labour use as well as labour costs in the post-Bt context is that by

and large, the farm employment outcomes have been quite positive in terms of increased employment opportunities for farm labourers engaged in activities of harvesting, irrigation, pesticide spraying and fertiliser applications with a corresponding increase in wage earnings of these workers.

Overall cost of Bt cultivation increased by 91% compared to the pre-Bt cultivation for the sample households. This increase has been due to the increase in material input costs, and cost of bullock and human labour.

Bt yield increased by 91 %. The increase in yield levels has been spectacular among all the size classes of farmers with the highest yield increments reported by the small and marginal farmers at 98 and 85 % in the post Bt period. While farmers belonging to medium size class have reported a 66% increase in yield, large farmers reported an increase of 48% in the yield levels, post-Bt.

The study farmers also experienced an increase in income by 200% in the post Bt compared to before Bt adoption. Both small and marginal farmers realized 200% increase in income while an increase of 170% was realized by medium and large farmers.

One of the important points emerge from the analysis is that increasing incidence of sucking pests in the post-Bt scenario as reported by farmers across study regions, while the intensity of bollworm has been significantly reduced through the adoption of the technology.

Overall there has been an increase in the yield, income, quality of production, improvement in the rate of labour and financial condition of the farmer after adoption of Bt cotton. These positive factors have also resulted in increasing the social status of the farmers and in decreasing social problems in the society perhaps due to the reduction in the inequality in technology adoption and income distribution. Lack of refugia strategy among the farmers, pests attack and diseases due to climatic variations and pesticide use are some of the areas where the extension service needs to be strengthened.

1.5 **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 (ICSSR), 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. The pilot survey is over and the detailed household survey of the study is underway.

1.6 An Economic Evaluation of Revitalisation of Village Ponds in Gujarat

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

This study examined the multiple impacts of the revitalisation of village tanks in Gujarat undertaken by the State government. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the state government had spent almost Rs. 175 crores for renovation of village ponds which had reportedly created positive benefits in terms of renovation/ desilting of about 4000 village ponds in the state. The State Land Development Corporation (GLDC Ltd.) has been implementing a programme, called, “Revitalisation (deepening/ desilting) of village tanks in Gujarat since the two decades or so covering 10 districts, including 8 in the Saurashtra region, besides Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. The districts from the Saurashtra region are: Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandhar, Amreli, Kuttchh and Bhavnagar.

The specific objectives of the study were: (a) to evaluate the status and performance of renovated village ponds under the desiltation project; (b) to examine the multiple benefits received by the village communities dependent on the village ponds; (c) to understand the institutional processes and the mechanisms through which the various village communities/ stakeholders participate in the restoration of village ponds; and (d) to bring out the problems and issues (if any), faced by the communities/ stakeholders in the sustainable management of the ponds.

The study reveals that the tank desiltation programme as enunciated in Gujarat has been successful to a greater extent in terms of its envisaged goals of revitalizing the village economies. The renovated tanks have generated benefits in terms of improving the water availability status in the study villages along with enhancing agriculture production and productivity, groundwater recharge benefits, livestock benefits, etc. At the same time, there are also some important issues, such as the changing rainfall pattern, lack of sense of participation among the villagers, etc that act as major constraints in the complete success of the programme.

One of the important issues surfaced during the village survey was that the water availability status in a large number of tanks has been precarious even after desilting, as water availability is primarily determined by the quantum of rainfall in the tank catchment areas. A large number of village tanks are located in scanty rainfall areas, where rainwater harvesting is not a technical solution. Still a large number of these tanks have been desilted under the assumptions that these tanks will be replenished with Narmada canal waters. It is important to take further measures in this regard to ensure the supply of canal waters into these tanks so as to overcome the water scarcity in those villages/ locations. This needs to be a priority area, as the otherwise deficient rainwater alone does not help mitigate the problems of water scarcity in many of the villages lying in the critical, semi-critical and dark zone areas.

The study also brings out the importance of setting up of a fund for management and restoration of the village tanks at the village level. This fund could be mobilized through nominal contribution by villagers along with a lumpsum start up fund contributed by the GLDC or other concerned state government agencies. This fund could be broadly termed as natural resources management (NRM) fund and needs to be set apart with a common goal of conserving the natural resources, especially, water bodies including the village tanks and other common property resources (CPRs). Construction of new tanks and restoration of old tanks need a major boost especially in areas/

regions where water scarcity is quite predominant. Similarly, the coastal villages, which are facing persistent drinking water shortage as well as increased salinity ingress in groundwater aquifers, should receive greater attention in the programme. A case in point is the villages along the Little Rann of Kachchh (LRK) where the benefits of the already desilted tanks (for instance Baniyari village in Bhachau taluka) have been quite remarkable.

1.7 **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 with only secondary importance attached for development of minor irrigation sector. However, in spite of the glaring mismatch between higher levels of investment for irrigation infrastructure development and agricultural transformation Kerala, there has not been any systematic review explaining as to “why development of large scale irrigation systems has been is kept very high on the development policy agenda?”.

Though development of minor irrigation systems assumed second place in the investment priorities during most of the plan periods, the resource allocation was only one fifth of the financial outlays earmarked for major irrigation systems. Such a lop-sided 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 irrigation 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 this backdrop, the specific objectives of the study are to: (a) Undertake a critical assessment of the pattern and trends in plan-wise investments on water resources development in Kerala specific to the irrigation sector, comprising major/ medium and minor irrigation systems; (b) 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; (c) Attempt an economic analysis of irrigation systems in terms of costs and benefits, including economic, social, environmental and ecosystem functions in the state; and (d) 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.

1.8 **Rural Energy Consumption Trends in Gujarat: An Analysis of Performance of Agricultural Seeders under the PGVCL**

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

Gujarat is one among the top 15 states reporting high levels of T&D losses, where the average losses have been reported at 23% during 2009-10 at the state level. However, the levels of T&D losses are much higher if we consider the rural segment, where, households, including farmers as well as small business and traders act as the major users of power. The scenario becomes highly complex when the rural consumers face further problems in terms of: (a) lack of access to power as authenticated by formal connection for domestic as well as agricultural purposes; (b) inadequate supply of power due to growing scarcities, etc. In both these circumstances, the rural consumers in particular tend to behave rationally by misappropriating the power supplies through theft or illegal hooking from the power transmission lines. Reportedly, this tendency of massive power theft has been rampant in areas of Gujarat as revealed by the assessment by the Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (PGVCL), a state owned electricity Distribution Company (DISCOM) engaged in power supply to the end users of the Saurashtra region in the state. As reported by the PGVCL, it registered distribution losses to the tune of 34.4 % and 28.1% respectively during the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11. The distribution losses were found to be the highest in case of agriculture use and Jyoti Gram feeders, which were 44% and 56% for the FY 2009-10 and 32% and 52% for FY 2010-11 respectively.

In this backdrop, the study is a fact finding study which intends to examine: “whether there is a close correspondence between high distribution losses and backlog of pending applications for power connections?”. This objective intends to prove/ disprove the hypothesis that ‘higher the number or backlog of pending applications for power connections, higher will be the incidence of power theft in the rural areas for domestic as well as agricultural uses’.

To validate this, the study follows a distinct methodological approach involving analysis of both primary as well as secondary data in two stages. Accordingly, in the first stage, the study will analyse the secondary data available with the PGVCL showing the various dimensions of power distribution in rural areas, covering the eight Saurashtra districts, viz., Rajkot, Surendranagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Kachchh, Jamnagar and Junagadh, which come under the administrative jurisdiction of the Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL).

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

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

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the Forests Rights Act (FRA), was enacted in 2007 through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to correct the ‘historic injustice done to forest-dwelling communities’.

The act (interchangeably used for FRA henceforth in the text) gives 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 the total ownership rights on Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) / Minor Forest Produce (MFP), alongside community rights. The significance of this act is that all these rights would also be applicable in protected areas (sanctuaries and national parks).

To understand the implementation process, outcomes and livelihoods impact, two states Chhattisgarh and Gujarat are selected for the study. The study was carried out in 18 gram panchayats (9 each in each state) across the important regions of the respective two states. For this, the heads of the 540 households (who had made claims on forest land to the forest department) were interviewed with the structured schedules. Besides, the focus group discussions with the people at the village level; information was also gathered from the forest and revenue department officials. The data is being processed for the analysis for drafting the report

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

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada

Researchers : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.

Status : 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.

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

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : On-going

This study attempts to understand the impact of fish resource managed by fishing cooperative (FC) in the large scale irrigation projects of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the community. This study tries to address questions like (a) What are the characteristics of the poor that distinguish them from the non-poor? Was there any change in the status of poverty among communities after formation of FC? (b) What is the extent of income inequality among the small-scale fishing community before and after FC? (c) What are the causes of this inequality in both the situation? The analysis is 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 regime in both the states are merely used as a tool to assist the government in meeting their motive of controlling the resource. Irrespective of the approaches adopted, participation of members is nowhere emphasised as a central feature in FCs for empowering the community. By doing so, this situation of dependency of FCs on the government is not replaced by self-reliance but gets perpetuated by the new organisational frameworks offered by the government. Irrespective of the initial conditions of fish resource, such a model may or may not increase income of fishers 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.

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

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : Initiated

The main aim of the study is to systematically document and evaluate the extent to which the system of crop intensification in rice and wheat (SRI and SWI) has been successful in enhancing yield, natural resource sustainability, labour use, food security, and poverty reduction among framers operating under varied socio-economic and climatic conditions. The study will be located in selected districts in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where SRI and SWI have been promoted over the past three years. The analysis will be placed in the larger context of the recent experiences of agricultural growth in the two states.

1.13 Socio-economic Impacts, Institutional and Policy Constraints in the Adoption of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Comparative Study of Micro Irrigation Systems in India

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Researchers : P. K. Viswanathan and Jharna Pathak

Status : Initiated

The proposed study aims at understanding the socio-economic impacts and the institutional and policy constraints in the adoption of water saving technologies (WSTs) in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The broad objective of the proposed study is to examine the socio-economic impacts of WSTs in the selected regions/ states, specifically measured in terms

of: (a) savings in water; (b) savings in power consumption; (c) yield increment; (d) area increase across crops and farmers; and (e) larger social benefits emerging from the adoption. This study proposes to understand farmer's perceptions about WSTs and their success as well as operational constraints in adopting these technologies. This will assist in suggesting policy measures and strategies for promoting and scaling up these technologies to newer areas and crops in the selected states.

1.14 Institutional Innovation and Inclusion in the Farm Sector: Case of Farmer Producer Collectives

Sponsor : Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi
 Researcher : Tara Nair
 Status : On-going

Compared to the four decades that preceded the introduction of economic reform measures in India in the late 1980s, the decades of the 1990s and the 2000s witnessed several innovative experiments in the sphere of rural development. Most of these experiments centred on designing social technologies for the better delivery of benefits to a larger mass of population, especially, in the lower rungs of income and asset classes. The producer organisations on their part are expected to enable pooling of resources (credit, information, labour, transport) and thus leading to economies of scale. As they can combine multiple functions they can also achieve the economies of scope.

Such institutional arrangements have often been seen as a significant aspect of the inclusive and pro-poor development efforts of the reforming state and as signaling the spirit of self help and entrepreneurship, the two key attributes that ensure success and sustainable development within the logic of the market. More importantly, they have been unproblematically assumed to increase the bargaining power of the small players and channelise the benefits of market integration to all the agents in the supply/value chain, especially, the small primary producers, in an inclusive and efficient fashion.

This study makes an attempt to examine these claims by enquiring into farmer producer companies (FPC) that came up since the 1990s. The study conceptualizes farmer producer organisations as agent based systems wherein diverse, spatialised and interacting human agents aggregate in response to certain constraints or incentives. The outcomes of such aggregation depend on the local environment as also on how the individuals interact locally and through the networks. The characteristics that are critical to the understanding of such aggregation are learning/adaption, geography/network, externalities and diversity. A detailed examination of the micro environments, hence, becomes very essential to understand the outcomes of aggregation of farmers in distinct sectors and regions.

The choice of pulses as the specific sector of analysis is explained by: (1) the predominance of small holders in the production of food grains, especially pulses, and the location of pulses in the 'excluded' rainfed tracts of the national agricultural production system; (2) its linkage with the global markets due to the country's dependence of pulses imports to meet the domestic demand, and the long standing concern about pulses being the major source of protein for India's poor – renowned today as the most malnourished in the world.

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

Sponsor : National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
Researchers : Amita Shah and Hasmukh Joshi
Status : Initiated

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

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

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

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

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

Typically tobacco cultivation has strong backward and forward linkages with collection of Tendu leaves in forested regions on the one hand and processing as well as manufacturing of bidis/other tobacco products on the other. Cutting down on tobacco cultivation therefore, may significantly affect livelihood of a large number of workers-often in informal sector, through its strong linkages. Assessing the impacts and exploring possible way out for gradually shifting of the cultivators as well as workers from the sector is an essential pre-requisite for designing and operationalisation of the above stated policy initiative.

Given this context GIDR has undertaken a study to understand a) the market dynamics as well as institutional linkages that currently influence farmer's decisions for tobacco cultivation; and b)

examine possible mechanisms through which farmers could be motivated to shift away from tobacco cultivation in phased manner. The study is based on a sample survey of about 800 tobacco cultivators and a control group of farmers spread over five districts in the state.

The above enquiry is part of a larger study undertaken at the CMDR covering 12 states and a range of stake holders, including tobacco cultivators.

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.

With a focus on the role of institutions whether in knowledge-based sectors as the pharmaceuticals or rural and artisan clusters most of the studies under this broad theme engage in unraveling challenges in building competitiveness within an inclusive innovation framework. A study dealing with regional industrialization has also been initiated. These studies cover several states such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

2.1 **LMCP – A Saga of Excellence**

Sponsor : LMCP Alumni Research Society, Ahmedabad.
 Researcher : N. Lalitha
 Status : Completed

This project focussed on writing the institutional biography of India's first pharmacy college. Lallubhai Motilal College of Pharmacy was started in 1947. The biography of the College was constructed by interviewing a number of alumni in India and abroad, teachers of the college, industrialists and a few important individuals associated with Ahmedabad Education Society and pharma industry. The college has played a significant role in shaping the pharmaceutical industry of India. Besides a pool of entrepreneurs, the college has produced technocrats, research scientists and academicians. One would appreciate the futuristic thinking of the founders of the college, which is reflected in the huge laboratories that are fully equipped and the spacious lecture theatres. The college offers diploma, degree, masters and Ph.D program in pharmacy. Being the first pharmacy college, the curriculum designed by the college then was to suit the emerging pharma industry's needs. Until the '90s, majority of the students migrated to the US, UK and Africa and have done well in those countries also as chemists, entrepreneurs and as scientists. Those students who remained in India have either become entrepreneurs or have been absorbed

by the industry. It is evident that since the '90s there are lots of changes that cause concern about the future of the college.

After the government's decision to privatize higher education, a number of pharmacy colleges have been started all over the country and in Gujarat there are presently 106 colleges. LMCP had not kept pace with the changing trends in the pharma industry and has not revamped its equipment. While the government aid takes care of the conduct of diploma and degree programs, the master's program is facing serious problem as All India Council of Technical Education has stopped providing the stipend for the students and the college has not appointed any teachers to teach the postgraduates recently. Though the college continues to attract crème of students, lack of funds for maintaining and updating the infrastructure has affected the research based postgraduate course which used to attract industry's attention. With the private institutes and private universities dominating the education scenario, government has to pay attention to revive this premier institute and taking advantage of the vibrant pharmaceutical industries presence in the state, should make the college as a center of excellence.

2.2 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 evergrowing 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.

2.3 Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India

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

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : Completed

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 covered for intensive study. These included: the appliqué cluster in Pipli (Odisha), 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.

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

Sponsor : Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : Initiated

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

2.5 **Socio-economic Implications of Protecting Handicrafts through Geographical Indications: A Case Study of Selected Products from Southern States**

Sponsor : Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
Researcher : N. Lalitha
Status : Initiated

The central focus of the study is to understand the socio economic benefits derived by the producers due to obtaining GI status, the challenges faced by the producers/organizations in sustaining the geographical uniqueness of the product and the role of the state governments in promoting the protected product. The study would be based on select handicraft products belonging to Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Adopting the case study method, this research proposes to probe answer for the following questions: i. What does the GI status mean to the artisans and has the GI certification changed the socio-economic status of the artisans associated with the GI product? ii. What is the role of the producer organizations/ co-operative societies in maintaining and monitoring the GI registration? iii. What is the supply chain of each of the product and what are the challenges in sustaining the art/craft and the role of different stakeholders in sustaining the same? iv. What is the size of the domestic and export market and how does the community/association take care of competition from counterfeit products as well as the modern products? v. What are the methods and safeguards of maintaining the craft as a traditional knowledge of a particular community besides GI? and vi. What are the reasons for more number of products from southern states getting GI as compared to other regions of India and how have these states taken up the task of nurturing these products?

2.6 **Developing Regional Value Chains in South Asian Leather Clusters: Issues, Options and an Indian Case**

Sponsor : Asian Development Bank, Manila (through the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi)
Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : Completed

This study forms part of a larger research project on ‘Strategic Partnership for Policy Development and Action to Foster Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Expanding Regional Production and Trade in South Asia with Global Production Network’. Although the concept of regional production networks (RPNs) that would essentially draw upon regional value chains is of recent origin, there is a possibility for these to improve trade and business ties between the constituent member nations. In the context of South-South trade cooperation, it is plausible that such regional trade blocks would have a scope to reduce the heterogeneity in production and consumption patterns/ processes that could emerge as a constraint in global production networks.

Amongst Asian nations, whereas ASEAN and ASEAN+6 groups have been a dynamic trading group both within and with other major trading blocks of the world, the south Asian nations are yet to build up a strong and operational trade and business networks as a regional collective. There have been well-known historical, political and territorial constraints between and amongst these countries, namely, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives. These also constitute some of world’s poorest population raising challenges of national progress as well as regional

cooperation towards economic development. Notwithstanding the constraints, particularly, political equations existing between some of the south Asian nations, there has been definitive expression of interest to trade and, if feasible, share business processes jointly. It is in here comes up the relevance of industrial clusters acting as conduits of multilateral trade agreements, whereby in commodities (processed or raw materials) in which these nations have a historical and geographical advantage in terms of sheer availability, mutually supportive business arrangements between nations could be possible to negotiate in the spheres of joint processing, manufacturing, certifying and trading. It has been held that industrial clusters could be engaged as central conduits in enabling RPNs to synergise discrete national strengths in raw material, skills, tacit knowledge, markets and organisation to enhance regional competitiveness in the sector. However, the cluster dynamics in developing and poor countries does pose challenges as these suffer from various constraints concerning infrastructure, technology and institutions - both generic as well as cluster-specific.

With this broad backdrop that the paper makes an attempt to understand the experience of developing country firms engaged with global business typically through subcontracting. The case of the leather and leather goods cluster in Tamil Nadu in south India has been taken up here to reflect upon these issues through appreciating the functional dynamics of a sample of firms across size but largely engaged with the global business and subcontracting.

Clusters in developing economies are often quite different from those highlighted in the so-called *textbook* model. The overwhelming presence of informality in such production and labour processes is one such issue. Further, the question of adhering to certain global standards is beset with issues of incentives and disincentives to comply, sidestep or even create one's own (national or regional) codes and norms. As the analyses of the leather sector in the south Asian countries in general and the south Indian leather cluster in particular suggest, challenges to upgrade the cluster functioning and contribution would involve addressing such issues as, for instance, the establishment and use of CETPs, ensuring decent working conditions, avoidance of banned substances (e.g., carcinogenic chemicals) as intermediate goods in processing, and even paying taxes to the state. Forming a collective amongst cluster stakeholders at the regional level is only one of the many serious tasks remain to be undertaken to make the sector globally competitive.

In the south Asian context, the question is where and how the enterprises are placed in the RPN; the governance and not the participation *per se* holds the key. As could be surmised through the leather sector experience, an important dimension appears to be national level support of firms through making available adequate and timely loan finance, promoting economic infrastructure, and keeping the political process favourably sensitive to multilateral and bilateral trade agreements. A definite reorientation in approach to bring the focus on the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as different from keeping the lead firm interest centrestage, would bring about lasting progress and cooperation between south Asian economies. The role and responsibility of national states in rendering the sector dynamic and progressive are as important as exploring avenues of building regional competitiveness through cooperation.

3. **Employment, Migration and Urbanisation**

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

While migration and diaspora studies have been taken up under this emerging thematic area, research has also dealt with the nature and extent of non-farm employment, rural livelihoods and issues in labour scarcity in the plantation sector. States covered by these studies include Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

3.1 **Survey and Documentation of NRGs' Contribution to the Development of the State**

Sponsor : Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar
 Researcher : Sudeep Basu
 Status : On-going

This project seeks to document the specific contributions of the Gujarati diaspora to its homeland. The major forms of charity/donations other than the remittances/gifts at individual family levels, consist of contributions that are set aside for social causes, such as community based amenities for drinking water, roads, institutional support for health and education etc., besides support for building religious sites, feeding the poor, providing scholarship to a local school etc. We will record these diasporic initiatives, the traces that it has left on the landscape of Saurashtra and Kutch. The study will also involve a mapping exercise of the forms, scope and scale of practices of 'giving' or voluntary donations/philanthropic activities in the region.

Our study has been based on primary research in the five districts, namely, Porbander, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Kutch. Initially we contacted the District headquarters, Collectors/DDOs of the mentioned districts to apprise them about the project and documentation work that we are undertaking. The primary survey took the character of a census operation in which we went about covering all the villages from the chosen districts for primary data collection about collective remittances. We contacted the sarpanches of all the villages of the chosen districts via telephone as well. Our team made trips to all the villages, where they approached the talatis/sarpanch/ex-sarpanch, panchayat members/community leaders/trust members. Many of the interviews with trust members were in towns. We took in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, meetings or short interviews for each of our set of respondents (sarpanch, community leaders and trust managers), administering separate open ended/semi structured questionnaires for each of these classes of respondents in order to get qualitative data.

List of charitable organizations in the area was also drawn up and interviews were conducted with trust members as well. We have also taken data in the form of audio-visual materials showing the visible outcomes of the philanthropic donations in villages/towns spread across the five districts.

3.2 Rural Non-Farm Employment: A Study of Gujarat

Sponsor : Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.
Researchers : Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik
Status : Completed

The aim of the project was to analyze the factors that encourage for employment in rural non-farm sector and the constraints that inhibit the growth of rural non-farm sector. The project was designed to collect the data regarding the status of employment, wage, number of days of employment and resource endowment of the rural households in four districts of Gujarat, which includes two high-RNFE and two low-RNFE districts. Total 1189 households were covered in the 20 villages across the four districts. In addition to the primary surveys, focus groups discussions were held with the district and *taluka* level functionaries dealing with skill promotion and rural enterprises in the state.

RNFE accounts for about 43.6 per cent of the total worker population, this is quite substantial. Almost half of the RNFE-workers are in casual labour, 4.8 per cent are self-employed and 2.8 per cent in service. The average income from RNFE is in the range of 40-42,000 per annum. RNFE is found to be higher among STs and OBCs as compared to the SCs and other communities. Most of the STs, especially from Dahod, tend to migrate seasonally for labour work in both-farm and non-farm activities. A preliminary analysis of the factors influencing RNFE among workers within the study villages suggests that higher level of education and technical education positively influence the participation in RNFE. Ownership of land is oppositely related with the participation in RNFE.

The study shows that since much of the non-farm work takes place in urban/industrial agglomerates, opportunities for non-farm employment within rural areas often work as a residual segment, often driven by distress situation. This is particularly true in a situation like Gujarat where urban-industrial growth generally out pace that in agriculture sector. The recent spurt in the growth of agriculture sector seems to have increased the on-farm employment; the second round impact in terms of creation of non-farm employment opportunities within rural areas seems to be somewhat dormant as of now. Increased connectivity and continued gaps in rural-urban infrastructure (especially power and other industrial infrastructure) may work as additional impediments for promoting non-farm activities in the rural hinterlands. This suggests that promotion of non-farm activities in rural areas, in the midst of highly industrialized and urbanized economy, may require reshaping the developmental policies at the macro-state level.

3.3 Regional Dimensions of Emerging Labour Shortage in Rubber Plantation Sector in Kerala: An Exploratory Analysis

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

Understanding the regional dimensions of tapper shortage in the smallholder rubber sector in Kerala becomes contextually relevant from analytical as well as policy perspectives in view of the regional differences in labour use as well as the production relations as evolved in these regions over time. For instance, it has been observed that among the three regions, viz., south, central and northern regions of Kerala, there are notable differences in labour use for tapping across farm size classes. Reportedly, the dependence on hired labour for rubber tapping was as high as 94% in South Kerala and 87% in Central Kerala as compared to only 44% in North Kerala. This point underscores that the magnitude of tapper shortage is quite likely to be more alarming in the Central and Southern Kerala regions than the Northern region. But, there are no clear empirical evidences currently to prove or disprove this perception of tapping labour scarcity across regions in Kerala. This calls for understanding the regional differences in shortage of tapping labour as being perceived and experienced by the rubber growers as well as to capture the initiatives at the local level along with institutional and policy interventions by the Rubber Board to address the shortage from a long term perspective.

This study was an attempt in this direction and the specific objectives were to: (a) Examine the nature, magnitude and causes of labour scarcity in rubber sector across the three rubber growing regions of Kerala; (b) Understand the strategies and actions adopted by the rubber producers (large planters and smallholders) and other stakeholders in the rubber sector to address the labour shortage across regions; and (c) Discuss the challenges, critical issues as well as the long-term implications of labour shortage on the sustainability of smallholder rubber production system in Kerala and bring out the imperatives of policy and institutional strategies

The study used both secondary and primary data sources. It used most of the available empirical literature and documentation (published and unpublished) on aspects of production relations in rubber plantations and smallholding sectors with particular emphasis on the dynamics of the changing labour market and labour management regimes in recent years. The study largely draws on the empirical data and analysis presented in the earlier studies undertaken by the author (Viswanathan *et al.*, 2003; Viswanathan and Shah, 2009; 2012a). To supplement and strengthen the analysis based on the previous studies, the study also uses cross sectional survey data gathered from various stakeholders in the rubber sector, viz., (a) rubber planters (estates); (b) small growers; (c) labourers, especially, rubber tappers; (d) Officials and extension staff from the Rubber Production Department of the Rubber Board; (e) the Association of Planters, Kerala (APK); (f) Rubber Producers Societies (RPSs); etc.

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

Sponsor : International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad
Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan and Rudra N. Mishra
Status : Initiated

This study is an attempt to understand the socio-economic and livelihood impacts of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in the ICRISAT villages of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It has been initiated with the motive of understanding and documenting the measurable impacts of the NREGS and its implementation in the ICRISAT villages, with particular reference to: (a) poverty reduction; (b) social security cover; (c) enhancement of livelihoods; and (d) nutritional security, etc being achieved by the households in the ICRISAT study villages following the implementation of the NREGS by the Government of India. The study has the following objectives:

- i. Prepare document covering the social protection policies, social safety net programs, and their operational modalities in project targeted states in SAT India; ii. Evaluate, assess and document major social protection policies, social safety net programmes for poverty alleviation, including of MGNREGA, operational modalities, governance and outcomes, and effectiveness of implementation of these schemes in selected ICRISAT study villages in three states of Gujarat, MP, and Maharashtra; iii. Situation analysis of MGNREGA activities, level of beneficiaries and their perceptions in project villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and MP (10 villages in total) with particular focus on impacts on income, livelihoods, food and nutrition security, livelihood options for poor and vulnerable households, and differential impacts across men and women; iv. Impact of MGNAREGA on labour market functioning in the targeted villages including changes in migration pattern in targeted villages); v. Developing Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) prototype for two villages in Gujarat and one village in MP to study impacts of MGNAREGA on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in these villages (direct and total village economy-wide impacts); and vi. Analyze gender disaggregated impact of MGNAREGA on (10 villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and MP).

3.5 **Mapping of 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 : Completed

Out-migration, since the times immemorial, has been an important economic endeavor for attaining higher economic as well as social mobility. Long distance migration, especially, the overseas, has been particularly associated 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 phenomenon is growing in terms of both-magnitude and nature of their influence thereby contributing to the larger process of change within the state. Unfortunately the database for the international migration from Gujarat, like elsewhere in the country, is almost non-existent. Similarly, the impacts exerted on the socio-economic-cultural milieu are also not well understood on a larger scale. This clearly suggests a major gap. The

study seeks to undertake a systematic survey of the international migration from Gujarat with a view to generate firm estimates on the one hand and unfold the dynamics that shape the decisions, support-mechanisms, and outcomes of such migration both at household as well as community and regional levels. The results would help feeding into a larger picture coming from similar studies in Kerala, Goa, Punjab and possibly Andhra Pradesh as well as Karnataka

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.

Here, research projects undertake deal with aspects of policy or intervention in ensuring social protection, social standards and poverty reduction. A new study looks into district level socio-economic indicators for Gujarat.

4.1 **Assessing the Poverty Impact of Social and Voluntary Standards among Tea Plantation Workers in Tamil Nadu**

Sponsor : Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK
 Researcher : N. Lalitha
 Status : Completed

This study focussed on understanding the poverty impact of the voluntary social and environmental standards viz-Rain forest alliance (RA) and Fairtrade (FT) adopted by the tea plantations. The project was initiated in 2010 with a benchmark survey conducted in February 2010, using a structured questionnaire and a few semi structured check lists. These instruments were used to interview the workers, management, key stakeholders and to conduct focus group discussion with workers. A light monitoring exercise was undertaken to record the changes that have occurred since 2010. In March 2012, a final survey was undertaken using the same instruments. Totally 8 estates agreed to participate in the study. Of these, 6 were RA certified, 1 had both RA and FT certification and another was not certified.

The study reveals that tea production and processing are highly labour intensive and are regulated by the Plantation Labour Act 1951. The PLA is a comprehensive Act, which makes it mandatory for the estates to provide basic amenities and health. RA standards pertain to protection of environment and wildlife and protection of workers rights. FT emphasizes on fair treatment of workers and their rights. FT also has a distinct feature where a fixed percentage of premium of the sale price of the product is used for labour and community welfare projects.

A comparison of the requirements of PLA and the basic principles of the standards, reveal that they overlap with each other in terms of the emphasis on the basic rights of the workers to basic amenities, health and freedom to associate and organise. The standards had little impact over

fixing the minimum wages as the wages were fixed using the tripartite agreement. It was obvious that though the estates including the non-certified were complying with the PLA, the impact of standards was seen with estates paying attention to the quality of the services rendered by the estate. The other area where standards made an impact was in documentation of the implementation of the standards. This has helped the estates in assessing their own activity and improving. All the certified estates agree that the adoption of standards was trade induced and helps them because they concentrate on the export market. Regarding the non-certified estate, because of its earlier engagement with the Ethical Tea Partnership certification, the estate seems to still follow the requirements that would improve the quality of the product but pays inadequate attention to the quality of the services rendered to the workers.

Regarding the certification awareness, workers of the FT certified estate were aware of the FT standards more because of the premium expenditure on workers welfare activities. RA awareness was more with the pesticide sprayers due to the requirements regarding bufferzone, use of personal protective equipments and the waste management practices. Overall the impact of standards on poverty has been indirect through improving health, quality of life, productivity and yield levels. The standards have increased the managements' awareness regarding corporate social responsibility.

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

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

The study undertaken by GIDR is to examine the impact of a) health education provided by SEWA to its members in selected areas of Gujarat on increasing their awareness of health needs and improving health-seeking behavior; b) impact of the insurance schemes on reduction in personal health expenditure and increase in awareness of risk prevention and protection; c) increase in participation of SEWA members in civic bodies such as the Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) and *Rogī Kalyan Samitis* (RKSSs); and d) increase in women's earnings by sending their small children to SEWA-run Balwadis. The aim of the research is to understand how these interventions together have impacted on the overall social security of SEWA members. Such a multi-faceted approach may offer lessons for scaling up health programmes that address various needs in an integrated manner both within Gujarat and elsewhere in the country.

The study design is quasi experimental. In all, 1143 SEWA members who have participated in the last one year in any or more than one health programme were randomly selected from 17 villages of two talukas of Ahmedabad district and from Ahmedabad and Surat cities. For comparison, 530 women who had not participated in any SEWA run programme were selected from 9 villages in the same two talukas of Ahmedabad district and from Ahmedabad city. Data have been collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The data instruments were prepared in consultation with the technical committee and ethics committee.

The field work is completed and all the data have been computerized. The draft report is expected to be completed by end of June 2013.

4.3 Estimating MDGs for Gujarat

Sponsor : UNICEF, Gandhinagar
Researcher : Biplab Dhak
Status : Initiated

Ever since the Millennium Declaration in 2000 endorsed by United Nation, The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been widely accepted as a yardstick for measuring the development progress across countries. As a signatory to Millennium Declaration, India is also committed to achieve MDGs by 2015 and the achievement has been mixed. While India has made significant achievement in reducing poverty, universalisation of primary education, promoting gender equality, progress has been slow in reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and ensuring environment sustainability. Also, there has been wide inter-state disparity. Therefore, it is felt relevant to evaluate how far progress has been made for each state. And whether the pace of progress is sufficient to achieve the goals? Furthermore, it seems more appropriate to evaluate the progress and prospect in achieving MDGs for each state at the disaggregated level, i.e. across socio-economic group; by districts etc. This project brings progress and prospect of MDGs in Gujarat by social group using available data sources. Based on the availability of data twelve indicators covering six out of eight goals are selected.

4.4 Estimating Socio-economic Indicators at the District Level for Gujarat

Sponsors : Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR)
Researcher : Biplab Dhak
Status : Initiated

There has been increasing demand for reliable data for effective development planning as well as evaluation and monitoring of development programs. Further, it is important when fund devolution decisions may be key to reducing poverty and fostering development; it not only highlights where resources are most needed, also provides the means to track progress and assess the impact of different policies. But, it lacks in terms of quality and coverage. There is limited reliable data available at the district or taluka level might cause ineffective implementation and evaluation of developmental projects taken at the local level. While many development programs are being implemented at the local level particularly after the decentralization process began in India with the 73rd and 74th amendment, very little effort has been made towards developing sound database at the local level. This project aims to develop a manual consisting data base at the district level for the state Gujarat through analyzing various available data sets. The manual will also provide definition of all indicators and methods of estimation so that data could be modified with recent data set in future at local level. The database would cover basic socio-economic indicators, including major indicators listed in millennium development goals through direct and indirect methods of estimation.

4.5 Chronic Poverty Advisory Network

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

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

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 and Right to Education Act. Governance and institutions, in fact, form a major common theme in most research undertaken at the Institute across several focal themes.

Studies being carried out under this broad thematic area address a range of issues in governance, including training and capacity building at the local level as gram panchayats. A series of studies deals with aspects of intervention in livelihood options in tribal districts of Gujarat. A national level study on microfinance regulation is also underway.

5.1 Pros and Cons of Direct Election of Gram Panchayat President

Sponsor : Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka (through the Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, India).
 Researcher : Madhusudan Bandi
 Status : Completed

The study titled “Gram Panchayat President’s Election Method and Weaker Sections: Understanding the Implications” as a part of broader study looks into Pros and Cons of Direct Election of Gram Panchayat President was submitted to the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka, through the Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad, Karnataka in August, 2012.

This study focuses on the method of electing the head of a village panchayat, and attempts to understand the dynamics and implementation of the basic principles of democracy, that is, people’s representation. The basic premise of the study is to understand the most appropriate methods of election which provides for near perfect reflection of ‘people’s will’ to choose their

representatives. Gujarat is one of the fewer states in India that has opted for direct elections to the elected executives to the Gram Panchayat (GP) head popularly called 'Sarpanch'. The president of GP is directly elected by the people. The unique feature of this system lies in the concept of *Samaras* initiated in 2001. Although this scheme is called and formalised by the Government of Gujarat with incentives to encourage unanimous elections, this cannot be considered as an altogether a new innovation.

The basic objective of this study is to understand the merits and demerits of the direct and indirect elections to the post of GP president. At the same time it also attempt to understand the possible implication, the method of GP election could have on the overall life of the weaker sections. As per the pre-determined broader methodology, the requirement was to select two GPs each in the chosen five states for the broader study. In Gujarat, Saurashtra and Central Gujarat were selected to bring out the possible dynamics for this study. The basic sources through which primary data was obtained for the study were 'Focus Group Discussions' and one-on-one interviews with the help of structured schedules. Information for the study was supplemented by direct observation method, informal conversations with the officials and people concerned, individually and in groups. The study finds out that every voter views direct elections to GP president as the ultimate option over the indirect method. In the direct method of election, the respondents exercise their direct role and have a platform to express themselves with free will. However, in Gujarat, the situation becomes complicated with the emergence of *samaras* within the notion of direct elections. Theoretically, it appears sound as it presents picture of pro-democracy where the voter in the constituency appears to back a candidate unanimously even without elections. However, the study reveals that in a very specific kind of atmosphere where the cohesiveness in the GP is absolute, it seems to be good; most of the voters believe that this system in fact is undemocratic because it allows the powerful elites to impose their dictate on the rest of the voters in the name of monetary incentives from the government.

5.2 Identifying Technical Assistance Partners for Mentoring Farmer Producer Organisations

Sponsors : The Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS),
The Hague and India Foundation for Humanistic Development, Bangalore.

Researcher : Tara Nair

Status : Completed

The study has been undertaken with the purpose of mapping the mentoring landscape in India with respect to technical support services to producer organisations and identifying niche areas. The specific objectives included identification of the training needs of producer organisations and promoter organisations and assess the demand for training and diagnosing the strengths and weaknesses of mentoring institutions. On the basis of the analysis, the study provided concrete suggestions as to how to formulate strategic collaborations with organisations who are already involved in capacity building and technical support.

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

Sponsor : Faculty of Business, Government and Law/ANZSIG, University of Canberra
Researcher : Tara Nair
Status : On-going

Notwithstanding the variety of initiatives to promote codes of conduct among microfinance institutions in India, there is no clear evidence as to how effective and enforceable such codes are in motivating MFIs to adhere to socially responsible and pro-poor business practices. That the development of standards for Indian MFIs coincided with a rise in the instances of their violation prima facie indicates that such self-regulation cannot automatically result in responsible business practices. This collaborative study aims to explore whether the introduction of the codes of conduct (COC) lead to responsible business practices in MFIs and examine the major challenges MFIs face in enforcing the COC in practice. The study would also try to understand the conditions under which the effective implementation of the COC is possible as also the ways to integrate COC with mainstream MFI regulation.

Being an exploratory enquiry, the study would use multiple methods to collect the required data. As for the secondary data, a wide range of reports (both from government and non government sources), online discussions (mainly, UNDP Solution Exchange, Microfinance Gateway [CGAP], microfinancefocus), as also published and unpublished research studies would be referred to. All the sector level codes would be reviewed thoroughly. Detailed interviews with senior functionaries of MFIs from Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and with the top management of the two main MFI networks in India - MFIN and Sa-Dhan – would be held to elicit their views and experiences with respect to microfinance regulation in general, and self regulation in particular.

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

Sponsor : Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Tamil Nadu
Researcher : Tara Nair
Status : On-going

While the 73rd and 74th amendments bestowed constitutional status to panchayats and nagarpalikas and helped strengthen the structure of representative democracy and political representation at the local level, there remain grave concerns about the low levels of engagement of youth in local government institutions. This study is part of a national level action research programme that enquires into the issues and challenges to mainstreaming youth in local governance. The study is conducted in Bhumel panchayat, Nadiad taluka in Gujarat. The village has been chosen as it is headed by a young woman sarpanch and has three other members who are young. Apart from appreciating the status of young men and women in the village and analysing the extent of participation of youth in panchayat and other social institutions, the study also proposes to examine the factors that inhibit participation of youth in local governance and to identify appropriate intervention strategies and approaches to enhance youth participation in the governance of Bhumel.

5.5 Tribal Development in Gujarat

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

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

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The objective of this study is 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 not only due to fluctuating rainfall but also due to unavailability of inputs. Lack of inputs perhaps compels them to make compromise between high net returns and the low risk. This study brings out that if alternative strategies particularly for small farmers were to be developed and implemented, a combination of various strategies is needed to offer choices to farmers.

5.5.2 *Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The prime objective of the study was 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. Total of 100 beneficiaries of the programme were studied. The controlled group of 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 produce. Using matching technique, we showed that despite initial hurdles in delivering agricultural extension services, the programme has large positive effects on productivity for producers who were in the low end of the pyramid of productivity distribution before the start of the programme. These results point the need to balance flexibility of the programme with its effective targeting.

5.5.3 *Monitoring and Evaluation of Skill Training Projects*

Researcher : Tara Nair
Status : On-going

Skill development has come to assume strategic significance among the many initiatives that are aimed at furthering the process of reform in India. Theoretically speaking, upgradation of skills help nations build their human capital by improving the effectiveness and contribution of labour to the overall production (labour productivity) as also by enhancing the intrinsic worth and social value of individuals. Agencies like the World Bank lay considerable emphasis on development of

skills as a means to enhance the efficiency and flexibility of the labour market – two enabling conditions of market centred development - but also to facilitate reduction in skill bottlenecks, easy absorption of workers into the production system and job mobility. In a globalized economy a large pool of skilled workers is considered indispensable to maximise the benefits of an open market with freer flows of investment and labour across the borders. On the other hand, according to the International Labour Organisation ‘simply more work, unless it is more productive work’, would not lead the vast majority of the working poor out of poverty.

As a country with significant poverty and predominance of the informal sector much of the skill development happens in the informal way in India. Individuals acquire skills at the work-place when they help their parents, relatives and employers. These persons often belong to poorer households and end up earning lower remuneration as they do not have formal certificates. At the same time The vocational training institutions are severely constrained in their intake capacity. There are only about 2.5 million vocational training seats available in the country whereas about 12.8 million persons enter the labour market every year.

While the National Skill Development Mission launched during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period proposes to address the critical aspect of skill building nationally, the government of Gujarat has launched the State Mission with the purpose of systematising skills development efforts towards increasing the employability of the state’s youth. Apart from this, under the Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana (i.e., tribal development programme) the state has introduced a major initiative of building the skills of landless, poor tribal youth in livelihood activities through structured training programmes. This study makes an interim assessment of a select set of training programmes at the behest of the Department of Tribal Development.

The study covered nine training agencies and 16 different trainings across five districts, viz., Sabarkantha, Valsad, Dahod, Narmada and Surat. In all 177 young men and women were interviewed (including 12 telephonic interviews) - 106 men and 71 women.

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

However, the study also indicated that certain aspects of the programmes need to be worked upon more carefully. For instance, though a good proportion of the trainees managed to find jobs after training, the quality of jobs – mainly the terms of appointment - does not appear to be great. A substantial number of trainees were found to be in contract jobs with no surety of them getting contract extensions or confirmed jobs. Also, considering that the tribal youth belong to social and economical fringes, they need to be supported with some critical minimum of tools/equipments and assets. This is especially true for girls, who tend to suffer from multiple exclusions.

For those who opted for self employed credit seems to be major constraint. In the absence of adequate credit flow from institutional sources, they are forced to invest substantial personal resources which increases the risk of businesses. Training would be more effective if the facilities are available at accessible distance. This would also improve attendance. Proper and complete

information about the programme, entitlement of the trainees and the possible constraints to securing and retaining jobs in the current scenario must be made available to the trainees. Arrangements have been found lacking to identify high performers among the trainees who can receive advanced training in distinct domains. This would create a set of 'role models' for the prospective trainees and act as a great source of motivation.

5.5.4 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.

5.5.5 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

Teaching, Training Programmes and Workshops

Training Programme on *Research Methodology and Applications*, held at GIDR, Ahmedabad from April 5-28, 2012.

Organized by GIDR the Training Programme was meant for PhD students in their early stage of research and the young faculty members. There were four major components of the programme: Introduction to philosophies of research in social sciences; Quantitative and qualitative techniques of research; Introduction to various official and unofficial data sources; and Training in SPSS package. The programme was attended by 24 candidates from various parts of the country and Gujarat, including the four PhD students registered with the Institute. These candidates were from Agricultural University, Dantewada, CEPT University, Ahmedabad Law College, B.K. Majumdar Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Goa Institute of Management, Panaji. A total of 40 sessions of teaching were conducted during the training programme. Practical sessions were twelve mostly for econometric methods to analyze data using SPSS package.

The three-week programme drew faculty from both GIDR and outside. Professor Indraneel Dasgupta from CSSS, Kolkata introduced students to major philosophical thoughts in social science research in four sessions. Professor G.S. Gupta (formerly of IIM Ahmedabad) introduced students to various econometric techniques through 15 sessions. The classroom teaching was followed by practical session using SPSS package in the computer lab of the institute. Dr. U.S. Mishra, Associate Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, took classes on methods of data collection and different techniques for fixing sampling strategy to meet the objective of the study. Dr. Himani Joshi from Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar took classes on public finance. Dr. Dipti Govil from Institute of Health Research and Management, Jaipur introduced students to analysis of qualitative data using NVAO package. Professor Indira Hirway, Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad introduced students to analysing data from employment and unemployment surveys of the National Sample Survey Office. Professor Sudarshan Iyenger, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad gave a special lecture on Gandhian thought and its relevance to the present day development process. Professor Jeemol Unni, Director, Institute for Rural Management, Anand gave a special lecture on database on Indian economy. Ms. Jayanti Ravi, Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of Gujarat presided over the valedictory function and distributed course completion certificates to all the participants.

Workshop on *Research Analysis and Writing in Social Sciences*, held at GIDR, Ahmedabad from September 24-30, 2012.

The ICSSR supported Workshop was attended by 28 young scholars pursuing research in disciplines like Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Education and Geography. These were selected from among 182

applicants. The workshop aimed at orienting young social science researchers in the methods of research analysis and of structuring and writing publishable research outputs. There were four main modules in the workshop: (1) Philosophical Foundations of Research; (2) Introduction to Methods of Scientific Research; (3) Methods of Qualitative Research; and (4) Research Writing and Publishing. Apart from the interactive class room lectures, the participants were also given the opportunity to closely interact with the faculty members of the Institute to receive personal guidance in the preparation of research papers.

In addition to the GIDR faculty, the invited external experts included Mr. Jai Prasad, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, Professor Indira Hirway, Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad, Professor Sebastian Morris, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Professor Ghanshyam Shah, formerly of the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Training Workshop on Ecology and Economics, held at GIDR, Ahmedabad from November 29 to December 2, 2012.

The Workshop was organised jointly with the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) and the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE), with financial support from the ICSSR Western Regional Centre, Mumbai. The Workshop was focused on the three critical aspects of Ecology and Environmental Economics, viz., Ecosystems Management, Economics of Climate Change, and Policies and Instruments for Green Growth. The twin objectives of the Workshop were to: (i) give orientation to young scholars and PhD students on the foundations of ecological economics and domains of interdisciplinary research; (b) provide practical guidance to the scholars for pursuing the specific research issues identified by them.

The external resource persons for the Workshop included Dr. Pranab Mukhopadhyay, SANDEE and Department of Economics, Goa University, Goa; Professor K.S. Kavikumar, Madras School of Economics, Chennai; Dr. Jagdish Krishnaswamy, Suri Sehgal Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore; Dr. Nilanjan Ghosh, INSEE and Multi-Commodity Exchange of India Ltd., Mumbai; and Dr. Seema Purushothaman, Azim Premji University, Bangalore. The Workshop had a judicious mix of technical sessions comprising 11 lectures by the resource persons and presentations by the 30 participants about their ongoing research pursuits.

Workshop on Making Sense of Census 2011 for Gujarat, held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad, December 28, 2012.

The workshop was organized by GIDR with the support of Unicef, Gandhinagar to share the key findings from the recent Housing Census and Population Census of Gujarat. The aim was to generate discussions and create awareness among the state and district level officials of Gujarat for informed policy initiatives. A number of academicians and those associated with NGOs were invited to familiarize them with the wealth

of information available in the Censuses conducted in India. The workshop aimed at informing the participants about using Census data for development and policy leads.

Presentations were based on key findings from the recent Censuses of Gujarat on issues such as trends in gender composition and sex ratio, urbanization, gender and spatial differentials in literacy and education and analysis of infrastructure and amenities.

In addition to Professor Leela Visaria, external experts included Mr. Prakash Gurnani, Unicef, Gandhinagar, Mr. Manish Bharadwaj, Census Office, Gujarat, Professor Darshini Mahadevia, CEPT University, Professor Meera Mehta, CEPT University, Professor Dinesh Mehta, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, Professor P. M. Kulkarni, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Dr. Sanjay Mohanty, IIPS, Mumbai and Dr. M. M. Gandotra, COURT, Vadodara.

Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty

Amita Shah, Director, GIDR, on “Migration and Poverty Interface: Recent Debate and Evidence”, May 16, 2012.

C.J. Shishoo, Hon. Director, B.V. Patel PERD Centre, Ahmedabad, on “Comparative Testing of Consumer Products”, May 30, 2012.

Sanderian Verstappen, Doctoral student, Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam, on “Current Migration Patterns of Muslims from Charotar”, June 13, 2012.

Tara S. Nair, Associate Professor, GIDR and Bhavani Shankar, IHMR, Jaipur, on “Farmer Producer Organisations: Some Reflections on their Status and Relevance”, June 25, 2012.

Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, on “Innovation, Exclusion and Livelihoods: Clusters in Rural India”, August 29, 2012.

Margreet Zwarteveen, Assistant Professor/Senior Researcher, Irrigation and Water Management/ Gender Studies, Wageningen University, The Netherlands, on “Reversing the Research Gaze: Science as Culture, Scientists as Gendered Beings”, November 26, 2012.

Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, on “Situating Labour in the Global Production Network Debate: As if the ‘South’ Mattered”, February 2, 2013.

Itishree Pattnaik, Assistant Professor, and Amita Shah, Director, GIDR, on “Agricultural Transformation in Gujarat: Some Reflections”, March 16, 2013.

Tara S. Nair, Associate Professor, GIDR, on “Financing the Poor or Aiding ‘Financialisation’? Revisiting the Current Debates in Indian Microfinance”, March 24, 2013.

Visitors and Affiliates

Sanderian Verstappen, Visiting Scholar (Doctoral scholar, Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam).

Rohit Parasar, Visiting Scholar (Master’s student, Madras School of Economics, Chennai).

Bhavani Shankar, Visiting Scholar (Fellow, Institute of Rural Management, Anand).

Rachel Alexander, Visiting Scholar (Doctoral scholar, Institute of Development Planning and Management, University of Manchester, UK).

Akshay Iyengar, Visiting Scholar (Graduate from Washington University, St. Louis, US).

4 Research Output

Book

Ahmad, Alia and N. Lalitha (Eds.), *An Institutional Perspective on Provision of Primary Health Care in India and Bangladesh*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2013.

Articles in Journals and Edited Volumes

Basu, Sudeep, 'Interrogating Tibetan Exilic Culture: Issues and Concerns', *Sociological Bulletin: Journal of the Indian Sociological Society*, 61 (2), 2012, pp. 232-254.

Basu, Sudeep, 'Anti-Beggary Laws Reconsidered: From Custodialization to Vocationalization', *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 6 (2), 2012, pp. 313-321.

Das, Keshab, 'Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural Madhya Pradesh: Issues and Challenges for Policy', *Journal of Rural Development*, 31 (3), 2012, pp. 287-304.

Das, Keshab and Tara S. Nair, 'MSEs, Endogenous Development and State Policies: Tamil Nadu since the 1990s', in Dominique Soulancé and Frédéric Bourdier (Eds.), *Métamorphoses Rurales: Philippe Schar, Itinéraire Géographique de 1984 à 2010*, L'Harmattan, Paris, 2012, pp. 195-212.

Jaya Prakash Pradhan and Keshab Das, 'Regional Origin of Manufacturing Exports: Inter-State Patterns in India', *Journal of Regional Development and Planning*, 1 (2), 2012, pp. 117-167.

Dhak, Biplab, 'Neighbourhood Quality, Health and Gender Differential in Health', *Indian Journal of Rural and Urban Development*, 2 (2), 2012, pp. 23-40.

Gumber, Anil, Biplab Dhak and N. Lalitha, 'Declining Free Health Care and Raising Treatment Costs in India: An Analysis of National Sample Surveys 1986-2004', *Journal of Health Management*, 14 (2), 2012, pp. 97-116.

Lalitha, N., 'TRIPS Flexibilities and Access to Patented Medicines in India', in Hans Lofgren (Ed.), *The Politics of the Pharmaceutical Industry and Access to Medicines: World Pharmacy and India*, Social Science Press, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 105-133.

Lalitha, N., 'Essential Drugs Management in Tamil Nadu Government's Health Care', in Alia Ahmad and N. Lalitha (Eds.), *An Institutional Perspective on Provision of Primary Health Care in India and Bangladesh*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2013, pp. 217-242.

Nair, Tara S., 'Understanding Livelihoods: A Review of Major Debates', in Vipin Sharma (Ed.), *State of India's Livelihoods Report 2012*, Sage Publications/Access Development Services, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 1-12.

Nair, Tara S., 'Financing of Indian Microfinance: Evidence and Implications', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47 (25), 2012, pp. 33-40.

Pathak, Jharna, 'Institutional Reform for Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture', *Anvesak*, 42 (1-2), 2012, pp. 75-115.

Pathak, Jharna, 'Creating New Options for the Poor: A Case Study of Gujarat', in Yatindra Singh Sisodia (Ed.), *Democratic Governance and Human Development: Stocktaking and Future Strategies*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013, pp. 283-307.

Shah, Amita, 'Implementing NREGS in Gujarat: Evidence from the Initial Phase', in Lancy Lobo and Jayesh Shah (Eds.), *Globalization, Growth and Employment: Challenges and Opportunities*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2012, pp. 205-238.

Shah, Amita, 'Priority Changes for Strengthening Women's Role as Producers, Processors and Provider of Food and Nutrition', *IDS Bulletin*, 43 (S1), (Special Issue on Standing on the Threshold: Food Justice in India), 2012, pp. 40-48.

Shah, Amita, 'Environment, Employment and Labour: Pathways to Sustainable Development', *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 55 (1), 2012, pp. 111-130.

Shah, Amita, 'Assets Creation and Local Economy under MGNREGS: Scope and Challenges', in Ashok K. Pankaj (Ed), *Right to Work and Rural India: Working of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, pp. 197-225.

Shah, Amita and Seema Kulkarni, 'Interface between Water, Poverty and Gender Empowerment: Revisiting Theories, Policies and Practices', in Anjal Prakash, Sreoshi Singh, C.G. Goodrich and S. Janakarajan (Eds.), *Water Resources Policies in South Asia*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 19-37.

Viswanathan, P.K., 'Integrated Rubber Farming and Livelihood Systems in Northeastern India', in Sumi Krishna (Ed.), *Agriculture and Changing Environment in Northeastern India*, Routledge, New Delhi/ UK, 2012, pp. 263-288.

Viswanathan, P.K. and Amit Mandal, 'NREGS as Instrument of Gender Mainstreaming: An Exploratory Analysis', *Man and Development*, 34 (3), 2012, pp. 17-36.

Viswanathan, P.K., M. Dinesh Kumar and M.V.K. Sivamohan, 'Investment Strategies and Technology Options for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Asia: Challenges in Emerging Context', in M. Dinesh Kumar, M.V.K. Sivamohan and Nitin Bassi (Eds.), *Water Management, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Developing Economies*, Earthscan/ Routledge, London/ New York, 2013, pp. 184-207.

Book Review

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'How to Tackle Food Insecurity in Asia', Review of Amitava Mukherjee, *Food Security in Asia*, *esocialsciences*, January 2013, pp. 1-4, at <http://www.esocialsciences.org/Articles/showArticle.aspx?acat=Recent+Articles&aid=5263>

Other Publications

Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Implementation of Forest Rights Act: Undoing the Historical Injustices?', *CESS Working Paper No. 117* and *RULNR Working Paper No. 18*, Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR), Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, August 2012.

Das, Keshab, 'MSMEs and Clusters in Rural India: "Informing" Policy Goals and Instruments', *SIID Policy Options No. 4*, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, October 2012.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, 'Target the Beneficiaries in the 2013-14 Budget', *Policy Matters*, esocialsciences, February 2013, pp. 1-4, at <http://www.esocialsciences.org/Articles/showArticle.aspx?acat=Recent+Articles&aid=5207>

Pattnaik, Itishree, 'Livelihood Pattern and Coping Mechanisms during Drought: A Study of Two Villages in Odisha', *CESS Working Paper No. 116* and *RULNR Working Paper No. 17*, Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR), Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, August 2012.

Shah, Amita, Kiran Banga Chhokar, Sanjay Patra and Shiddalingaswami, H., 'Interface between Education and Poverty in India: Eluding Goals and Search for New Perspectives?', *CPRC-IIPA Working Paper 46*.

Lenhardt, Amanad, Amita Shah, Andrew Shepherd, Bara Gueye, Lucy Scott and Miranda Morgan, *Agriculture Policy Guide: Meeting the Challenge of a New Pro-Poor Agriculture Paradigm: The Role of Agricultural Policies and Programmes*, Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, Overseas Development Institute, U.K., 2012.

Papola, T.S., Brajesh Jha, A.V. Jose, Padmini Swaminathan, Ajit Ghose, K.P. Kannan, Sucha Singh Gill, Ravi Srivastava, Judith Heyer, Amita Shah, J. Jeyaranjan and D. Narasimha Reddy, 'Rural Labour in India: Emerging Issues and Perspectives: Towards an Agenda for Research', *SR Sankaran Chair Working Paper No. 4*, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, January 2013.

Viswanathan, P.K. and Amita Shah, 'Gender Impact of Trade Reforms in Indian Plantation Sector: An Exploratory Analysis', *Discussion Paper No. 17*, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, 2012, at <http://cds.edu/admin/homeFiles/nrppd%2017.pdf>

GIDR Working Paper Series

210. Shah, Amita, Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi, 'Marginalisation or Mainstreaming? Evidence from Special Economic Zones in Gujarat', July 2012.
211. Viswanathan, P.K., 'Rationalisation of Agriculture in Kerala and its Implications on Natural Environment, Agro-Ecosystems and Livelihoods', September 2012.
212. Das, Keshab, 'Situating Labour in the Global Production Network Debate: As if the "South" Mattered', December 2012.
213. Pradhan, Jaya Prakash and Keshab Das, 'Determinants of Regional Patterns of Manufacturing Exports: Indian Firms since the Mid-1990s', January 2013.

214. Bandi, Madhusudan, 'A Review of Decentralisation in India with Particular Reference to PRIs in Gujarat', February 2013.
215. Bandi, Madhusudan, 'Samras in Gujarat Gram Panchayats: A Constructive Experiment or Challenge to Electoral Democracy?', March 2013.

GIDR Occasional Paper Series

2. Pattnaik, Itishree, Tushaar Shah, G.G. Koppa and Amita Shah, 'Agricultural Extension Service through Krishi Mahotsav in Gujarat: A Preliminary Assessment', 2012.
3. Mishra, Rudra N. and Amita Shah, 'Spatial Differences in Consumption of Selected Food and Non-Food Items in India: Evidence and Implications', March 2013.

Reports

Shah, Amita, Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi, *Impact of Investment in Watershed Projects in Gujarat: A Comprehensive Study*. Submitted to the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, April, 2012.

Shah, Amita and Samuel Abraham, *Catalysing Rural Transformation: Role of Watershed Development Projects in Dry Land and Forest Regions in Maharashtra*. Submitted to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai, June, 2012.

Shah, Amita, 'Watershed Based Development and Agricultural Growth in India: The Unfinished Agenda'. Submitted to the National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi, June, 2012.

Viswanathan, P.K., Amit Mandal and Ila Mehta, *An Economic Evaluation of Revitalisation of Village Tanks in Gujarat*. Report submitted to the Gujarat Land Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar, July, 2012.

Bandi, Madhusudan, *Gram Panchayat President's Election Method and Weaker Sections: Understanding the Implications*. Report submitted (as part of a larger study on 'Pros and Cons of Direct Election of Gram Panchayat President') to the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka through the Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research Dharwad, Karnataka, August, 2012.

Shah, Amita and Itishree Pattnaik, 'Rural Non-Farm Employment (RNFE): A Study of Gujarat'. Submitted to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, August, 2012.

Das, Keshab, *Developing Regional Value Chains in South Asian Leather Clusters: Issues, Options and an Indian Case*. Report submitted to the Asian Development Bank (through the Research and Information System for the Developing Countries, New Delhi, September, 2012.

Nair, Tara. S., *Identifying Technical Assistance Partners for Mentoring Farmer Producer Organisations*. Report submitted to Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS), Bangalore, September, 2012.

Lalitha, N., *LMCP – A Saga of Excellence*. Report submitted to the LMCP Alumni Research Society, Ahmedabad, October 2012.

Lalitha, N., *Economic Evaluation of Bt Cotton Adoption in Gujarat*. Report submitted to the Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat. January 2013.

Shah, Amita and Biplob Dhak, *Mapping of International Migration from Gujarat: Its Extent, Nature and Impacts*. Report submitted to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and NRG Foundation, Government of Gujarat, February, 2013.

Lalitha, N., *Assessing the Poverty Impact of Social and Voluntary Standards among Tea Plantation Workers in Tamil Nadu*. Report submitted to the Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK, February, 2013.

Das, Keshab, *Initiatives in Provisioning Drinking Water in Tribal Districts of Gujarat: An Assessment*. Study report submitted to the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, March, 2013.

Viswanathan, P.K., *Regional Dimensions of Emerging Labour Shortage in Rubber Plantation Sector in Kerala: An Exploratory Analysis*. Report submitted to the National Research Programme on Plantation Development, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, March, 2013.

Referees who kindly evaluated WPS and OPS drafts

Professor Rohit Desai, Formerly of the SPIESR, Ahmedabad.

Dr. Himanshu, CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Dr. K. Palaniswami, IWMI, ICRISAT, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. Werner Sengenberger, Formerly of the ILO, Geneva.

Professor N.S. Siddharthan, Madras School of Economics, Chennai.

Ms. Vanita Suneja, Oxfam India, New Delhi.

Dr. Jayan Jose Thomas, IIT-Madras, Chennai.

5 Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching

Madhusudan Bandi

Presented a paper on “Samras in Gujarat Gram Panchayats: Threat to the Idea of Democracy?”, at a Seminar on ‘Democracy in India: Strengths and Weaknesses’, organised by and held at the Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, March 15-16, 2013.

Sudeep Basu

Presented a paper on “Migration, Diaspora and Anthropological Knowledge: Some Reflections”, at the International Symposium on ‘Anthropology of Global Issues’, organized by and held at the Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi, Delhi, April 1-3, 2012.

Taught a course in “Qualitative Methods” at the Training Programme on ‘Research Methodology and Applications’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 5-28, 2012. Also, designed the course on Qualitative Methods.

Participated in the Training Programme on ‘Migration and Development: Issues and Perspectives’, organized by and held at the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, July 2-5, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Normative/Ethical Framework and Applications”, at a National Conference on ‘Internal Displacement in India: Issues and Perspectives’, organized by the South Asians for Human Rights (SAHR) and held at the India International Centre, New Delhi on July 17, 2012. Also, engaged in organizing the conference and drafting a resolution.

Taught a course in “Qualitative Methods” at the Workshop on ‘Research Analysis and Writing in Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 24-30, 2012. Also, designed the course on Qualitative Methods.

Presented a paper on “Media, Tibet and Tibetan Refugee Rehabilitation in India”, at the Tenth Orientation Programme on ‘Forced Migration’, organized by the Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group with support from the UNHCR, the Government of Finland and the Brookings Institution and held at Swabhumi, Kolkata, September 30 - October 14, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Interrogating Cultural Rights/Duties of Refugees in Hostlands: Insights from the Tibetan Diaspora”, at the 14th International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) Conference on ‘Contested Spaces and Cartographic Challenges’, organized by the Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group and held at Swabhumi, Kolkata, January 6–9, 2013. Also, chaired two sessions and drafted the rapporteurs report for the plenary sessions.

Keshab Das

Took two sessions (with N. Lalitha) on “Database on Indian Manufacturing and Mining: Sources and Issues” for the participants of the Training Programme on ‘Research Methodology and Applications’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 19, 2012.

Acted as a Discussant at the National Seminar on ‘Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implications of Emerging Pattern’, organized by and held at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, April 20-21, 2012.

Took a session (with Tara S. Nair) on “Alternative Sources of Data in Social Science Research: Instances and Issues” for the participants of the Training Programme on ‘Research Methodology and Applications’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 27, 2012.

Acted as a Discussant at the National Seminar on ‘Understanding Growth Story of Gujarat’, organized by the Centre for Development Alternatives and held at LA 365 Residency, Ahmedabad, May 7, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Visible Links and Invisible Work: Reflections from Leather Clusters of Tamil Nadu”, at the National Workshop on ‘New Spatialities and Labour’, organized by the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and held at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, July 8, 2012.

Acted as a Discussant at the National Seminar on ‘Globalisation, Labour Markets and Employment Relations in India (In Honour of Prof. L.K. Deshpande)’, organized by the Institute for Human Development and Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi and held at the ICSSR Western Regional Centre, Mumbai University, Mumbai, July 9-10, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Rural Industrial Clusters: Concepts, Data and Cases in India”, at the International Workshop on ‘Systems of Innovation and Rural Transformation in China and India’, organised by the Centre for Policy Research and India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi and held at the IIC, New Delhi, July 23-24, 2012.

Participated in the Launch Workshop on ‘Innovation for Sustainability among Micro and Small Enterprises’, organized by the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada and held at the Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, August 3-4, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Sanitation in Urban Gujarat: Evidence from the Margins” and chaired a session on ‘State of Services and Supplies’ at the IDRC–TTI Workshop on ‘Rural Urban Linkage’, organised by and held at the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, August 22, 2012.

Gave a seminar on “Innovation, Exclusion and Livelihoods: Clusters in Rural India”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, August 29, 2012.

Made a presentation on “GPNs, Labour Standards and Decent Work Challenge in Indian MSMEs: Negotiating Informality through Institutional Innovations”, at the Pre-Project Meeting II of ‘Rising Powers, Labour Standards and the Governance of Global Production Networks’, organised by and held at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, The Netherlands, September 27-28, 2012.

Gave a Seminar on “A Review of Labour in Global Production Networks: As if the ‘South’ Mattered”, at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, The Netherlands, October 23, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Innovation and Livelihoods: Posers from the Artisanal Clusters of India” and acted as a discussant for the session on ‘Inclusive Innovation Systems and Competence Building’ at the 10th GLOBELICS International Conference on ‘Innovation and Development: Opportunities and Challenges in Globalisation’, organized by the Zhejiang University and held at the Zhejiang Narada Grand Hotel, Hangzhou, China, November 9-11, 2012.

Contributed a paper on “Rural Industrial Clusters: Concepts, Data and Cases in India”, at the First International Conference on ‘Development and Innovation in the Emerging Economies’, organized by and held at the

Centre for Development Economics and Innovations Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, November 16-18, 2012.

Participated as a Member in the meeting of the Task Force of the People's Council of Education to draft an appraisal-based Report on the Third People's Education Congress on 'The Indian Education System: The Crisis and the Shifting Paradigms', organised by and held at the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, November 22, 2012.

Presented a paper on "Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural Madhya Pradesh: Issues and Challenges for Policy", at the State Level Workshop on 'Right to Water and Sanitation', organized by the Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, SOPPECOM, Pune and held at Hotel Amer Palace, Bhopal, December 4-5, 2012.

Presented a paper on "Labour Salience in Indian MSMEs: Silences of the CSR Perspective" (with Tara S. Nair), at the International Workshop on 'GVCs, Clusters, and the Future of CSR in the BRIC Countries', organized by and held at the Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark, December 12-14, 2012. Also acted a discussant at the workshop.

Participated in the Seminar on 'Innovation, IPR, Technology and Finance for MSMEs', organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry and the Ministry of MSME, Government of India and held at Hotel Courtyard by Marriott, Ahmedabad, December 27, 2012.

Chaired two sessions at the Workshop on 'Making Sense of Census 2011 for Gujarat', organized by GIDR and Unicef and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, Ahmedabad, December 28, 2012.

Participated as a resource person in the International Conference for 'Academic Institutions' (ICAI 2013), organized by the Government of Gujarat and held at the Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, January 9, 2013.

Gave a Seminar on "Situating Labour in the Global Production Network Debate: As if the 'South' Mattered", at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 2, 2013.

Presented a paper on "Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural Madhya Pradesh: Concerns and Policy Challenges", at the National Conference on 'Managing India's Rural Transformation: Highlighting Interest of Marginalized and Vulnerable Section of Society', organized by and held at the School of Rural Management-IIHMR, Jaipur, February 26-27, 2013.

Made two presentations on "Informality and Exclusion in Rural Enterprises: Implications for Data and Firm Dynamism" and "The Bamboo Craft Cluster in Barpeta, Assam: Disincentives to Innovation", at the National Conference on 'India S&T Report 2013', organized by and held at the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi, March 22, 2013.

Biplab Dhak

Presented a paper on "Estimating International Migration from Gujarat: Some Early Results", at the 2nd Annual Seminar on 'Migration and Development', organized by GIDR and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, November 23, 2012.

Presented two papers on "Demographic Change, Catastrophic Health Expenditure and Impoverishment in India" and "Use of Maternal Health Care in Rural India: Relative Importance of Socio-Economic Status and

Accessibility”, at the ‘Population Association of America Annual Meeting 2013’, organized by the Population Association of America and held at Sheraton Hotel, New Orleans, USA, April 11-13, 2013.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Presented a paper on “Spousal Differential in Level of Education and Their Status within the Household: Implications Towards Nutritional Outcome of Children Evidenced from Young Lives Data” (with U.S. Mishra), at the Young Lives National Conference on ‘Tackling Childhood Poverty: Supporting-Children’s Wellbeing’, organized by and held at the Department of Social Work, Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Tirupati, July 30 – August 1, 2012.

Participated as a resource person at a Workshop on ‘Elderly Lives in India: Evolving Realities’, organized by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and held at Hotel Ruby Arena, Trivandrum, October 20-21, 2012.

Presented a paper on “MGNREGA: The Paradigm Shift in Employment Generation and Livelihood Impacts: Findings across States” (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the Project Planning Workshop on ‘Impacts of Social Safety Nets Programs in Semi-Arid Tropics of India’, organized by and held at ICRISAT, Hyderabad, December 18-19, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Why Villages do not Transform as Theoreticians Perceive? Reflections from Chatha Village in Gujarat” (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the National Seminar on ‘Transformation in Villages: Implications and Outcomes’, organized by and held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, January 30-31, 2013.

N. Lalitha

Lectured on “Trade Statistics” and “Database on Indian Manufacturing and Mining: Sources and Issues” (with Keshab Das) at the Training Programme on ‘Research Methodology and Applications’ organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, respectively, April 16 and 19, 2012.

Lectured on “Implications of Pharmaceutical Patents” for the post graduate Technology Management students at CEPT University, Ahmedabad, April 20, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Standards in Pharmaceuticals and Consumers: Missing Links”, at the Workshop on ‘Exploring the Interplay between Business Regulation and Corporate Conduct in India’, organized by CUTS, Jaipur and held at Hotel Park Plaza, Ahmedabad, April 20, 2012.

Participated in the ‘Country Coordinating Mechanism of the Global Fund’, organized by the Ministry of Health and held at Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi, May 7, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Pesticide Use in Bt Cotton” at the National Conference on ‘Ten Years of Bt Cotton in India: A Review’, organized by the Council for Social Development and Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, and held at the India International Centre, New Delhi, June 11-12, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Agribiotechnology in India: Problems and Prospects”, at the National Seminar on ‘Imperatives of Sustainable Farm Sector Development in the Backdrop of Globalisation, Poverty and Employment’, organized by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, June 15-16, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Impact of Bt Cotton Cultivation in Gujarat” (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, October 16, 2012.

Participated in the Workshop on ‘Who’s Who and What’s on in Research about the Poverty Reduction Impacts of Sustainability Standards’, organized by ISEAL Alliance and held at the University of Greenwich, Greenwich, November 27-28, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Has Bt technology been inclusive: Exploring Evidences from Gujarat” (with P.K. Viswanathan) at the Workshop on ‘India Cotton: Gearing up for Global Leadership’, organized by the Navsari Agricultural University, Surat and Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur and held at the Main Cotton Research Station, Surat, January 6-8, 2013.

Lectured on “Pharmaceutical Patents: A Boon or A Bane”, at the plenary session in the Conference on ‘Emerging Frontiers: Genesis of Drug and Its Journey to Patients’, organized by the Nirma Institute of Pharmacy and held at the Institute of Management, Nirma University, Ahmedabad, January 19, 2013.

Lectured on “Inclusive Growth in India: A Gender Perspective”, for the teacher-participants at the 16th Refresher Course in Economics, organized by the Department of Economics, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, February 7, 2013.

Lectured on “Patents and Bitter Pills”, at the Program on ‘Women in Science and Technology: The Path to an Empowered India’, organized by the National Academy of Sciences and Institute of Life Sciences, Ahmedabad University and held at the Institute of Life Sciences, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad, March 8, 2013.

Presented a paper on “Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Is there an Evidence of Inclusive Growth” (with P.K. Viswanathan), at the National Seminar on ‘Inclusive Growth in Agriculture’, organized by and held at the Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, March 9, 2013.

Lectured on “Crop Biotechnology in India: Status, Opportunities and Challenges”, at the Second Annual Biotech Seminar on ‘Biotechnology: The Tomorrow that is Here Today’, organized by and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, March 16, 2013.

Lectured on “Plagiarism and Issues in Copyright”, for the research scholars at the Research Methodology Course organized by the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies, TISS, Mumbai, March 23, 2013.

Tara S. Nair

Delivered four lectures on “National Accounts Statistics”, “Ethics in Social Science Research”, “Post-modernism” and “Alternative Sources of Data” at the Training Programme on ‘Research Methodology and Applications’, organized by and held at GIDR, April 5-28, 2012.

Participated as a contributing author at the Workshop to discuss the structure and content of the *State of India’s Livelihoods Report*, organized by and held at the Access Development Services, Delhi, May 1-2, 2012.

Gave a seminar on “Farmer Producer Organisations: Some Reflections on their Status and Relevance” (with Bhavani Shankar), at GIDR, Ahmedabad, June 25, 2012.

Participated as a resource person at the Roundtable on ‘State of the Sector Report 2012 – Microfinance and the Consultation on Financial Inclusion in UNDP’s Country Programme Action Plan (2013-17)’, organised by and held at the United Nations Development Programme, New Delhi, July 11, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Sustaining the Self-Help Group Model: Discourse and Dynamics”, at the International Conference on ‘Microfinance and Gender Empowerment’, organised by and held at the School of Communication and Management Studies, Cochin, July 20, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Institutional Innovations in the Farm Sector in India: Small Producer Collectives in Perspective”, at the International Workshop on ‘Systems of Innovation and Rural Transformation in China and India’, organized by the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi and India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi, and held at the IIC, new Delhi, July 23-24, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Inclusion and Access to Financial Services: Some Emerging Concerns”, at the National Conference on ‘Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion’, organised by the Council for Social Development (CSD), and held at the Southern Regional Centre of CSD, Hyderabad, August 23-24, 2012.

Designed, directed and delivered four sessions on “Philosophies of Research”, “Challenges to Research Writing”, “Structure of Research Paper”, and “Unconventional Sources of Data”, at the Workshop on ‘Research Analysis and Writing in Social Sciences’, organized by and held at GIDR, September 24-30, 2012.

Participated in the Thematic Retreat on ‘Developing Indicators for Tracking Livelihoods of the Poor: A Preliminary Exposition’, organized by the UNDP, New Delhi and Access Development Services, New Delhi, and held at The Qutab Clarion Hotel, New Delhi, October 4, 2012.

Facilitated sessions on “Social Innovation”, as part of the 20th International Management Appreciation Programme for Voluntary Agencies (VOLAG-MAP), organised by and held at the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, December 8, 2012.

Taught a course on “Rural Innovation” to the Post Graduate students of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, January-February 2013.

Jharna Pathak

Presented a paper on “Institutional Reform for Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture”, at the National Seminar on ‘Imperatives of Sustainable Farm Sector Development in the Backdrop of Globalisation, Poverty and Employment’, organised by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, June 15-16, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Instability in Current Agricultural Pattern in India: A Step towards Finding Sustainable Agriculture” (with Itishree Pattnaik), at the ‘Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural and Natural Resource Management (TROPENTAG) – 2012’, organised by the Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen and University of Kassel-Witzenhausen and held at Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany, September 19-21, 2012.

Took two sessions on “Simultaneous Equation” and “Issues on Sustainable Development”, for participants at the Workshop on ‘Research Analysis and Writing in Social Sciences’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 24-30, 2012.

Attended the Silver Jubilee International Conference on ‘Development: Successes and Challenges Achieving Economic, Social and Sustainable Progress’, organised by and held at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, December 1-3, 2012.

Acted as a member of the Evaluation Committee for a Research Competition for students of Bachelor of Business Administration, B.K. Majumdar Institute of Business Administration, School of Management and Commerce, Ahmedabad, March 19, 2013.

Itishree Pattnaik

Made a presentation on “Agricultural Transformation in Gujarat: Some Reflections” (with Amita Shah), at the National Seminar on ‘Understanding the Growth Story of Gujarat’, organized by the Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad and held at LA 365 Residency, Ahmedabad, May 7-8, 2012.

Participated in the Workshop on ‘Qualitative Methods in Labour Research’, organized by and held at the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, July 2-13, 2012.

Participated in the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) Alumni Summer School on ‘Tropical Agrobiodiversity as a Guarantor for Sustainable Food Security’, organized by and held at the Tropenzentrum-University, Hohenheim, Germany, September 11-18, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Instability in Current Agricultural Pattern in India: A Step towards Finding Sustainable Agriculture” (with Jharna Pathak), at the ‘Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural and Natural Resource Management (TROPENTAG) – 2012’, organized by the Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen and University of Kassel-Witzenhausen, held at the Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany, September 19-21, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Rural Non-Farm Employment in a Rapidly Growing Economy: Analysis from Gujarat”, at the Consultation Program organized by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, October 11, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Reinventing Agricultural Extension? Preliminary Assessment of Gujarat’s Krishi Mahotsav (Agrarian Festival)” (with Tushaar Shah, Sonal Bhatt, G.G. Koppa and Amita Shah), at the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) – Tata Policy Research Program ‘Annual Partners’ Meet’ (ITP-APM), held at the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, November 28-30, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Structural Change and the Pattern of Growth in Agriculture: An Analysis of Bihar and Odisha”, at the ‘Development Meet 2013’, organized by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum and the Central University of Bihar, Patna, and held at Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna, March 1-3, 2013.

Amita Shah

Made a presentation on “Mobility, Work and Human Development: Select Evidence and Issues”, at the National Consultation on ‘Engendering Physical Infrastructure via PMGSY’, organized by and held at the Department of Economics, University of Mumbai, April 8-9, 2012. Also, chaired a Technical Session.

Chaired a session at the National Seminar on ‘Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implications of Emerging Pattern’, organized by and held at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, April 20-21, 2012.

Presented two papers on “Internal Migration: Some Recent Evidences and Implications” (with Biplab Dhak) and “Agricultural Transformation In Gujarat: Some Reflections” (with Itishree Pattnaik), at the National Seminar on ‘Understanding Growth Story of Gujarat’, organized by the Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad, and held at La 365 Residency, Ahmedabad, May 7-8, 2012.

Presented a seminar on “Migration and Poverty Interface: Recent Debate and Evidence”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, May 16, 2012.

Acted as a Panelist at the Panel Discussion on ‘Critique and Reflections’, at the National Colloquium on ‘Connecting the Dots: Evolving Practical Strategies for Climate Resilient Development’, organized by WOTER and held at Hotel Four Point, Pune, June 5-6, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Research and Innovations: A Social Science Perspective”, at the Workshop on ‘Agricultural R&D Policy: The Case of IPM and Pulses in India’, organized by NCAP-ICAR and CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi, and held at CSIR-NISTADS, New Delhi, June 8, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Environment and Development: Indian Experience”, at the Commonwealth International Workshop cum Training Programme on ‘Public Policy for Poverty Reduction Governance, Rationale, Interventions and Impact’, organized by and held at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur, June 20, 2012.

Addressed as the Chief Guest at the Valedictory Session of the Training Programme on ‘Migration and Development Issues and Perspective’, organized by and held at the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, July 5, 2012.

Attended the Workshop on ‘Greening the Indian Federal System: Views from the Centre and States’, organized by the Energy Research Institute (TERI) in partnership with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, July 6, 2012.

Acted as a Discussant at the National Seminar on ‘Globalisation, Labour Markets and Employment Relations in India’ (in Honour of Prof. L.K. Deshpande), organized by Institute for Human Development and Indian Society of Labour Economics, and held at the ICSSR Western Regional Centre, Mumbai, July 9-10, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Strengthening Women’s Role as Producers, Processors and Providers of Food and Nutrition”, at the Panel on ‘A Just Food System for Workers’, at an event to launch the IDS-Oxfam India Special Bulletin on ‘Standing on the Threshold: Food Justice in India’, organized by Oxfam India and held at the Constitution Club, New Delhi, July 17-18, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Managing CPRs in Watershed Projects: Policies and Practice”, at the Training Programme on ‘Management of Common Pool Resources under IWMP’, organized by the National Institute of Rural Development and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, Ahmedabad, July 24, 2012.

Attended the Conference on ‘Leveraging Employment Generation: 12th Five Year Plan and Beyond’, organized by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi, and held at? August 3, 2012.

Made a Presentation at the Workshop on ‘Food and Ecological Security’, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) during the IUCN World Conservation Congress at Jeju, South Korea, September 8, 2012.

Delivered Two Lectures on “India’s Development: Independence to Liberalization” and “Introduction to New India and Its Economy”, at the World Learning India/School for International Training (SIT), organized by and held at SIT, Jaipur, September 15, 2012.

Made a presentation on “Retail Trade in Agriculture, Environment and Fair Trade Practices: Need for a Fresh Perspective”, served as a discussant in the session on ‘Linking Farms with Consumers through Organized Retail Chains: Implication for Producers’ and chaired a session on ‘Producer Retail Companies, Farmers Markets and Consumer Loyalties’ at the International Seminar on ‘Organized

Retailing vis-à-vis Farm Economy of India’, co-organized by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing and Institute of Public Enterprise and held at CESS, Hyderabad, September 21-22, 2012.

Conducted a session (with Jharna Pathak) on “Issues on Sustainable Development”, for the participants at the Workshop on ‘Research Analysis and Writing in Social Sciences’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, September 30, 2012.

Served as a speaker at the session on ‘Connecting the Levels’, at an International Conference on ‘Strengthening Green Federalism’, organized by the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), in partnership with and supported by the Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Inter-State Council Secretariat and the World Bank, New Delhi, and held at the India Habitat Center, New Delhi, October 29-30, 2012.

Participated in the Concluding Workshop on ‘Sustainable Community-based Approaches to Livelihood Enhancement (SCALE)’, organized by the Aga Khan Foundation (India) and held at Hotel Shangrila Eros, New Delhi, November 1, 2012.

Participated in the Consultative Workshop on ‘Valuation of Household Work Undertaken by Women’, organized by the National Mission for Empowerment of Women and held at the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, November 7, 2012.

Made a presentation on “From Segmented to Integrated Water Resource Management in India: What Ails Policies and Practices?”, at the International Conference on ‘Tapping the Turn: Water’s Social Dimensions’, organized by the Households Water Resources Network and held at Hedley Bull Centre, Australian National University, Canberra, November 15-16, 2012.

Attended the Second Annual Seminar on ‘Migration and Development’, sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, November 23, 2012.

Presented a Paper on “Irrigation and Economic Benefits and Women: Evidence from Two Cases Studies in AP and MP” (with Seema Kulkarni), at the IWMI-TATA Annual Partners Meet, organized by IWMI-TATA Programme and held at the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, November 28, 2012.

Conducted a session on “Ecology and Economics: Challenges in Conducting Interdisciplinary Research”, at the Training Workshop on ‘Ecology and Economics’, co-organised by the South Asian Network for Environment and Development Economics (SANDEE), Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE), and GIDR and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, November 29-December 1, 2012.

Participated at the ‘Silver Jubilee Conference’ at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development research, Mumbai, December 1-3, 2012.

Delivered a Keynote Speech on “Governance and Policy Issues for Sustainable Development”, at the International Conference on ‘Sustainable Development and Governance’, organized by and held at the Amritha University, Coimbatore, December 12-14, 2012.

Participated in the International Conference on ‘Reviving Growth’, organized by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy and held at Hotel Taj Palace, New Delhi, December 14-15, 2012.

Acted as a Panelist at the Symposium on ‘Rural Labour in India: Emerging Issues and Perspectives’, organized by SR Sankaran Chair at National Institute of Rural Development, a Pre-Conference event during the Annual

Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics and held at the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, December 19, 2012.

Acted as a discussant at the Session on 'Migration as a Livelihood Strategy', at the 54th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, December 20-22, 2012.

Participated in the Workshop on 'Capacity Development for Environmental Fiscal Reforms', co-organized by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) and GIZ and held at the NIPFP, New Delhi, December 27, 2012.

Made a Presentation at the Pre-Budget Consultation Meeting on the 'Agriculture Sector', Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, January 2, 2013.

Delivered the Inaugural Address and chaired the Key-Note Address at the National Seminar on 'Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Issues and Challenges', organized by and held at the Centre for Research in Planning and Development, Planning Commission and the Department of Economics, Faculty of Arts, The M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara, January 23, 2013.

Attended the Consultation Meeting on 'National Consultation on Post-2015 Global Development Agenda', at organized by the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, January 31, 2013.

Served as a discussant at the session on 'Intersectionality in Migration and the Complexity of Gender', at the Workshop on 'Migration, Gender and Social Justice', organized by the International Institute of Social Studies and held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, February 14-16, 2013.

Chaired a Session on 'Women and Microentrepreneurship' at the Tenth Biennial Conference on 'Entrepreneurship', organized by and held at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, February 21, 2013.

Made a presentation on "Changing Land Use and Environmental Implications under the Emerging Economic and Climatic Scenarios in India: Developing Data Base and Methodology", at the Workshop on 'Changing Land Use and Environmental Implications under the Emerging Economic and Climatic Scenarios in India: Developing Data Base and Methodology', co-organized by GIDR, the Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) and the International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, March 5-6, 2013.

Served as a discussant at the National Consultation on 'Development and Sustainability in India: Possibilities for a Post-2015 Framework', organised by Oxfam India and Kalpavriksh, New Delhi, and held Indian Social Institute at New Delhi on March 18, 2013.

Attended the South Asian Regional Consultation on 'Safe Mobility of Women Migrant Workers', organized by UN Women and held at Hotel Taj Saumundra at Colombo, Sri Lanka, March 21-22, 2013.

P.K. Viswanathan

Presented a paper on "Development as Destruction: The State of Natural Resources and Environment in Gujarat in the Contemporary Scenario" (with Jharna Pathak), at the National Seminar on 'Understanding Growth Story of Gujarat', organized by the Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad, and held at LA 365 Residency, Ahmedabad, May 7-8, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Policy and Institutional Dilemmas in Groundwater Governance in India: A Critical Assessment”, at the Workshop on ‘Sustainable Groundwater Governance, Agriculture and Poverty in the Godavari Basin’, organized by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, and held at the ICSSR Western Regional Centre, University of Mumbai, July 13, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Investment Strategies and Technology Options for Sustainable Agriculture Development in India: Challenges and Way Forward”, at the National Seminar on ‘Imperatives of Sustainable Farm Sector Development in the Backdrop of Globalisation, Poverty and Employment’, organized by and held at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, June 15–16, 2012.

Taught a core course paper on “Environmental Management and Sustainable Development”, to the MBA students of 2011-13 Batch at the Amrita School of Business, Cochin, July–September, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Integrating Institutional and Policy Regimes for Sustainable Safety-net Provisions: A Case of the Kudumbashree Initiatives in Kerala”, at the National Conference on ‘Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion’, organised by and held at the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, August 23–24, 2012.

Presented a concept paper on “Regional Dimensions of Emerging Labour Shortage in Rubber Plantation Sector in Kerala: An Exploratory Analysis”, at the Research Proposal Workshop organised by the National Research Programme on Plantation Development and held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, September 19, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Developing Vulnerability Indices for Detecting the Climate Change Impacts on Land Use and Agriculture in India”, at the Third National Conference on ‘Climate Change’, organised by the Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi and held at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, November 3-4, 2012.

Presented a paper on “From Jhuming to Tapping: An Analysis of Rubber Development Programme in NE States in India”, at the ‘Researcher Training Workshop’, jointly organised by the OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati and the Department of Political Science, J.B. College, Jorhat, Assam and held at Jorhat, December 9-15, 2012.

Presented a paper on “MGNREGA: The Paradigm Shift in Employment Generation and Livelihood Impacts: Findings Across States” (with Rudra N. Mishra), at the Project Planning Workshop on ‘Impacts of Social Safety Nets Programs in Semi-Arid Tropics of India’, organised by held at the ICRISAT, Hyderabad, December 18-19, 2012.

Presented a paper on “Why Villages Do Not Transform as Theoreticians Perceive? Reflections from Chatha Village in Gujarat” (with Rudra N. Mishra), at the National Seminar on ‘Transformation in Villages: Implications and Outcomes’, organized by and held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, January 30-31, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on “Inclusive Growth: Understanding it” and “Inclusive Growth and Agriculture Development in India: Challenges and Way Forward”, at the UGC sponsored Two-Day National Seminar on ‘Inclusive Growth: Economic, Institutional and Rights Perspectives’, held at the PSG College of Arts & Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, March 8-9, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on “Longitudinal Data Analysis in Social Science Research: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations”, at the ICSSR Research Methodology Workshop organized by and held at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, March 23 2013.

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, Colombo.

Coordinator, GIDR Discussion Series.

Keshab Das

ICSSR-NWO (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research) Visiting Fellowship under Indo-Dutch Social Science Scholar Exchange Programme - 2012, at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Erasmus University, The Hague, The Netherlands, September-October, 2012.

Peer Reviewer, *Journal of Poverty and Innovation and Development*.

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

Member, Organising Committee, Third People's Education Congress, 2012, Ahmedabad.

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

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

External examiner for Ph.D. theses submitted to the Fakir Mohan University, Balasore and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

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

N. Lalitha

Life Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics.

Life Member, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association.

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

Reviewed articles for *Journal of Agricultural Biotechnology and Sustainable Development* and *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*.

Reviewed a research proposal for the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Served as a member of the Interview Panel of the Centre for Social Studies, Surat.

Guiding two PhD students registered with IGNOU and CEPT University.

Serving in the Computer Committee and Purchase Committee of GIDR.

Tara S. Nair

Coordinator, Working Paper Series, Gujarat Institute of Development Research.

Member, Board of Trustees, PRAYAS, Gujarat.

Member, Board of Directors, Agora Microfinance, Mumbai.

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

Member, International Association for Feminist Economists.

Member, International Association of Media and Communication Research.

Guided a scholar as a member of the Thesis Advisory Committee, Fellow Programme, Institute of Rural Management, Anand.

Member of the Research Progress Committee of a Ph.D. scholar at the Faculty of Management, Nirma University, Ahmedabad.

Acted as the external examiner for a PhD thesis submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Amita Shah

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 Odisha, Koraput.

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

Joint Director (Asia) for CPAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.K. Viswanathan

Review Committee Member, *Water Policy* (Official Journal of World Water Council), Institute for Water Resources, USA.

7 Research Support Services

Library

At present the library had a collection of 3326 bound volumes and 21,880 books selectively chosen for reading and reference which include reports, books, reference materials conference proceedings and statistical publications in the social sciences containing statistical information on India. The subjects covered include industry, employment and labour studies, ecology and environment, forestry, health and social welfare, women studies, population studies, social sector, infrastructure, finance, banking, land and agriculture studies, water and natural resources, economics, economic development and planning. The library has a good collection of micro materials which include working papers, occasional papers, and research reports from national and international organizations of repute. The library's electronic resource is JSTOR. About 88 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed and 35 journals received on exchange and as gift. A total number of 204 publications were added to the collection during this year. The publications include 130 books purchased and 74 books and reports received as gift. It also subscribes 9 daily newspapers. The library added 109 bound back volumes also.

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

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 2012-13 was Rs. 310.03 lakh, which was higher than that of the previous year 2011-12 (Rs. 292.33 lakh). During the same period, the core expenditure increased from Rs. 148.67 lakh to Rs. 181.13 lakh. The project expenditure decreased from Rs. 143.66 lakh in 2011-12 to Rs. 128.90 lakh in 2012-13. The following Table presents only a summary of the audited accounts.

Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. In lakh)

Category	Core		Project		Total	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Recurring Expenditure	147.42	179.69	143.66	128.26	291.08	307.95
Non-recurring Expenditure	1.25	1.44	—	0.64	1.25	2.08
Total	148.67	181.13	143.66	128.90	292.33	310.03

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of Institute increased from Rs. 158.32 lakh on March 31, 2012 to Rs. 160.46 lakh on March 31, 2013. 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

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Impact of Investment in Watershed Projects in Gujarat: A Comprehensive Study	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Amita Shah, Dipak Nandani and Hasmukh Joshi
Catalysing Rural Transformation: Role of Watershed Development Projects in Dry Land and Forest Regions in Maharashtra	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai	Amita Shah and Samuel Abraham
Watershed Based Development and Agricultural Growth in India: An Unfinished Agenda	National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi	Amita Shah
Economic Evaluation of Bt Cotton Adoption in Gujarat	Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat	N. Lalitha and P.K. Viswanathan
An Economic Evaluation of Revitalisation of Village Ponds in Gujarat	Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar	P.K. Viswanathan, Amit Mandal, Ila Mehta
LMCP – A Saga of Excellence	LMCP Alumni Research Society, Ahmedabad.	N. Lalitha
Rural Non-Farm Employment: A Study of Gujarat	Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.	Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik
Regional Dimensions of Emerging Labour Shortage in Rubber Plantation Sector in Kerala: An Exploratory Analysis	National Research Programme on Plantation Development(NRPPD), Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala	P.K. Viswanathan
Mapping of 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
Assessing the Poverty Impact of Social and Voluntary Standards among Tea Plantation Workers in Tamil Nadu	Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK	N. Lalitha
Pros and Cons of Direct Election of Gram Panchayat President	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka (through Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad, (Karnataka, India)	Madhusudan Bandi

Completed Projects contd...

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Identifying Technical Assistance Partners for Mentoring Farmer Producer Organisations	The Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries(HIVOS), The Hague and India Foundation for Humanistic Development, Bangalore.	Tara S. Nair
Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India	International Development	Keshab Das
Developing Regional Value Chains in South Asian Leather Clusters: Issues, Options and an Indian Case	Asian Development Bank, Manila (through the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi)	Keshab Das

Projects in Progress

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Recent Experiences of Agricultural Growth in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh: An Enquiry into the Patterns, Process and Impacts	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.	Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik
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
Rural Energy Consumption Trends in Gujarat: An Analysis of performance of Agricultural Feeders under the PGVCL	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Government of Gujarat	P.K. Viswanathan
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	Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad (through the Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources (RULNR) (Supported by Jamsetji Tata Trust , Mumbai)	Madhusudan Bandi
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.

Projects in Progress contd...

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
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 Fishing)	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada	Jharna Pathak
Institutional Innovation and Inclusion in the Farm Sector: Case of Farmer Producer Collectives	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi	Tara S. Nair
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
Survey and Documentation of NRGs' Contribution to the Development of the State	Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar	Sudeep Basu
Lessons Learned from SEWA's Interventions in Gujarat to Enhance Social Security of Members and their Families	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad and Packard Foundation, U.S.A.	Leela Visaria and Rudra N. Mishra
Regulating Microfinance through Codes of Conduct: A Critical review of the Indian Experience	Faculty of Business, Government and Law/ANZSIG, University of Canberra	Tara S. Nair
Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance: Study of a Village Panchayat in Gujarat	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Tamil Nadu	Tara S. Nair
Chronic Poverty Advisory Network	Overseas Development Institute, London, U.K	Amita Shah
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of Tribal Resource and Research Centre)	Jharna Pathak
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat		Jharna Pathak
Monitoring and Evaluation of Skill Training Projects		Tara S. Nair
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat		Keshab Das
Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat		Amita Shah

Projects Initiated

Title	Sponsor(s)	Researcher(s)
Assessment of System of Crop Intensification in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh: Examining Implications for Sustainable Development	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.	Jharna Pathak
Socio-economic Impacts, Institutional and Policy Constraints in the Adoption of Water Saving Technologies in Agriculture: A Comparative Study of Micro Irrigation Systems in India		P. K. Viswanathan and Jharna Pathak
States and Industrialization in India – 1981-2007: Growth, Performance and Policy Lessons (with Case Studies of Gujarat, Kerala and Odisha)		Keshab Das
Socio-economic Implications of Protecting Handicrafts through Geographical Indications: A Case Study of Selected Products from Southern States		N. Lalitha
Estimating Socio-economic Indicators at the District Level for Gujarat		Biplab Dhak
Impacts of Employment Generation (NREGS) and Social Protection Policies on Rural Livelihoods in India: Case Studies in ICRISAT Villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	P.K. Viswanathan and Rudra N. Mishra
Estimating MDGs for Gujarat	UNICEF, Gandhinagar	Biplab Dhak
Preparatory Phase of IWMP in Thane and Nasik Divisions in Maharashtra: An Evaluation	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Amita Shah and Hasmukh Joshi
Options for Diversification in Tobacco Farming, Bidi Rolling and Tendu Leaf Plucking in India: The Economic Feasibilities and Challenges	International Development Research Centre (through the Centre for Multidisciplinary Research, Dharwad)	Amita Shah (in collaboration with CMDR)

Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat

Completed Projects

Title	Sponsor(s)
Economic Evaluation of Bt Cotton Adoption in Gujarat	Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat
An Economic Evaluation of Revitalisation of Village Ponds in Gujarat	Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar
Mapping of International Migration from Gujarat: Its Extent, Nature and Impacts	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and NRG Foundation, Government of Gujarat

Projects in Progress

Title	Sponsor(s)
Rural Energy Consumption Trends in Gujarat: An Analysis of performance of Agricultural Feeders under the PGVCL	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, Government of Gujarat
Survey and Documentation of NRGs' Contribution to the Development of the State	Gujarat State Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar
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 and Evaluation of Skill Training Projects	
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat	

Projects Initiated

Title	Sponsor(s)
Estimating MDGs for Gujarat	UNICEF, Gandhinagar
Estimating Socio-economic Indicators at the district level for Gujarat	Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR)

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

Annexure 4: Members of the Institute

Life Members

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

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

Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai ICICI, Mumbai IFCI, New Delhi AEC Limited, Ahmedabad Surat Electricity Company Limited, Surat Herdillia Chemicals Limited, Mumbai	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Mumbai Operations Research Group, Vadodara Excel Industries Limited, Mumbai Malti Jayant Dalal Trust, Chennai IPCL, Vadodara
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Annexure 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2013

Name	Designation	Qualifications
Faculty		
Ms. Amita Shah	Professor	Ph.D. (Gujarat University)
Mr. Keshab Das	Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
Ms. N. Lalitha	Professor	Ph.D. (Bangalore University)
Mr. P.K. Viswanathan	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (University of Mysore)
Ms. Tara S. Nair	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)
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. Biplob 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)
Academic Support Staff		
Mr. Bhalsinh Parmar	Statistical Assistant	B.A.
Mr. Hasmukh Joshi	Statistical Assistant	B.R.S.
Mr. Gani Memon	Statistical Assistant	B.R.S., D.R.D. (IGNOU)
Ms. Ila Mehta	Statistical Assistant	M.A.
Mr. Bharat Adhyaru	Data Entry Operator	B.Com.
Ms. Arti Oza	Data Analyst	B.Sc.
Library Staff		
Ms. Minal Sheth	Assistant Librarian	B. Com., M.Lib.
Mr. Kamlesh Vyas	Library Assistant	B. Com., B.L.I.S.
Mr. Dinesh Parmar	Peon	H.S.C.
Administrative Staff		
Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair	Administrative Officer	B. Com., LL.B.
Mr. K.P. Solanki	Accountant	B. Com.
Mr. Upendra Upadhyay	Accounts Clerk	B. Com.
Ms. Girija Balakrishnan	Steno Typist	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Sheela Devadas	Typist Clerk	S.S.L.C.
Ms. Vasanthi V.A.	Typist Clerk	B.A.
Mr. Dixit Parmar	Peon	
Mr. Shivsingh Rathod	Peon cum Driver	



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