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

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

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

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

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

In the last year GIDR has made considerable progress in many areas and improved the focus of its research. GIDR being a largely empirical research Institute, it strives to bring knowledge relevant for public action to decision makers and to the society at large. It is heartening to note that the faculty is working on newly emerging areas that are important for the state, society and policy. These projects are also adopting new approaches that would act as a catalyst for new thinking. GIDR is working with practitioners, policy makers and academic researchers and recognizes that policy on major public issues needs to be debated by the stakeholders. These conditions necessitate the research institutes like GIDR to undertake a mixture of theoretical and use oriented scientific research projects with an acceptable level of quality.

GIDR is actively seeking to mobilize creative and engaging research. Even as we continue to work on existing research, it is important to work on new issues and generate robust data to advance research for public good. In this context, the ICSSR supported PhD Fellowship is important and this is being prioritized.

GIDR recognizes the critical importance of communication with stakeholders if its research is to be effective. This, however, requires time of researchers. Thus, the need for a critical mass of faculty members for which the existing amount of core funding sets a limit. I hope the Central Government steps up by an order of magnitude funding for the ICSSR as recommended by the ICSSR review committee, of which I was a member, and that state governments match it. Many institutes in India are experiencing a squeeze on the funding with an expectation that these institutes would compensate the funding required through commissioned research. The result is a pressure on the institute to demonstrate its superiority in terms of not only ensuring a scientifically strong research, but also in its ability to address the user needs. The faculty members at GIDR have risen to this challenge and would come up with a collective plan.

I commend this Annual Report that brings out the high points of the work carried out at GIDR.

Kirit Parikh
New Delhi
From the Director’s Desk

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to peruse the Annual Report for the year 2016-17. It is heartening to report that from the year 2017-18 onwards, the ICSSR has granted two Institutional PhD Fellowships. This together with an affiliation that Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University has granted should help the faculty and the Institute to focus also on teaching.

Over the last two-and-a-half years I can appreciate what support from different agencies can do towards stability and growth of the Institute. Importantly, support in the form of research projects has helped us in working on new areas under the broad rubric of urban development. So far, GIDR’s focus has been on housing and mobility in the new area, which complement our work on water and sanitation in the urban areas for some time. What is credible is that this diversification is ably complimented by a small team of urban professionals. This area is very promising and I am hopeful that in the coming years we would be able to consolidate and take forward this area of research.

GIDR’s growing reputation is due to her emphasis on empirical research, and data collection plays a pivotal role in this. I am glad to report that the Institute is moving towards e-tool for data collection. The changes are obvious as this effort not only results in saving time and cost, but also in maintaining accuracy and help in GIDR’s contribution to green development.

I am happy to report that the Institute has also started investing on its campus improvement programme. With the support of ICSSR in 2017-18 too we shall be able to carry out some of the campus improvement work that is urgently needed.

I express my sincere thanks to the ICSSR, Government of Gujarat Departments and other institutions including AMC and MEGA for their support. I look forward to the continued support from all the stakeholders, as we move on.

R. Parthasarathy
Ahmedabad
1 **Highlights of the Year**

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 12 institutional research projects and 1 consulting assignment; 11 projects continued and 8 new projects were initiated during the reporting period.

- The faculty publications included 3 books, 22 papers in journals and edited volumes, and 10 Working Papers.


- Professor Tara S. Nair was invited as a Visiting Research Scholar at the Media Management and Transformation Centre, Jönköping International Business School, Jonkoping University, Sweden, May-June, 2016. She was also selected as a Visiting Scholar, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'homme, Paris, France (under the Indo-French Programme of Cooperation in Social Sciences, FMSH/ICSSR), April-May 2016.

- Professor Keshab Das was invited as a Visiting Professor at the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI), Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria, South Africa, (under the India-South Africa joint research programme of the ICSSR and NIHSS), February-March, 2017.

- Dr. P.K. Viswanathan, on lien from GIDR for 2 years effective from October 30, 2016, has joined as Professor at the Amrita School of Business, Kochi.
Research Activities: Thematic Groups

1. Natural Resource Management, Agriculture and Climate Change

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

A couple of studies undertaken at the Institute deal with relevance and challenges in adaptability of technological advancements in agriculture in the global North to the Indian soil. Another study addresses complexities in farmers’ responses to climate change imperatives and role of the state. New research under this broad theme includes aspects of coping strategies and costs of accessing safe water among Smart Cities; process documentation of stakeholder engagement as a governance tool and assessing interventions in farm services. Other studies look into issues in feminization of agriculture and compliance to environmental regulations; and climate change and loss and damage estimation. States covered in these research endeavours include Gujarat, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

1.1 Enhancing Agriculture Livelihoods in Coastal Areas: A Study of the Impacts of KKY Phase III in Select Villages in Gujarat

Sponsor: Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, Ahmedabad
Researchers: P.K. Viswanathan, Jharna Pathak and Madhusudan Bandi
Status: Completed

An assessment of the coastal salinity management interventions by the state in Gujarat reveals that the interventions mostly focused on development of infrastructure for water harvesting and distribution had only limited success in achieving the targets. While these interventions are critical in a context of growing salinity conditions, the coastal regions need more localized and effective interventions to address the severe salinity induced problems. In this context with the funding by Sir Ratan Tata Trust, local developmental agencies, such as the AKRSP(I)-CSPC-SRTT combine undertook implementation of the scheme, called, Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KKY). The KKY Phase III involved multiple interventions such as provision of agricultural inputs, crop demonstration, solar powered wire fencing of farms, sprinkler irrigation, vegetable cultivation, farm ponds/ farm bunds, livestock (buffalo) support, training and exposure visits, bore recharge, etc. The scheme was implemented between October 2011 and September 2015, in 66 villages in the coastal Saurashtra region, covering the districts of Junagadh, Jamnagar and Porbandar.
The study undertook an empirical investigation covering a sample of 508 households spread across 16 villages from the three coastal districts of Junagadh, Dwarka and Porbandar with the aim to understand the impact of various livelihood enhancement interventions.

It was found that these interventions had benefited mostly small and marginal farmers in terms of supply of agricultural inputs; crop demonstration; solar powered wire fencing of farms; sprinkler irrigation; vegetable cultivation; farm ponds; farm bunds; livestock (buffalo) support; training and exposure visits; and bore recharge. Several of the interventions had the potential for being scaled up as best management practices as these made significant livelihood impacts through enhancing household income; collective input supply and marketing; improving dairy activities; recharging and better use of groundwater; and mitigating the ill effects of salinity in severely affected coastal areas.

1.2 Will Climate Change Adaptation Enhance Farm Productivity? A Study of Micro-Irrigation Systems (MIS) in Gujarat, India

Sponsor : South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu, Nepal
Researchers : Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati and P.K. Viswanathan
Status : Completed

Over the years, an unsustainable utilization of groundwater has been observed in the state of Gujarat since the cost of pumping groundwater does not reflect full social cost. It negatively affects both harvests and farm income and, in turn, threatens intra- and intergenerational water and food securities. Anticipating the benefits of large scale adoption of micro-irrigation in reducing the use of groundwater, a higher incentive has been given to farmers in the dark-zone talukas of Gujarat since 2012 for rapid diffusion. While an additional subsidy can enhance adoption, the impact of micro-irrigation on water utilization has not been explored. The objectives of this project were: (a) to examine the effect of additional subsidy on diffusion of micro-irrigation in the water deficit areas, and (b) to evaluate the impact of adoption on groundwater extraction by tubewell. Data were collected for 8073 villages and a few towns between 2006-07 and 2014 to validate the first objective, and around 430 micro-irrigation adopted tubewell owners were surveyed for the second one.

The findings suggest that additional subsidy and social learning positively influenced the adoption of MIS. However, a combination of adoption of MIS with conversion of unmetered to metered connections led to a reduction in groundwater extraction. Thus, the continuation of additional subsidy policy along with compulsory metering very likely led to the desired goals of sustainable use of groundwater in future. From a larger policy perspective, accounting water at the depletion point needs to be emphasized rather than drawing policy conclusion based on measurement at the application point.
1.3 Addressing Non-Economic Losses and Damages Associated with Climate Change: Learning from the Recent Past Extreme Climatic Events for Future Planning

Sponsor: Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, Kobe, Japan (through the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan)

Researchers: Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati, Sangam Shrestha, Atikul Islam and Antonio P. Abamo

Status: Completed

Although non-economic losses and damages (L&Ds) associated with climate events constitute a major proportion of the total L&Ds, especially, in developing nations, these have not been adequately reported in post-disaster reports and databases. Issues such as lack of proper recognition among the stakeholders engaged in disaster risk reduction, and lack of simple methods to quantify and report non-economic L&Ds constitute crucial barriers in considering them in decision making at all levels. This multi-country research intends to study the non-economic L&Ds associated with climatic extreme events in Bangladesh, India, Japan, Philippines and Thailand in the recent past. In India, Kutch district of Gujarat state was taken as a case study which is prone to slow-onset disasters like drought with a view to estimate average total economic value, economic- and non-economic loss and damage costs from the recent past droughts, and to analyze the role of crop-insurance and irrigation in reporting loss and damage intensity. While households directly report the value of an economic impact, contingent valuation method was employed to estimate total economic and non-economic as well. Probit model was adopted to identify determinants of loss and damage intensity. Data from 186 households pointed that (i) the average total economic value of a drought was Rs. 8035, and the mean of non-economic loss and damage costs was Rs. 4597, (ii) non-economic loss and damage from droughts was higher, and (iii) irrigation reduced the potential impact, while crop-insurance failed to mitigate non-economic loss and damage.

This study recommends undertaking estimation of non-economic loss and damage and suggests revision of existing insurance mechanisms for better risk management.

1.4 Farmers of the Future: The Challenges of Feminised Agriculture in India

Sponsor: Australian National University, Australia

Researchers: Kuntala Lahiri Dutt and Itishree Pattnaik

Status: Ongoing

With the increasing male outmigration from villages, women remain behind as farmers to ensure the provision of food to their dependents. Women in agriculture are no longer completely invisible to policy-makers, due to more and more involvement in various farm activities, yet the key challenge remains to remove the knowledge gap with regard to how, in the absence of ownership of productive assets such as land and water, illiteracy, and lack of access to services and technology, women’s productive roles can be supported. The present research study, thus, endeavours to establish an evidence-base on the needs, interests, and evolving roles of rural women, consequent changes in gender relations and to strengthen external and sustainable supports and services.
Gujarat and West Bengal are selected for primary survey because of their contrasting agrarian trajectories which may offer compelling insights into the feminization of agriculture. A total of 800 household surveys were conducted in 16 villages and 8 districts in the two states. The final report writing is in progress. Three research papers, based on the survey data, were prepared and submitted to various international journals for publication.

1.5 Feminised Agriculture in India: Challenges and Potential

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Researchers : Itishree Pattnaik and Kuntala Lahiri Dutt
Status : Ongoing

The agrarian crisis is manifested through a complex interplay of shrinking land holdings; degraded soils and water resources; declining accessibility to traditional seeds and other inputs; distorted market incentives for crop choice and technology; growing labour shortages; and mechanization. Feminisation of Indian agriculture appears to be increasing within this larger reality and requires examining it in the broader context of women’s agency in agrarian crisis. The research question is to understand whether it is possible to simultaneously address the issues of macro-level polices while creating increasing space for women farmers on favourable terms? This is examined using mixed methods - analysing macro data (data collected from Census and NSSO and state-level data collected from the various state departments) and conducting field surveys in two states of Gujarat and West Bengal to prepare case studies.

Gujarat and West Bengal were chosen because economic reforms have resulted in varying agricultural performances that have affected the gender relations. Four agro-climatic-ecological zones representative of diverse ecological, socio-economic and livelihood contexts were selected in the two states. In all eight (four villages from each state) villages were selected to compare at micro-level, changing gender relations in the context of diverse livelihoods. The study collected data from women, and key informants such as village elders and village council leaders (panchayat pradhans). The field survey was conducted during May 2015 - February 2016.

1.6 Agricultural Biotechnology Debates in the Rural and in the Urban: Media and the Mobilization of Opinion

Sponsor : Templeton Foundation (through Pragati Abhiyan, Nashik)
Researchers : Bharat Ramaswami, Milind Murugkar, N. Lalitha and Carl E. Pray
Status : Ongoing

This project examines the salience of farmers and their political force in the political economy of GM crop approvals in India. It examined the hypothesis that farmer political power is reactive rather than pro-active. The media reports about GM crops in English, Gujarati and Marathi during 2011-13 appearing in prominent newspapers are examined to test the hypothesis.
With the denial of approval to the commercial release of Bt eggplant in 2010, in which a political decision that overruled the regulatory body, much momentum for the development and release of GM crops in India has arguably been lost. If farmers ignored the opposition to GM crops by rapidly adopting Bt cotton, why have they not been politically effective for other crops? The tentative findings from the study report that crops in which growers were more politically organized receive more political action by farmers. In Gujarat, cotton, groundnut and wheat are the most discussed crops in the newspapers. In Marathi newspapers, the coverage was concentrated on grapes, pomegranate and sugarcane. Groundnut farmers in Gujarat and sugarcane growers in Maharashtra are well known to be organized and politically powerful. In both states, brinjal has not received the same level of media coverage as the other commodities.

1.7 Fairtrade Certified Tea in the Hired Labour Sector: An Impact Study and Baseline Data Collection

**Sponsor:** Fairtrade International, UK  
**Researchers:** P.K. Viswanathan, K.J. Joseph, Karin Astrid Siegmann, Karin Fernando and Romeshun, K.  
**Status:** Ongoing

This study investigates whether Fairtrade (FT) certification has made a difference to the lives of workers on tea plantations in two major tea-producing countries, namely India and Sri Lanka, where, Fairtrade-certified tea plantations and hired tea workers are very high. The study explored questions: (a) Whether and how the labour conditions and collective agency of workers in Fairtrade-certified plantations have developed over time in comparison to non-certified plantations, and what has been the role of Fairtrade certification in this process? and (b) In what ways can Fairtrade promote its impact in tea producer organisations, especially focusing on hired labour organisations?

In order to answer these questions, a mixed methods approach was adopted using focus groups discussions (FGDs), semi-structured key informant interviews and a worker survey. The study reveals that entry into FT has its own barriers. The estates that already adhering to the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (PLA) succeed in getting the FT certification. However, the proportion of plantations adhering to PLA has been declining as they are not able to meet the social costs associated with PLA. In this regard, if the ultimate objective of FT is to improve the life and work of plantation labour, it is important to relax the entry barriers to FT and greater focus given to those estates, which are not able to comply with the PLA. While interventions like FT could make marginal improvements, the ultimate solution lies in enabling the developing country producers to move up the value chain along with a domestic institutional structure that ensures shared prosperity.
1.8 Guiding Process Documentation Research of the Stakeholder Engagements of WOTR

Sponsor : Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), Pune  
Researcher : R. Parthasarathy  
Status : Initiated  

The project envisages guidance on how to undertake Process Documentation of the Stakeholder Engagement (SE) Methodology that WOTR is evolving to encourage behavioral changes in favour of equitable use and governance of water resources, especially ground water through facilitating a dialogue between science, practice and governance. The exercise would involve providing support in concept-clarity, and evolving suitable methodologies for possible framework. Training programmes aimed at teaching the researchers at WOTR in undertaking process documentation research on their select activities are planned.

1.9 Economic Analysis of Agricultural Program

Sponsor : Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), Pune  
Researcher : N. Lalitha  
Status : Initiated  

This project involves providing advisory services by examining the data collected by WOTR on their various intervention programs in the area of agricultural sustainability and suggest appropriate methodologies for analyzing the data. It will also provide services on questionnaire, sampling designs and data tabulation plans in case new interventions are planned and implemented by WOTR.

1.10 Coping Strategies and Coping Costs of Accessing Safe Water among Smart Cities in India

Sponsor : TARU Leading Edge, Ahmedabad, India  
Researcher : Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati  
Status : Initiated  

Over the years, various policy reforms have been undertaken to enhance safe potable water supply in urban India, and of late, three flagship programmes - AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission and Housing for All – have been launched to provide safe potable water. Numerous studies have addressed the question on ways to enhance water supply in few or single cities, but there is a dearth of studies on coping cost of water supply across income strata in the context of enhancing efficiency and equitable access to water in the smart cities. Secondary data have been collected from 20 smart cities since late 1990s. The major findings are: (i) a large number of households, particularly slum dwellers, do not have access to piped water supply; they rely mainly on informal water market which is costlier than that of municipal sources; (ii) the dependency on groundwater has increased overtime and it is to cause acute scarcity of water in near future due to climate change and development pressure, (iii) no uniform method for water pricing across the smart cities – while it is on the basis of fixed rate in some of the cities, in other cities it is based on consumption level and house area, and (iv) the smart cities are yet to achieve revenue collection efficiency.
2. **Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Finance**

Towards diversifying the sectoral canvas of research at the Institute, under this broad theme studies have been undertaken on the response of micro, small and medium enterprises to the changing policies in the reforms era, industrial clusters and regional industrialization. Issues involving intellectual property regimes, especially for pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and Bt cotton have been addressed. The current research portfolio also involves a series of studies focusing on various dimensions of trade and development with special reference to India.

Given the imperatives of increasing linkages between local producers and global markets the concern for compliance to standards, whether in knowledge-based modern sectors or traditional enterprises activities, studies under this broad theme engage in unraveling challenges in building competitiveness from a developing economy perspective. Studies include developing methodologies for assessing transboundary movement of living modified organisms and regulatory issues in pharmaceuticals. Another project deals with regional industrialization issues.

2.1 **Socio-Economic Assessment of Potential LMO Adoption in Gujarat**

**Sponsor**: Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi  
**Researcher**: N. Lalitha  
**Status**: Completed

Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety proposes the member states to undertake an assessment of the socio-economic considerations (SEC) of the trans-boundary movement of living modified organisms (LMOs). This project was towards evolving guidelines and methodologies for such SEC. Ex-ante assessment of the potential adoption of LMOs by using a structured questionnaire to get information on the (a) present socio economic status of the farmer; (b) nature of the cultivation practices; (c) cost of cultivation; (d) farmers perception about the LMOs; (e) farmers perception about adopting the new varieties with the identified traits and (f) their willingness to pay for the same. 200 randomly selected farmers from Gujarat belonging to Kutch, Jamnagar, Banaskantha and Junagadh were interviewed with this tool.

The study focused on drought tolerance in castor and pest resistance in ground nut and was conducted during July-August 2015. Both these crops are of considerable economic importance to the state. The results show that 95 per cent of the farmers cultivating both these crops were using chemical fertilisers and pest control methods, which have their own environmental implications besides the cost to individual and society. The regression exercise to understand the determinants of crop income showed that use of tractors, and use of foundation (F1) seeds made positive difference to the crop income. The benefit cost scenario analysis revealed that the castor producers were better off with 50 per cent increase in price of seeds, higher yield and market conditions. However, for ground nut farmers, benefits ceased with the increase in the price level of the seeds by 1 per cent. If the LMO technology is made available, 96 per cent of the farmers were willing to adopt and were willing to pay one and half times more for the desired traits.
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**: Ongoing

Concerned with the legal, industrial and access related issues in the first- and second-line antiretrovirals (ARVs) used for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and their respective active principal ingredients by Indian generic firms this study attempts to understand consequences of the product patent regime on their production. Following upon TRIPS agreement, the Indian pharmaceutical industry has been changing its strategy to survive and grow within the new legal framework and competitive global market with negative spill-over effects for affordable generic medicines important to public health initiatives. How will changes in India’s generic industry effect the supply of low-cost ARV medicines so widely used in Africa, Asia and Latin America? How will the industrial capacity of India’s pharmaceutical industry change with its adherence to the TRIPS requirements? How will the supply of Indian ARVs - both first and second generation (and the active pharmaceutical ingredients which they comprise) - evolve in the new scenario and what shall it imply for the stakeholders in the market as also final consumers? These are the central questions addressed. Review of relevant literature and secondary data along with case studies of select pharma companies constitute the methods employed in this enquiry.

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

**Sponsor**: Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi

**Researcher**: Keshab Das

**Status**: Ongoing

Based on the Annual Survey of Industries data over early 1980s to 2010-11, this study explores various aspects of regional industrialization with an aim to distinguish state level experiences and constraints facing industrial progress between the pre-reform and post-reform periods. A decomposition analysis of net value added has been carried out to estimate contribution of sectoral, regional and national policy effects. Various technical coefficients and ratios have been compared across states to identify factors influencing state level performance in industrial development.
2.4 Rising Powers, Labour Standards and the Governance of Global Production Networks (India Component)

Sponsor : Economic and Social Research Council, UK (Collaborative study based at the University of Manchester, UK)
Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : Ongoing

The India component forms part of a larger research initiative that focuses on how during the past two decades or so, China, India and Brazil (also referred to as ‘Rising Powers’) have been challenging the existing forms of global economic governance and power. An important question is how these emerging economies are changing the ‘rules of the game’ and with what consequences. With increasing interface with global markets and the surge of middle class consumers in these economies, the study examines the possibility of emergence of a new regime of differentiated labour and social standards that could have consequences for the workers and consumers globally. This component deals primarily with three sets of actors, namely, the state, civil society organisations and MSMEs in clusters. It investigates how civil society bodies in these countries shape local attitudes and norms on working conditions. It examines the manner in which governments in these countries define and implement labour standards within the domestic economy as well as how they interact in leading global institutions, where many such international standards are formulated. It aims to identify the ways in which globalised production arrangements would be organised in the future and how subsequent generations of global labour and social standards are likely to be shaped. The India component of the study did involve field work in gems and jewellery sector and the knitwear cluster. A large number of interviews were also conducted with diverse civil society organisations.

3. Employment, Migration and Urbanisation

Studies under this theme relate to population, demographic changes, labour, employment, livelihoods and migration. The Institute has made significant contribution in these areas, especially during the 1980s and 1990s. 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. Urban services and aspects of urban economy and governance have been an important emerging area of research at the Institute. Three studies on Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation concerning workforce reorganization, housing for the marginalized population and topographic mapping have been taken up. A study initiated and completed during the year was on rapid skill scoping exercise in rural Gujarat.
3.1 Rapid Skill Scoping Study in Rural Gujarat

Sponsor: Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Researchers: Keshab Das and Tara Nair
Status: Initiated and Completed

Skill development forms a strategic component of the initiatives that help build human capital as it is instrumental in improving the effectiveness and contribution of labour to the overall production, or, labour productivity. It also enhances the intrinsic worth and social value of individuals, as well as their employability and job mobility. Development of skills also enhances efficiency and flexibility of labour market. The rapid skill scoping study was undertaken in four villages in Gujarat in January 2017 to understand the physical, economic and human resources of the selected villages, and to map the exiting skill profile and aspirations of individuals, especially in the age group of 15-50, with respect to acquiring/upgrading different skills.

3.2 Workforce Rescheduling for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

Sponsor: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
Researcher: R. Parthasarathy
Status: Ongoing

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has expanded in area from 52.49 sq km in 1950 to presently 464.16 sq km with the inclusion of gram panchayats and nagarpalikas. With the increase in area and the population (around 6 million), AMC’s service boundaries have also expanded from the obligatory provisioning of the basic amenities to a variety of discretionary services. AMC has 26102 employees whose work schedule in terms of roles and functions was created in 1974 and has not been reviewed since 1995 to reflect the changes. Workforce rescheduling has thus become essential to implement new capital infrastructure projects; adopting modern technologies and achieving environmentally sustainable growth.

The research project is a collaborative study between AMC and GIDR. In the first stage the project collected benchmark information from the last revised workforce schedule, and the current workforce data. The analysis of these has helped assess the workforce requirement in different cadres and identification of job positions under different categories. The next stage constitutes preparation of development rules, model job chart, training requirements and outlining minimum qualification needs for each position. The final stage gives the norms for rationalisation and redeployment of workforce.

The study highlights the need for technically qualified and permanent staff in the workforce. However, not the quantum of staff in each department, but intra departmental coordination has come out as an essential step toward improving the efficiency of the work carried out by the individual departments. The proposal does not suggest a fixed number of employees but the number required per area or population.
3.3 Preparation of Housing for all Plan of Action (HFAPoA)

**Sponsor**: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation  
**Researcher**: R. Parthasarathy  
**Status**: Ongoing

The central government has launched a “Housing for all by 2022” on mission mode having four vertical programmes: (i) In situ Slum Redevelopment; (ii) Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy; (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction. Instead of estimating the number of houses on the basis of the quantum of supply, the Housing for All Plan of Action under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) takes an alternative approach of demand assessment.

The research project, therefore, has three parts: demand assessment for the urban poor, study of slum free city action plan and preparation of an action plan. In the first part, demand survey began with stakeholders’ consultation including elected representatives, AMC officials, UCD members, NGOs, CBOs and urban poor. There were 42 sanjhsabha (evening meeting) in different wards, followed by the distribution and collection of demand forms across all 48 wards. A total of 250881 demand forms were collected during the survey.

It was very interesting to find out that 70% people demanded credit linked subsidy and only 26% opted for a new house and the rest demanded for the subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction. In the second part, the status of the slum on the basis of eligible slum dwellers, the area of the slum, the market potential of land, density etc. was studied to determine the viability of in situ redevelopment. The non-viable and untenable slum were also be analyzed and after the discussion with the concerned authority, they were considered under the affordable housing in partnership. The final part includes, financial and land bank requirement and framing the investment requirement over a period five years considering the financial resources from central government, state government and ULB and beneficiaries contribution.

3.4 Topographic Mapping and Supplementary Survey of PAFs in the E-W Corridor (Western Reach and Underground Alignment)

**Sponsor**: Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited  
**Researcher**: R. Parthasarathy  
**Status**: Initiated

Metro-Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA, or Ahmedabad Metro) is an under-construction mass-transit rail system for the cities of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat, India. As work issued by MEGA, the study was undertaken by GIDR to identify project affected families under the implementation of the metro project infrastructure in Ahmedabad. There are three parts under which the study is divided namely E-W Corridor, E-W underground alignment (UG) and N-S corridor. The work is done briefly about the Project Affected Families (PAFs) falling under the UG alignment in E-W Corridor.
The primary purpose for carrying out the survey was to gather information on the project affected families and subsequent compensation to be paid to displaced and eligible families. The survey tools were prepared with consultation of MEGA. Demographic details, type of properties owned, and livelihood details have been collected. A unique identification number has been given to each identified surveyed PAF of E-W UG Corridor.

### 3.5 Advisory Services on Impact Assessment of Housing Programmes in Gujarat State

**Sponsor**: Affordable Housing Mission, Gujarat State Prescribed Authority, Gandhinagar  
**Researchers**: R. Parthasarathy and Amit Gotecha  
**Status**: Initiated

The study evaluates the impact of the housing programmes on urban poor and slum dwellers in the state of Gujarat implemented under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). These programmes aim to provide security of tenure at an affordable price along with improved housing, water supply, sanitation and basic civic amenities. The research included: (i) socio-economic analysis of the two housing programmes BSUP and IHSDP; (ii) a comparative analysis of implementation strategies; and (iii) the impact of various construction techniques in mass housing programmes.

To understand the impact of the programmes, a survey was conducted covering 2449 households across 14 cities of the state. Personal interviews and focus group discussions with beneficiaries and meetings with project implementing authorities were also organized. For the case study of best practices in mass housing, one city from three states was selected: (Rajkot) Gujarat, (Chandigarh) Haryana and (to be identified) in Maharashtra.

The analysis, based on two cities, shows that the programme has helped in improving the housing conditions of the beneficiaries by providing *pucca* houses, individual toilets, tap water, anganwadi, health care centers, etc. Over 50% of the households reported a better living as compared to their past. However, in some cases, there are issues related to quality of water supply and sewerage. Some of the project sites were located in the city periphery and due to unavailability of public transport beneficiaries face problems in commuting to the city. For the implementation of the project, all the cities have followed almost same procedure. Well-planned and implemented, the award winning Chandigarh city showed the determination of authority behind achieving the status of slum-free city.

### 4. Poverty and Human Development

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

A study was completed examining Kerala’s near full achievement in financial inclusion. A new multi-state study proposes to enquire into the impact of financialization on domestic economies. Elderly and the changing relations with their younger generation have been looked into in another study.

4.1 Model State Financial Inclusion Analysis – Kerala

**Sponsor**: Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), Washington DC.

**Researcher**: Tara S. Nair

**Status**: Completed

Endowed with an entrenched culture of banking, high literacy rate, significant inflow of remittances from overseas, and wide reach of welfare transfers, Kerala has emerged a front runner in the drive towards achieving financial inclusion (measured mainly in terms of share of population with access to bank accounts) since the mid-2000s. The state was one of the first to fulfil the targets set as part of the Swabhiman scheme in 2011 and the renewed drive of Jan Dhan Yojana (JDY) launched subsequently. The state achieved complete saturation in bank accounts ahead of others in November 2014.

This study digs deep into the data collated by Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX) to identify spatial patterns and trends that lie hidden beneath the macro indicators at the state level. The analysis reveals that despite the spectacular performance overall, there are districts (Wayanad, Kasargod, Idukki and Malappuram) that lag behind others in many of the financial inclusion indicators, which require innovative solutions. Importantly, the study shows that much of the banking in the state has been limited to savings, while credit deployment is concentrated in only two or three districts. The study argues that even district level estimates tend to hide important sub-regional disparities in provision, access and usage of financial resources and thus misrepresent the extent and quality of financial inclusion.

4.2 Inter-generational Relations in Households with Elderly: A Study of Ahmedabad District, Gujarat

**Sponsor**: Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar

**Researchers**: Rudra Narayan Mishra and Tanishtha Samanta

**Status**: Ongoing

The study explores the needs and emotional bonding and the degree of the elderly in the household and with their children and grandchildren in fast changing modern times. It also explores their participation in social and cultural life, expectations from family and society at large and coping mechanisms in adverse situations. The sample size for the study was 450 households which were distributed proportionally as per the size of the population, between urban and rural areas of Ahmedabad.
The study found that in rural areas the elderly were closer to their children and grandchildren, though the access to social safety nets like pension, health insurance and access to quality recreational places was higher for urban respondents. It also noted that in both rural and urban areas, the children were equally sensitive to the needs of their parents, though the means of taking care of the needs varied. In rural areas the elderly have firm control over household matters and finance whereas in urban areas their role in household matters was more of advisory nature. In urban areas the elderly were more dependent on their children in terms of mobility as well as finance. In both rural and urban areas the elderly were hardly aware of the legal provisions and social safety measures by the state. If given an opportunity the elderly expressed a desire to contribute to society more in terms of philanthropic and voluntary services.

4.3 Financialization and Its Impact on Domestic Economies: An Interdisciplinary Enquiry in the Context of Select Indian States

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Researchers: Tara S. Nair, Isabelle Guerin, Jayashree Ambewadikar and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status: Initiated

Domestic economies are more and more financialised, in the sense that households are increasingly using financial instruments, including in areas which are still under banked. Financialisation at the bottom creates new risks, and this is turn leads to various initiatives such as financial education, “social credit”, community banks and social monies.

This research project aims at analysing the multiple facets of financialisation by considering them as illustrative of wider structural processes: the transformation of the principle of “welfare state”, the emergence of new forms of risk-sharing between the society and individuals but also the very nature of interpersonal relationships. The method is interdisciplinary (sociology and economics) and comparative (across four states) and aims at breaking down the usual walls between geographic and cultural areas.

From a theoretical perspective, this research project aims at renewing the political economy and economic sociology of money and finance. It will do so by articulating two fields of research which are too often separated: on the one hand the analysis of daily financial practices, mostly based on micro-analysis and ethnography, and on the other hand the analysis of financialisation, mostly done at the macro-level and using conceptual tools from political economy and political sociology. In an intellectual context increasingly dominated by behavioural economics, which largely legitimizes the fact that the finance of individuals is considered as an individual risk, this theoretical renewal is of major importance, both scientifically and politically.

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.

Two studies have explored a relatively new aspect of social science research in India, that of international collaboration trends. Projects focused on all the flagship programmes of the central government under the National Livelihood Mission in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. A monitoring exercise of open defecation free village initiatives in Gujarat was completed during the period. Another study evaluating entrepreneurship development initiatives in parts of Gujarat was also finished during the last year. States covered through these studies are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

5.1 State of Social Science Research in India: An Overview of International Collaborations and Research

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

**Researchers**: P.K. Viswanathan, R. Parthasarathy and Madhusudhan Bandi

**Status**: Completed

The objective of this study was to examine the current status of social science research (SSR) in India in terms of collaborative research programmes undertaken by universities, deemed universities and other Institutions. The study also examined the international academic collaborations promoted by the ICSSR and the individual institutes supported by the ICSSR. This study relies on secondary data collected predominantly from the official websites of organizations.

Three main findings emerge from the study. First, the number of collaborations and their range amongst the universities as well as the ICSSR institutes have been quite impressive. However, despite the large number of sponsors and wide array of themes, the average number of collaborations per institution as well as the average financial grant appears to be extremely small compared to the international scenario prevailing in the USA, UK and other 18 countries.

Secondly, in the case of 27 ICSSR supported institutions, there have been more than 150 international sponsors funding and more than 500 research collaborations. In fact, about one-third of the ICSSR institutions have less than 10 faculty members on average, yet, have significant international collaborations. Amongst these institutions, there seems to be a direct relationship between the size of the faculty and the number of international collaborations. It is evident that the international collaborations bring in more exposure and better opportunities toward international publications.

Thirdly, the ICSSR while continuing to champion and support the SSR, could also play a facilitator role in enabling collaborations both within and outside the countries by allocating earmarked funds to the institutes to explore the newer possibilities and also strengthening the existing international collaborations.
5.2 India’s Social Science Research Publications from an International Perspective

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Researchers: N. Lalitha and Amrita Ghatak
Status: Completed

This project focused on India’s performance in publishing social science research at the international level during 2009-14. It attempted to answer a number of questions including, assessing the publishing record of Indian scholars, top disciplines in terms of publication, major countries collaborating in publishing with Indian social scientists, preferred sources of publication, and India’s ranking in the field. The required data were collected from Scopus and SCImago, using the yardstick of articles written and published by scholars (with institutional affiliation in India or abroad) in the field of social sciences either individually or in collaboration with researchers abroad.

The analysis showed that: (i) India consistently ranked 11th among the top 15 countries in the world in terms of number of publications. (ii) The share of pure social science articles is declining in the total social science publications but the share of social sciences related publications in multidisciplinary areas is increasing. (iii) India lags behind many countries in the world in terms of the overall real citation that excludes self-citation. (iv) Social science research institutions have published either on par with the top management or medical institutions in the country particularly while collaborating with UK and the USA. (v) Despite the number of institutional and financial constraints faced for research in social science, social scientists in India continue to publish due to which India continues to figure in the list of top 15 countries.

5.3 Evaluation and Impact Assessment of the Entrepreneurship Development Programme in the Ahmedabad-Mahesana Road and Vadodara-Halol Road Catchment, Gujarat: Some Early Reflections

Sponsor: Social Inclusion Group, Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited, Mumbai
Researchers: Jharna Pathak and R. Parthasarathy
Status: Initiated and Completed

This study focuses on assessing the impacts of the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) on trained beneficiaries and their families. With the aim to document processes of change in role of women and their status due to EDP, research using both quantitative and qualitative methods was undertaken in five villages, two from Ahmedabad – Mehsana road and Vaghodiya – Halol road in Gujarat. Structured questionnaire was canvassed with 178 women in both the areas during October - mid November 2016. Half the respondents were beneficiaries of EDP provided by a training institute, International Centre for Entrepreneurship and Career Development, Ahmedabad and the rest did not receive any training. Data were also collected through participant observation and informal interviews.
This study revealed that EDP has helped women to successfully operate and run their enterprise. This effort to pull women out of their homes into the world of work has improved their economic capabilities, their self-worth and has boosted their moral esteem. This analysis further suggests that participation in economic activity increases women’s mobility, ability to make purchases, participate in major decisions made at home, political awareness, etc. In spite of focusing narrowly on EDPs, the implementing agencies function as a catalyst in transforming lives of women. While the earnings of women might be relatively small, the effect on women’s empowerment is substantial.

5.4 National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes (2015-16, Phase II) Sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in Districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli and Jalna in Maharashtra

Sponsor : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Researcher : Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status : Completed

The district-wise monitoring involved following programmes: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), Indira Gandhi National Social Assistance Programme (IGNSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), functioning of panchayats and status of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). Apart from monitoring physical and financial progress of these schemes the mandate was to highlight the limitations of current delivery mechanism, innovative practices, if any, followed at panchayat levels and suggest improvements.

The major findings of the study are as follows. During the last couple of years very few works were undertaken under MGNREGS in all the four districts of Maharashtra, mainly due to large scale litigations against district officials. In few villages with better irrigation facilities, work in agriculture was available round the year.

The women’s self-help groups under NRLM in Jalna district were functioning well and half of them were having bank linkages and got financial assistance. The PMGSY roads were found to be in good condition and appreciated by villagers for helping them in transporting goods and people. In some villages panchayat buildings were in very poor condition and/or they did not have the required space and infrastructure for keeping computers and maintaining files. Poor awareness about the programmes partly due to low education levels and also the neglect of awareness campaigns affected a wider reach of the benefits of these programmes. Challenges facing panchayats include mobilising funding from the village resources, sensitizing the panchayat officials about their role in alleviating rural poverty for which regular training and motivational efforts are needed.
5.5 Regular National Level Monitoring (NLM) of Rural Development Programmes (2016-17, Phase I) in Districts of Sikar and Naugur in State of Rajasthan

Sponsor : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Researcher : Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status : Completed

The above-mentioned programmes were also monitored in 10 panchayats of Nagaur and Sikar districts of Rajasthan State. The monitoring exercise carried out in Rajasthan indicated that there existed high demand for work under MGNREGS for women who had little opportunity of farm work within the village since; social norms prevented them from working outside village. However, there were instances of delays in payment of wages and social audits not done properly.

The IAY beneficiaries were not provided instalments in stipulated time, which led to delay in completion or abandoning of the construction of houses. In some cases it also resulted in borrowing from private lenders. The coverage of IGNSAP was found to be limited; a number of old age eligible people not got any financial support till date. Under SBM the toilet construction is going on at reasonable pace but the non-availability of water was an issue preventing their use. It was also noted since the financial help was not given to the beneficiaries in time, others were reluctant to build toilet from their own funds. The PMGSY roads were found to be in good condition. Progress in digitalisation of land records was not satisfactory because of lack of regular release of funds and trained staff to complete the preparation of cadastral map and e-registration.

5.6 National Level Monitoring for the Two Districts in Rajasthan

Sponsor : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Researcher : Madhusudan Bandi
Status : Initiated and Completed

National Level Monitoring (NLMs) is an independent third party evaluation system constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. The objective of monitoring the developmental activities at ground level is to strengthen the rural development programmes and ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in their implementation besides providing the policy makers a feedback on means of approaching various welfare programmes to improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders.

Developmental activities of two districts of Churu and Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan were selected for monitoring. The field study was carried out during August September 2016. Reports were submitted to the MoRD in November 2016.
The key findings of the study were that the central programmes/schemes viz. sanitation, pension, housing were reaching the intended beneficiaries but it is not up to the expectations of the people. There are gaps in terms of identification of beneficiaries and also the amount received. The striking finding of this study was related to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). A cross-section of the people including the job card holders of MGNREGA are overwhelmingly in favour of discontinuation of kuchha works such as digging ponds and mud fencing under it. Gram Sabhas were conducted very infrequently. Now the rural India too is moving towards e-governance, hence improved internet facility including appropriate speed at the GP level is recommended in order to lend meaning to the digitization process undertaken by the government. Finally, recruitments for the sanctioned posts at GP level must be undertaken immediately in order to relieve the heavily work loaded functionaries and also for better implementation of the programmes.

5.7 Regular National Level Monitoring (NLM) of Rural Development Programmes (2016-17, Phase II) in Districts of Mewat, Palwal, Kaithal, Jind, Fatehabad and Sirsa in State of Haryana, Moga and Fazilka Districts in State of Punjab

Sponsor: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Researcher: Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status: Ongoing

In this phase of the above-mentioned project, six districts in Haryana and two districts in Punjab were covered. In each district ten panchayats were selected for the monitoring exercise based on the ministry guidelines.

In both Haryana and Punjab cleaning of irrigation channels and distributaries had been taken up under MGNREGS that improved water flow and also generated jobs. In Punjab, MGNREGS workers also tried to save the cotton crops from the menace of white flies. However, in both these states job cards were not being updated, labour budget was not approved by the gram sabhas, social audits were not held or not recorded properly (mainly in Punjab), and wages were paid with a delay of about 3-4 months.

In Haryana pensioners were relatively happy with the selection procedure and the amount given to them, although in Punjab pensioners faced difficulty in receiving pension; also many eligible persons were not getting pension. In both states shortage of funds had hit progress of IWMP though the projects were 3-4 years old. None of these districts the DILRMP process found to be completed. The skill development centers in Haryana were found to be working satisfactorily. In Panchayats record keeping was poor, attendance was limited and there was little scope for women and members of Scheduled Castes to express their views.
5.8 Geographical Indication Protected Agricultural Products from Select States of India: An Inquiry into the Economic, Livelihood and Institutional Aspects

**Sponsor**: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi (in collaboration with Council for Social Development, Hyderabad)

**Researchers**: N. Lalitha and Madhusudan Bandi

**Status**: Initiated

The objectives of the study are to analyse the (1) strategies adopted by the registered proprietors of Geographical Indication (GI) to realize economic returns from the registered product; (2) role and functioning of the FPOs; (3) measure the attributable impact of GI protection on the producers and (4) understand the socio, cultural, economic, and institutional spillover outcomes of GI protection on variety of stakeholders. We have begun the project with reviewing the new literature on agricultural GIs.

5.9 Open Defecation Free Villages: Monitoring Toilets in Rural Gujarat

**Sponsor**: Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

**Researchers**: Amrita Ghatak and Madhusudan Bandi

**Status**: Initiated

Despite having launched Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in 1999 to provide improved sanitation facilities, Census 2011 of India reveals that 67% of rural households defecate in open. Open defecation is more common in rural areas where 89% of households were without a toilet. Recently, with the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission on October 2, 2014 the concerns for cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and make villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) are further reinforced.

The study therefore seeks to understand the coverage of toilets constructed recently and the factors that play roles in influencing their use. A primary survey of 1200 households belonging to Kantvav, Amarkui and Pataldevi of Mangrol taluka in Surat; Velon of Kodinar taluka in Junagadh; Nadisar of Godhra taluka in Panchmahal; Sundhiya of Vadnagar taluka in Mehsana and Karjoda of Palanpur taluka in Banaskantha showed that construction of toilets and availability of safe drinking water facility for community are further complicated by issues such as social disparities and behavioural aspects including caste, class and gender. Issues of sanitation are also linked with the lack of adequate supply of water in the villages, inappropriate design of toilets and location of toilets discouraging their use by women and children. Besides issue of safe disposal of wastes, lack of awareness and education regarding better sanitation practices are other bottlenecks. While these observations go in line with the earlier literature on this subject, the study further highlights that defecation in open is also because of mind-set of people in believing that defecating in open is comfortable and hygienic. Lack of Institutional arrangements in terms of ensuring efficient and just distribution of subsidy for construction of toilets has also been observed.
Experience the world over shows that financial market development more often than not benefits major economic actors, mostly large firms, wealthy households, and the state and bypasses the disadvantaged segments - poor households, micro enterprises, and socially marginalized communities. Hence, it is important to design special strategies to ensure access to financial services for the poor and low-income population. In the case of India, thanks to the various initiatives that promoted the idea and practice of socially useful banking, a fairly elaborate architecture was created between 1969 and 1990 to extend banking services to the excluded sections. The social banking logic came under serious stress in the 1990s with the introduction of the economic and financial sector reforms. While banks were asked to take a cautious approach to resist unviable business practices, new informal arrangements (around microfinance, mainly) were encouraged to externalize risks of whatever remained of social banking. Around the mid-2000s financial inclusion became a focused and structured project led by banks and actively supported by the state. Direct transfer of subsidies to beneficiaries of government schemes has become the mainstay of bank-led financial inclusion. In the current policy approach financial exclusion is constructed in the form three challenges - of identification, transfer and access – addressable through technical and managerial strategies. With that the politically informed debates around the deep-rooted structural bottlenecks perpetuating marginalization and exclusion of regions and populations in social and economic spheres seem to have lost their salience.
3 Academic Events Held by the Institute

Orientation Workshop on Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to Scheduled Tribes and other Marginalised Groups, August 02-04, 2016 at GIDR.

An Orientation Workshop in Social Science Research, for Research Scholars from SC/ST/OBC and Religious Minorities was held at GIDR, August 02-04, 2016. Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), this workshop focused on young scholars pursuing their doctoral work or planning to engage in research work in social sciences. Out of the 51 scholars who had applied for the programme 31 were selected and 29 attended the workshop. The participants were from both universities and research institutions located in the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Bihar. The workshop was organised around three modules: (1) Philosophical Foundations of Research, (2) Introduction to Methods of Quantitative Research, and (3) Introduction to Methods of Qualitative Research. The participants were introduced to various data sources on the Indian economy, issues in research writing and ethics in social science research. The workshop was very well received by the participants as evident from their feedback. The programme was coordinated by Dr. Jharna Pathak.


The US Consulate Mumbai in collaboration with GIDR had organized a Roundtable on the topic Past, Present and Future of Economic Relations, September 8, 2016 at GIDR. The key speaker Dr. Richard Rossow, Senior Fellow and Wadhwa Chair in U.S-India Policy Studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, initiated the discussion with the description on the economic relationship during cold war, in the 1990’s and in the present. The participants in the Roundtable included GIDR faculty, research staff, members of the US Consulate and invited guests. The discussion also covered issues on technological and innovation in media, IRR issues concerning industry, role of informal sector in the regional industrialization and smart cities.

The positive externalities of adopting Micro Irrigation systems (MIS) have been appreciated in India since the early 1980s when the Government of India (GoI) started promoting MIS under a subsidy scheme, wherein, both the central and state governments have equally supported the farmers (75% to marginal and small farmers and 25% to the rest of farmers) to adopt the scheme. Nevertheless, the rate of adoption continued to be abysmally low until early 2000s across states. Based on the recommendation of the task force on micro-irrigation set up in 2004, the GoI had launched another centrally sponsored scheme on MI in 2006, and this was further revised in 2010 with the announcement of the National Mission on Micro-irrigation (NMMI). The task force recommended subsidizing farmers’ capital cost and also suggested to provide greater flexibility to states in terms of designing subsidy policies and institutional arrangements for promotion and scaling up of MI systems.

In Gujarat, the state adopted a differential subsidy policy along with regulations in agricultural power connections insisting on a mandatory shift towards adoption of MIS especially in the dark zone (with state of groundwater development being over exploited and/ or critical levels) talukas. The state government had set up a special purpose vehicle (SPV), called the Gujarat Green Revolution Company limited (GGRC) in 2004-05, which has been acting as a nodal agency for promoting adoption of MI across the state. Under its differential financial subsidy scheme operationalised under different institutional arrangements, the state government has made significant achievements in enhancing the area expansion under MIS especially amongst small and marginal farmers belonging to different social groups (SC/ST) across geographical locations, agro-ecological and water stressed regions.

With this backdrop, GIDR has undertaken a research study on “Will Climate Change Adaptation Enhance Farm Productivity? A Study of Micro-Irrigation Systems (MIS) in Gujarat, India”, supported by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu, Nepal. At the workshop some of the important findings of the study were presented and potential challenges and possible pathways of research on MIS within the broader national context were discussed taking cues from the present study and other recent studies undertaken by scholars. The workshop offered a platform to share the findings from the GIDR study and also interact with experts, policy makers, civil society members, etc.

The objective of the roundtable, jointly organised by GIDR and UNICEF, Gujarat, was to examine different vulnerabilities of the children in coastal and tribal areas of Gujarat. Discussion from the Roundtable would give insights to UNICEF for charting out agenda for its new programme. The idea is to invest in areas of need to make huge impacts by breaking critical barriers and reaching out to the vulnerable critical groups. In this light, participants were requested to give the inputs. Following this, Prof. N. Lalitha and Mr. Amit Gotecha from GIDR made a presentation titled “Coastal Children in Gujarat: Issues for Consideration”. Presentation on coastal area focused on the background statistics of children in coastal areas and focused on vulnerabilities of children arising from work and living environment of parents, urbanisation and climate change. The presentation revolved around areas where children are deprived of their fundamental rights viz., survival, growth, development, protection and environment. The presentation also pointed out the emerging needs of children like medication for HIV & AIDS and drew inferences from the NFHS 4 results for the children in coastal areas of Gujarat. The presentation on coastal areas was followed by the discussion from the participants.

Dr. Jharna Pathak and Dr. Madhusudan Bandi made a presentation on “Children in Tribal Areas of Gujarat”. The presentation and the subsequent discussions focused on the background statistics of children in tribal areas and focused on vulnerabilities of children arising from work and living environment of parents, emerging needs of children like need for nutrition, proper and safe education and transport facilities to children of migrant families, child protection and rights. Prof. Parthasarathy concluded by saying that in the situation where there is limited idea on how plan expenditures could be met, there is an opportunity to think afresh. Ms. Laxmi Bhawani noted that UNICEF would like to identify issues that need to be carried forward, understand untouched areas; gains made so far and what could not be accomplished. Ms. Henriette Ahrens, Deputy Representative, Programme, UNICEF India in her concluding remark focused on ‘Programming for Children and ‘Learning Lab’. She asserted that there was a need for the UNICEF to focus on nutrition and education for children in the context of migration for the next five years in Gujarat and monitor the impacts of such intervention.
Seminars by Faculty/Visitors/Affiliates


Madhusudan Bandi, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on “The Forest Rights Act and Beyond: Field Experiences from Chhattisgarh and Gujarat”, January 11, 2017.


Leela Visaria, Honorary Professor, GIDR, on “Impact of Changing Population Age Structure of Asian Countries on Labour Market”, February 6, 2017.

Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on “Do Developmental Interventions Influence Farmers’ Adaptation Decision and Wellbeing in Drought Prone Regions of Western Odisha, India: Application of an Endogenous Switching Regression”, March 21, 2017.
4 Research Output

Books


Journal Articles and Book Chapters


Book Reviews


GiDR Working Papers


Project Reports


Referees for the Working Paper Series

Saroj Arora, Senior Research Officer, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.

Elumalai Kannan, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Mruthyunjaya, Former National Director, National Agricultural Innovation Project, New Delhi.

Barun Deb Pal, Project Manager, International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi.

B. Devi Prasad, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Shri Ram, Deputy Librarian-cum-Assistant Professor, Thapar University, Patiala, Punjab.

Kailas Sarap, S.R. Sankaran Chair Professor, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad.

Subash Sasidharan, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai.

Monthien Satimano, Lecturer, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand.
5 Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching

Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati


Presented a paper on “Government Incentives and Diffusion of Water Conservation Technologies in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions: Evidence from Rural India” (with P.K. Viswanathan) at the 7th International Conference on Climate Change, organized by and held at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, July 29-30, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on “Factor Analysis and Principal Component Analysis” at the ‘Orientation Programme on Social Science Research for the Research Scholars and Faculty Members’, organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, August 3, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on “Regional Growth and Inclusive Development: Some Observation on Gujarat’s Experience” at GIDC Bhawan, CEPT Campus, Ahmedabad, August 29, 2016.


Presented a paper on “Economic Loss and Damages from Climate related events in Tamil Nadu, India” (with K.S. Kavi Kumar) at a Technical Consultation Workshop on ‘Emerging Perspectives on Approaches to Assess, Minimize and Address Climate-related Loss and Damage’, organized by GIZ and held in New Delhi, September 9, 2016.


Presented a paper on “Impact of Development on Damages from Climatic Extremes in India: Revisiting Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) Hypothesis” (with U. Patnaik) at the International Conference on ‘Water Security and Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities in Asia’, organized by and held at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, November 29 – December 1, 2016.


Delivered eight lectures related to “Application of Statistics and Econometric tools in Social Science and Management Research” at Justice KS Hegde Institute of Management, Nitte, Karnataka, December 8-17, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on “A Brief Introduction to Environmental Economics” at Amrut Mody School of Management, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad, January 17, 2017.


Presented a paper on “Community Driven Mangrove Resources Management, Conservation and Restoration in Selected Villages around the Bhitarkanika Mangroves Areas” (with B.K. Kabi) at the International Conference on ‘Mainstreaming Grassroots Innovations: Community Action, Global Impact’ organized by and held at the Centre for Environmental Education, Ahmedabad, March 15-17, 2017.


**Madhusudan Bandi**

Delivered an expert Lecture on “The Developmental Concerns of the Underprivileged and the Marginalised: The Role of All India Radio and Doordarshan”, at the Workshop on ‘Developmental Broadcasting’ organized by the Regional Academy of Broadcasting and Multimedia, All India Radio, Ahmedabad for the Programme Officers, August 12, 2016.

Presented a paper on “The Forest Rights Act and Beyond: Field Experiences from Chhattisgarh and Gujarat”, at the National Seminar on ‘Governance Resources and Livelihoods of Adivasis in India: Implementation of PESA and FRA’, organized by the S.R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad, and held at the NIRDPR, Hyderabad, November 18-19, 2016.

Presented a paper on “Issues, Challenges and Opportunities for Children in Tribal Areas” at the Round Table on ‘Inclusive Programming for Children in Gujarat” (with Jharna Pathak), organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, March 9, 2017.

**Keshab Das**

Participated as a Member in the meeting of the Board of Studies, Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning (CSEP), School of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, May 2, 2016.

Took a session on “Statement of the Problem and Review of Literature” at the Training Programme on ‘Research Methods in Social Sciences’, organised by and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, May 26, 2016.


Presented a paper on “State and the IT Sector in India: A Policy Analysis” (with Hastimal Sagara) at the Asian Society for Innovation and Policy Conference (ASIP 2016) on ‘Education/ Training of Tech Commercialization/ Startup’, organised by and held at the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, China, July 24-27, 2016. Also acted as Member, International Committee, ASIP 2016.

Presented a paper on “Emerging IT Services in India: Engaging with the Transformation” (with Hastimal Sagara) at the International Conference on ‘Services, Investment and Global Value Chains’, organised by and held at the Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, July 28-29, 2016.

Participated as a Resource Person at the International Conference on ‘Climate Change: The Climate Agenda Post 2015’, organised by and held at the Centre for Climate Change and Sustainability Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, July 29-30, 2016.

 Took a session on “Social Science Research in India: Concerns and Challenges” at the Orientation Programme on ‘Social Science Research for the Research Scholars and Faculty Members’, organized by and held at the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, August 2-4, 2016.


Made a brief presentation on “Rethinking Regional Industrialization in India: Manufacturing Transformation at the Meso Level” at the Roundtable on ‘Past, Present and Future of Indo-American Economic Relations’, organised by and held at GiDR, Ahmedabad, September 8, 2016.

Presented a country paper on “MSMEs in India Globalizing: Challenges and Possibilities” at the 8th BRICS ‘Academic Forum’, organised jointly by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, RIS and Observer Research Foundation (ORF), New Delhi and held at Taj Vivanta, Goa, September 20-21, 2016.

Presented a Perspective Paper on “Rejuvenating Craft Clusters in Rural India: Challenges for Policy” at the National Seminar on ‘Revitalising the Rural: Rethinking Rural and Agricultural Policies’, organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla and Network for Rural and Agrarian Studies, and held at IIAS, Shimla, September 27-29, 2016.

Gave a seminar on “Craft Clusters in Rural India: Challenges for Inclusive Innovation” at the Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, November 5, 2016.

As a panelist made a presentation on “Indian Civil Society and Standards: Preliminary Observations” at the Convention on ‘International Labour Standards and the Indian Workplace in Global Supply Chains’ being part of the ‘India and Sustainability Standards: International Dialogues & Conference 2016’ (ISS 2016), organized by the Centre for Responsible Business, New Delhi and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, November 18, 2016.


Presented a paper on “State and the IT Industry in India: A Policy Critique” (with Hastimal Sagara) and as a Panelist made a presentation on ‘MSMEs in Globalizing India: Some Concerns’ at the Panel Discussion on 'Innovation, Trade and Development in BRICS Countries' at the International Conference on 'Innovations, Trade and Development', organized by and held at the Centre for Development Economics and Innovation Studies (CDEIS), Punjabi University, Patiala, November 25-26, 2016. Also, chaired a Technical Session on ‘Trade and Industry’.

As a resource person participated in the Conference on ‘Gujarat’s Sprint Towards an Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status: The Last Mile Opportunities and Challenges’, organised by the Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, November 30, 2016.

As a resource person participated in the Meeting-cum-Discussion for ‘Monitoring of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) Schemes’, organised by and held at the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Statistics Cell), Government of India, New Delhi, December 6, 2016.

As a resource person took a session on “Labour Market Dynamics in Globalising India: Conceptual and Policy Issues” at the Collaborative Training Programme on ‘Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Labour Research’, jointly organised by the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad and the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida and held at MGLI, Ahmedabad, December 26, 2016.
Delivered a lecture on “Indian Labour Market Dynamics: Issues in Informality and Globalisation” to the students of Economics and Public Policy Area of the Amrut Mody School of Management (AMSoM), Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad, January 16, 2017.

As a Panelist made a presentation on “Crafts and Exclusion: Limits to Learning, Innovation and Sustainability” in the Panel Discussion on ‘Democratic Processes and Spaces for Sustainability’, at the Symposium on ‘SDGs, Knowledge and Democracy: Re-imagining Purposes and Opportunities’, co-organized by the School of Humanities and Social Sciences of the Shiv Nadar University (SNU), Dadri and the Centre for Studies in Science Policy of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and held at SNU, Dadri, UP, January 16-17 2017.

As a Plenary Session Speaker presented a paper on “MSMEs in India: Challenges of Informality and Globalization” at the National Conference on ‘Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: the Engine of Indian Economy, organised by the Department of Analytical & Applied Economics, and held at the PG Council Hall, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, January 27-28, 2017.

Gave a lecture on “Labour Market Dynamics in India: Concerns and Policy Issues” to the students of Economics and Rural Development at the Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, January 30, 2017.


Participated as a resource person in the Meeting on ‘Local Economic Development’, organized by the African National Congress (Lusikisiki) and held at the Community Hall, Lusikisiki, Eastern Cape, South Africa, February 19, 2017.


Participated as a resource person in the Workshop on ‘Sanitation Issues Facing Makukhanye Farm Workers’, organized by the Khanyisa Educational and Development Trust, Port Elizabeth and held at the Community Hall, Makukhanye, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa, February 17, 2017.


Amrita Ghatak

Delivered a lecture on “Research Writing” at the Training Programme on ‘Research Methods in Social Sciences’ organized by and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, May 27, 2016.

Presented a paper entitled “Burden of Diseases due to Air Pollution in Urban India” at the Global Conference on ‘Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for a Better World’, organised by the Institute for Human Development and World Bank and held at India International Centre, New Delhi, June 1-3, 2016.

Presented a paper entitled “Health Burdens of Air Pollution in Indian Cities” as part of the Discussion Series at the Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, June 10, 2016.


Delivered two lectures on “Developing Human Resources in the Present Context” and “Growing Informalisation of Indian Labour Force” at the Training Programme on ‘Labour Market and Employment Policies’ organized by and held at the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, respectively, on September 16 and 19, 2016.


Delivered three lectures on “Overview of Quantitative Technique”, “OLS Method” and “Logit and Probit Methods” at the Training Programme on ‘Quantitative Methods in Labour Research’ organized by and held at the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, respectively, on February 18, 20 and 21, 2017.
N. Lalitha

Participated in the Regional Conference on ‘Biosafety for Sharing of Experiences’ (Project Partner), organized by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, Pragati Resorts, Hyderabad, April 7-8, 2016.

Made a presentation on the draft report on ‘Socio Economic Assessment of Potential LMO Adopters in Gujarat’ at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, on April 27, May 26 and August 24, 2016.


Lectured on “Copyright and Plagiarism” at the Orientation Workshop on Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Faculty Members organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, August 2-4, 2016.

Made a presentation on “Agricultural Geographical Indications in India: Opportunities and Challenges for Rural Development” (with Soumya Vinayan) at the International Seminar on ‘Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China’, organised by the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and held at the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Southern Regional Centre, Osmania University, Hyderabad, September 16-17, 2016.

Presented a paper on “Can Geographical Indications be a Tool for Marketing Agricultural Products” (with Soumya Vinayan) at the Conference on ‘Financing and Sustaining Rural Agribusiness Enterprises: A Bottom of the Pyramid Approach’, organized by the School of Agri Business Management, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad, November 18-19, 2016.

Served as a panelist on the topic ‘Biodiversity and Food Security’ at the National Level Training Workshop on ‘Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood’, organized by and held at the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (Community Agrobiodiversity Centre), Wayanad, Kerala, November 19-23, 2016.

Presented a paper on “Can Geographical Indications be a Tool to Protect Agro Biodiversity in India? Issues in Focus” (with Soumya Vinayan) at the International Seminar on ‘Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals’, organized by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and held at ISEC, Bangalore, December 8-9, 2016.
Made a short presentation on “Economic and Environmental Impacts of Bt Cotton Cultivation in India” before the Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee (Rajya Sabha) on Science, Technology, Environment and Forests, at Hotel Taj Ummed, Ahmedabad, January 16, 2017.

Participated as a subject expert in the Western Region Meeting of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Goa), held at Swarnim Sankool, Gandhinagar, January 24, 2017.


Participated as an invited guest in the discussion on ‘Innovative strategy for Poverty Eradication SDG (Goal 1)’ jointly organized by the Department of Rural Development and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of Gujarat, and held at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, March 16, 2017.

Participated in the Workshop on ‘Guidelines for Access to Biological Resources under the Biological Diversity Act 2002’, organized by the Biotech Consortium India Limited and held at Hotel St Laurn, Ahmedabad, March 24, 2017.

Made a presentation on “Vulnerabilities of Coastal Children in Gujarat” (with Amit Gotecha) at the Seminar on ‘Economic Development Across Sectors: Development Discourses in Theories and Policies’, organised by the Economics Department of the Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji (MK) Bhavnagar University and held at MK Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, March 28-29, 2017.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Presented findings of the National Level Monitoring of various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development from Damoh, Sagar and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh (National Level Monitoring Phase-I, 2015-16), at the Regional Interactive Workshop held at the NASC Complex, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, April 21-22, 2016.

Presented findings of the National Level Monitoring of various programmes of Ministry of Rural Development from Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli and Jalna Districts of Maharashtra (National Level Monitoring Phase-II, 2015-16), at the Regional Interactive Workshop held at the Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, October 17-18, 2016.

Tara S. Nair


Presented a seminar on “Standing the Ground through Turbulent Times: Analysis of Indian Press in a Comparative Historical Perspective” at the Media Management and Transformation Centre, Jönköping International Business School, Jönköping University, Sweden, May 31, 2016.

Made a presentation on “Finance for Rural Women: Challenges, Prospects and Policy Dilemmas” at the Policy Dialogue on ‘Gender-Just Food and Nutrition Security in India’, organised by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, August 29, 2016.

Delivered a set of introductory lectures on “Infrastructure Planning and Management” to the seventh semester students of BTech programme at the Institute of Infrastructure Technology Research and Management (IITRAM), Ahmedabad, September-October, 2016.

Lectured on “Research Design” and “Approaches to Research” to the participants of the Study Abroad Program of the School for International Training (SIT), Jaipur, October 4-5, 2016.

Lectured on “Field Methods and Ethics” to the participants of the Study Abroad Program of the School for International Training (SIT), Jaipur, November 1, 2016.

Made a presentation on “Digital Financial Transactions: Impact on End Users and Service Providers” at the Workshop on ‘No Cash, No Intermediaries? Different Scenarios for a Digital Economy’, organised by the International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (IIITB) and the Institute for Money, Technology and Financial Inclusion (IMTFI), University of California, Irvine and held at IIITB, Bangalore, November 11, 2016.

Made a presentation on “Partnership for Sustainable Development” at the Panel Discussion on ‘UNICEF@70, 1946-2016’, organised by UNICEF Gujarat and held at Hotel Crown Plaza, Ahmedabad, December 16, 2016.

Lectured on “Qualitative Research Methods in Social Sciences” to doctoral and post-graduate students of Gujarat University at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, December 30, 2016.

Made a presentation on “Women Farmers, Agricultural Value Chains and Food Insecurity” at the National Conference of the Indian Association Womens Studies, held at the University of Madras, Chennai, January 22-25, 2017.
Conducted a half day workshop on ‘Qualitative Research Design’ for the participants of the Study Abroad Program of the School for International Training (SIT), Jaipur, February 27, 2017.

Delivered a half credit course on “Innovation System for Development” to the 2nd year Post Graduate students at the Development Management Institute (DMI), Patna, Bihar, February-March 2017.


Made a presentation on “Women, Social-Solidarity Economy and the Logics of Organising: An Indian Perspective” at the International Conference on ‘Solidarity Economy Practices of Women in India’, organized by the Jindal School of Governance and Public Policy and held at the O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat, March 4-5, 2017.

Made a Keynote presentation on “Tri-Sector -The ‘Holy Trinity’ of Development?” at the National Seminar on ‘Inclusion of the Socially Excluded: Role of Tri-Sector’, organized by and held at the Department of Social Work, College of Arts and Commerce, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, March 24, 2017.

Delivered a Keynote address on “Rural Labour Market in India: Through the Gender Lens” at the National Seminar on ‘Gender Discrimination in Rural Labour Market in India’, organized by the Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack and held at the Convention Centre, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, March 28-29, 2017.

R. Parthasarathy

Participated in the Dissemination Workshop of Common Review Mission and made a presentation on Prandhan Mantri Awas Yojna, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi, May 13, 2016.

Participated and acted as a discussant at the Thematic Session ‘Challenge of Improving Environment’ at the Global Conference on ‘Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for a Better World’, organized jointly by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi and the World Bank, New Delhi, June 1-3, 2016.

Participated in a consultative meeting at Watershed Organisation Trust, Pune, June 15, 2016.

Participated in the Consultative meeting on Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC), sponsored by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Chennai and held at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, June 21, 2016.

Participated in the Consultative meeting on Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC), sponsored by National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Chennai and held at Goa, August 21-23, 2016.

Participated in the Stakeholder Consultation meeting organised as part of the 88th meeting of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi and held at NSSO, FOD, Regional Office, Ahmedabad, September 22, 2016.


Participated in the International Conference on ‘Social Science Research: Status and Policy Issues’ organized by the Asian Social Science Association and Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, November 5, 2016.

Participated in the Pre-Budget Consultation meeting, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, November 19, 2016.

Served as an External Jury Member for M. Plan II and Year III Semester (MURP & MEPM) End Examination, 2016, Department of Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, December 2, 2016.

Chaired the Session on ‘Transport/ Delhi Metro’ at the Seminar on ‘Basic Urban Services in Delhi: Citizens, State and Politics’ organized by the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Advanced Studies (JNIAS), Ambedkar University Delhi’s Centre for Community Knowledge, and the Urban Knowledge Network Asia, IIAS, Netherlands and held at JNIA, New Delhi, December 19, 2016.


Chaired the Inaugural Session at the national seminar on ‘Development Across Sectors: Discourses on Development Theories & Policies’ at the Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, March 28, 2017.
Jharna Pathak


Delivered a lecture to students of Masters in Business Administration on “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013”, organised by and held at the Parul University, Waghodiya, Vadodara, September 13, 2016.


Presented a paper on “Participation in Fishing Cooperatives and its Impact on Income: The Case of an Inland Fishing Cooperative in Madhya Pradesh, India”, at the National Seminar on ‘Role of Public Policy in Development Process Emerging Economic Social Scenario in the Indian Economy’, organised by and held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, January 4-5, 2017. Also, acted as a Rapporteur for various sessions.

Delivered a public lecture on “Kashmir: Caught between State Fire and Fundamentalism”, organised by and held at Ahmedabad Women’s Action Group, Ahmedabad, January 9, 2017.


Coordinated and presented a paper on “Children in Tribal Areas of Gujarat” (with Madhusudan Bandi) in the Round Table on ‘Inclusive Programming for Children of Gujarat’, jointly organised by GIDR and UNICEF, Gujarat and held at GIDR, March 9, 2017.

Itishree Pattnaik

Presented a paper on “Tracking Women in Agriculture in India: Exploring Recent Census Data”, at the 21st Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia (ASAA), hosted by the College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University, Canberra, July 5-7, 2016.

Presented a paper on “High Participation in Agriculture and Low Awareness among the Rural Women”, at the Policy Dialogue on ‘Gender-Just Food and Nutrition Security in India’, organised by the International Food Policy Research Institute and held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, August 29, 2016.

Took a session on “Nature of Unemployment in India” at the Refresher Course on ‘Labour Economics and Research Methods in Labour Studies’ for the senior officers of the Indian Statistical Service, organised by and held at the Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, September 6, 2016.


P.K. Viswanathan

Delivered four lectures on “Natural Resources Management and Conservation: Policies, Interventions and Evaluation Methods” at the Workshop on ‘Program Monitoring and Evaluation in NRM’, organized by and held at the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, April 7-8, 2016.


Presented a paper on “Collapsed Resources and Distressed Communities: A Case for Eco-Restoration of Degraded Village Commons in Gujarat, Western India” at the Inaugural Retreat of the Ostrom Center for the Advanced Study of Natural Resources Governance (OCeAN) at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, June 14-16, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on “Writing Research Proposals” and “Database on Indian Economy” at the Two Day National Workshop on ‘Research in Economics’, organised by the Kerala Economic Association at Kottayam, Kerala, July 30-31, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on “Conventional and Non-conventional Sources of Data”, at the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on ‘Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Faculty Members’ organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, August 2-4, 2016.
Presented a paper on “Irrigation Capital Subsidies, Diffusion of Water Conservation Technologies & Resource Utilization: Evidence from Gujarat, India” (with Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati) at the Fourth GGKP Annual Conference, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, September 6-7, 2016.


Presented a paper on “Altruism or Market Visibility? The Emergence and Impacts of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibilities (CSER) in Indian Tea Plantation Sector” at the Symposium on ‘NGOs and Governance of CSR: The Indian Context’, jointly organised by CEFg, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia and the Department of Management, Amrita University, Amritapuri and held at Amrita University, Amritapuri, January 5, 2017.

Presented a paper on “Economic Integration of Tribal Societies through Commodity Production: A Perspective for Rubber Development in North East India” at the National Seminar on ‘Livelihood Challenges of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India: Emerging Issues’, organized by and held at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur, March 28-29, 2017.

6 Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition

Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati

Editorial Board member, *Journal of Economics and Management Sciences*.


Member, Doctoral Advisory Committee, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, India.

Member, South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE).


Member, Advisory Board, Action for Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA), Kendrapara, Odisha, India.


Peer Reviewer/Academic Referee: (Professional Journals): *Ecosystem Services* (Elsevier); *Urban Climate* (Elsevier); *Conservation Letters* (Wiley); *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* (Springer); *Water Policy* (International Water Association); *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* (Emerald); *Sarhad Journal of Agriculture; Journal of Economics and Management Sciences; Amity Journal of Economics; Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development in the Tropics and Subtropics; Sage Open; and *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*.

At GIDR: Coordinator, Faculty Meetings.

Keshab Das


Member, Steering Committee, Construction of India Youth Development Index, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu.

Member, Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRAN), Secunderabad.

Member, Sub-Committee on “Diversification, Food Processing and Non-Farm, Cluster Approach” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture Development of Andhra Pradesh, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
Member, Board of Studies, Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar (February 2014 to January 2017).

Member, Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Pune.

Member, National Peoples Committee on Peoples University.

Life Fellow, Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad.

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

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

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

Member, Environment and Development Forum, a wing of Media for Sustainable Development, Centre for Environment Education.

Member, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Geneva.

Member, CapNetIndia (A network to build capacity for integrated water resources management in India).

Member, South Asia Network for Development and Environment Economics, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Member, Programme Executive Committee, Water Resources Research Foundation, Ahmedabad.

Member, Solution Exchange for the Water and Environmental Sanitation Network in India, UNDP, New Delhi.

Member, Advisory Body, Solution Exchange for the Work and Employment Community, UNDP, New Delhi.

At GIDR: Staff Representative, Governing Body; Member, Purchase Committee; Member, Administration and Finance Committee; and Member, Board of Trustees of GIDR Employees Gratuity Trust.

**Amrita Ghatak**


Served as external examiner/paper setter for PG examination of Economics at St. Joseph’s College, Bangalore.

Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE).

At GIDR: Co-coordinator, Discussion Series; Ph.D. programme with Bhavnagar University; and Member, Website Development/Management Committee.
N. Lalitha

Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*.

Consulting Editor, *Journal of Public Affairs and Change*.

Guiding a Ph. D. student registered with IGNOU.

Member, Research Progress Committee, Nirma University, Ahmedabad.

Life Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics.

Life Member, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association.

Life Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.

Served as a subject expert in the selection of a candidate for Professorship at Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad on March 1, 2017.


Peer Reviewer/Academic Referee: *Journal of Development Studies* and *Asian Biotechnology Development Review*.

At GIDR: Coordinator for IGNOU’s Ph.D. programme through GIDR since February 2014; Member, Computer Committee; Member, GIDR Website Committee; and Member, Purchase Committee.

Tara S. Nair


Member, International Association for Feminist Economics.

Life Member, Indian Association of Women’s Studies.

Member, Governing Board, Area Network and Development Initiatives (ANANDI), Gujarat.

Trustee, Centre for Gender and Financial Education, Ahmedabad.

At GIDR: Co-Coordinator, GIDR Working Paper Series; and Presiding Officer, Employee Complaints Committee.
R. Parthasarathy

Member, Common Review Mission and Team Leader, Telangana, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi (February - March 2017).

Member, Governing Board, Development Support Centre Foundation, Ahmedabad (since November 2016).

Member, Research Progress Committee (RPC), Nirma University, Ahmedabad (since November 2016).

Member, Thesis Advisory Committee (TAC), Institute of Management, Nirma University, Ahmedabad.

Member, National Academic Advisory Committee on ‘Peoples Health and Quality of Life in India’, Indian Social Science Congress, University of Mysore (since April 2016).

Member, Common Review Mission, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi (April - May 2016).

Member, Coastal Mission under Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi (March 2016 - February 2017).

Member, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, MHRD, Government of India (since September 2015).

Member, Expert Committee to Review SIA for Ahmedabad Metro, Government of Gujarat (since September 2015).

President, Governing Board, Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT), Bhuj, Kachchh (since January 2004).

Member, Academic Area Committee in Economics and Finance, Nirma University, Ahmedabad.

Member, Ad hoc Joint Board of Studies in Planning, Nirma University, Ahmedabad (since December 2015).

Member, Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj, Kachchh (since June 2011).

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Amity Journal of Economics, Amity University, Noida.

Two students have been awarded Ph.D. degree from the CEPT University, Ahmedabad. Guiding one Ph.D. student of the CEPT University, Ahmedabad.
Jharna Pathak
Served as external examiner/paper setter for PG examination of Mass Communication and Journalism, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
Member, Indian Association for Women’s Studies.
Peer Reviewer/Academic Referee: SAWA Journal
Secretary, Ahmedabad Women’s Action Group, Ahmedabad.
At GIDR: Co-coordinator, Library Committee; and Member, Purchase Committee.

Itishree Pattnaik
At GIDR: Member, Purchase Committee; and Infrastructural Development/Maintenance and Repairs Committee.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

P.K. Viswanathan
External Expert, Research Advisory Committee, Department of Economics, Tripura University, Agartala.
External Examiner for Ph. D., University of Calicut, Kerala.
External Examiner for Ph. D., Kannur University, Kerala.
External Examiner for M. Phil & Ph. D., Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.
Peer Reviewer/Academic Referee: Water Policy (International Water Association); Community Development (Routledge); European Journal of Development Research (Palgrave Macmillan); Ecological Economics (Elsevier); and Millennial Asia (Sage).
7 Research Support Services

Library

GIDR library is one of the leading professional research and reference libraries in the city with a large collection of books, journals, government documents and publications of other social science institutions. GIDR library helps to the institute’s research activities. The library is also open to research scholars from outside for reference work. Visitors are requested to bring an official letter from their librarian.

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

At present the library has a collection of 3581 bound volumes and 22400 books selectively chosen for reading and reference which include reports, books, reference materials conference proceedings and statistical publications in the social sciences containing statistical information on India. The subjects covered include industry, employment and labour studies, ecology and environment, forestry, health and social welfare, women studies, population studies, social sector, infrastructure, finance, banking, land and agriculture studies, water and natural resources, economics, economic development and planning. The library has a good collection of micro materials which include working papers, occasional papers, and research reports from national and international organizations of repute. About 63 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed and 20 journals received on exchange and as gift. A total number of 117 publications were added to the collection during this year. The publications include 55 books purchased and 62 books and reports received as gift. It also subscribes 9 daily newspapers. The library’s electronic resources include online database like IndiaStat, JSTOR and EBSCO-Econlit with Full text. 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 Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) from the library computers. The following services are also provided to the users: (i) Accessing newspaper clippings; (ii) Inter-library loan; (iii) Database/article search; (iv) Current Awareness Service (CAS); and (v) New arrival list. The expenditure incurred during 2016-17 for books was Rs. 49091 and for the subscription of journals Rs. 168281.

Computer Centre

The Institute has a state-of-the-art Computer Centre with 55 numbers of client computers hooked through a Local Area Network using Windows 2012 R2 Domain Server. A last-mile RF connectivity with 7.5 Mbps (1:1) Bandwidth providing continuous internet access facility has been in place. We have a set of high-speed Dual Side Laser Jet Network Printers for production of quality outputs to support our system. It is also equipped with an Uninterrupted Power Supply Unit of 10 KVA with battery backup for all computer systems. The centre has the capacity to handle large-scale field survey based on data and data from sources like Census, National Sample Surveys, and National Account Statistics, etc. Recently the computer centre has been renovated entirely with modern equipment creating facility for training programs and seating arrangements for about 20 users.
8 Expenditure and Sources of Funding

The total core expenditure of the Institute during 2016-17 was Rs. 305.30 lakh (including recoveries of Rs. 82.23 lakh from sponsored projects), which was higher than that of the previous year 2015-16 (Rs. 297.98 lakh, including recoveries of Rs. 88.89 lakh from sponsored projects). The project expenditure increased from Rs. 122.36 lakh in 2015-16 to Rs. 147.41 lakh in 2016-17. During the same period, income of the institute was Rs. 322.15 lakh and Rs. 351.29 lakh, respectively. The following table presents only a summary of the audited income and expenditure account.

Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(Rs. In lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSSR Grant</td>
<td>143.00</td>
<td>128.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. of Gujarat</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Fund Recognised</td>
<td>147.41</td>
<td>122.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (including interest on FD/ Bonds)</td>
<td>41.88</td>
<td>52.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Income)</td>
<td>351.29</td>
<td>322.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Expenditure</td>
<td>223.08</td>
<td>209.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Expenditure</td>
<td>147.41</td>
<td>122.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Expenditure)</td>
<td>370.49</td>
<td>331.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Endowment Fund**

The Endowment Fund of the Institute increased from Rs. 191.58 lakh as on March 31, 2016 to Rs. 192.04 lakh as on March 31, 2017. This increase is from the contribution of faculty members from consultancy assignments that they undertook during the year.
### Annexure 1: Institutional Research Projects and Consulting Assignment

#### Completed Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Agriculture Livelihoods in Coastal Areas: A Study of the Impacts of KKY Phase III in Select Villages in Gujarat</td>
<td>Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, Ahmedabad</td>
<td>P K Viswanathan, Jharna Pathak and Madhusudan Bandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing Non-Economic Losses and Damages Associated with Climate Change: Learning from the Recent Past Extreme Climatic Events for Future Planning</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, Kobe, Japan (through Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan)</td>
<td>Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati, Sangam Shrestha, Atikul Islam and Antonio P. Abamo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Economic Assessment of Potential LMO Adoption in Gujarat</td>
<td>Research and Information System for the Developing Countries, New Delhi</td>
<td>N. Lalitha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Skill Scoping Study in Rural Gujarat</td>
<td>Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar</td>
<td>Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model State Financial Inclusion Analysis – Kerala</td>
<td>Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), Washington DC.</td>
<td>Tara S. Nair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Social Science Research in India: An Overview of International Collaborations and Research</td>
<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi</td>
<td>P.K. Viswanathan, R. Parthasarathy and Madhusudhan Bandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India’s Social Science Research Publications from an International Perspective</td>
<td></td>
<td>N. Lalitha and Amrita Ghatak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Completed Projects contd...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular National Level Monitoring (NLM) of Rural Development Programmes (Phase I, 2016-17) in Districts of Sikar and Naugur in State of Rajasthan</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India</td>
<td>Rudra Narayan Mishra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Level Monitoring for the Two Districts in Rajasthan</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India</td>
<td>Madhusudan Bandi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects in Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers of the Future: The Challenges of Feminised Agriculture in India</td>
<td>Australian National University, Australia</td>
<td>Kuntala Lahiri Dutt and Itishree Pattnaik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminised Agriculture in India: Challenges and Potential</td>
<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</td>
<td>Itishree Pattnaik and Kuntala Lahiri Dutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States and Industrialization in India – 1981-2007: Growth, Performance and Policy Lessons (with Case Studies of Gujarat, Kerala and Odisha)</td>
<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</td>
<td>Keshab Das</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Biotechnology Debates in the Rural and in the Urban: Media and the Mobilization of Opinion</td>
<td>Templeton Foundation (through Pragati Abhiyan, Nashik)</td>
<td>Bharat Ramaswami, Milind Murugkar, N. Lalitha and Carl E. Pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Transition: Issues in Supply of and Access to Generic ARVs</td>
<td>French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS), Paris, France</td>
<td>Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017
### Projects in Progress contd...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rising Powers, Labour Standards and the Governance of Global Production Networks (India Component)</td>
<td>Economic and Social Research Council, UK (Collaborative study based at the University of Manchester, UK)</td>
<td>Keshab Das</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce Rescheduling for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>R. Parthasarathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Housing for all Plan of Action (HFAPoA)</td>
<td>R. Parthasarathy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-generational Relations in Households with Elderly: A Study of Ahmedabad District, Gujarat</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar</td>
<td>Rudra Narayan Mishra and Tanishtha Samanta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Projects Initiated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guiding Process Documentation Research of the Stake Holder Engagements of WOTR</td>
<td>Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), Pune</td>
<td>R. Parthasarathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis of Agricultural Program</td>
<td>N. Lalitha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping Strategies and Coping Costs of Accessing Safe Water among Smart Cities in India</td>
<td>TARU Leading Edge, Ahmedabad, India</td>
<td>Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topographic Mapping and Supplementary Survey of PAFs in the E-W Corridor (Western Reach and Underground Alignment)</td>
<td>Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited</td>
<td>R. Parthasarathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Services on Impact Assessment of Housing Programmes in Gujarat State</td>
<td>Affordable Housing Mission, Gujarat State Prescribed Authority, Gandhinagar</td>
<td>R. Parthasarathy and Amit Gotecha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Projects Initiated contd...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Financialization and Its Impact on Domestic Economies: An Interdisciplinary Enquiry in the Context of Select Indian States</td>
<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</td>
<td>Tara S. Nair, Isabelle Guerin, Jayashree Ambewadikar, Rudra Narayan Mishra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Indication Protected Agricultural Products from Select States of India: An Inquiry into the Economic, Livelihood and Institutional Aspects</td>
<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi (in collaboration with Council for Social Development, Hyderabad)</td>
<td>N. Lalitha and Madhusudan Bandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Defecation Free Villages: Monitoring Toilets in Rural Gujarat</td>
<td>Commissioner, Gram Vikas Office, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Gandhinagar</td>
<td>Amrita Ghatak and Madhusudan Bandi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consulting Assignment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
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</tr>
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</table>
Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat

**Completed Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Agriculture Livelihoods in Coastal Areas: A Study of the Impacts of KVY Phase III in Select Villages in Gujarat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Climate Change Adaptation Enhance Farm Productivity? A Study of Micro-Irrigation Systems (MIS) in Gujarat, India</td>
<td>South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing Non-Economic Losses and Damages Associated with Climate Change: Learning from the Recent Past Extreme Climatic Events for Future Planning</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, Kobe, Japan (through Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan)</td>
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<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation and Impact Assessment of the Entrepreneurship Development Programme in the Ahmedabad-Mahesana Road and Vadodara-Halol Road Catchment, Gujarat: Some Early Reflections</td>
<td>Social Inclusion Group, Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited, Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Defecation Free Villages: Monitoring Toilets in Rural Gujarat</td>
<td>Commissioner, Gram Vikas Office, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Gandhinagar</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited</td>
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<td>Financialization and Its Impact on Domestic Economies: An Interdisciplinary Enquiry in the Context of Select Indian States</td>
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<td>Geographical Indication Protected Agricultural Products from Select States of India: An Inquiry into the Economic, Livelihood and Institutional Aspects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open Defecation Free Villages: Monitoring Toilets in Rural Gujarat</td>
<td>Commissioner, Gram Vikas Office, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Gandhinagar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annexure 3: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees

Members of the Governing Body (2013-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Kirit Parikh</td>
<td>Former Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Sunil Parekh</td>
<td>Advisor, Zydus Cadila Healthcare, Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. T. C. A. Anant</td>
<td>Secretary and Chief Statistician of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ravindra Dholakia</td>
<td>Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar</td>
<td>Former Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Tushaar Shah</td>
<td>Principal Scientist, IWMI, Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Manjula Subramaniam, IAS (Retd.)</td>
<td>Former Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. V. Thiruppugazh, IAS</td>
<td>Joint Secretary (Policy &amp; Plan), National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Leela Visaria</td>
<td>Honorary Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. R. Radhakrishna (ICSSR Nominee)</td>
<td>Member Secretary Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Secretary (Higher &amp; Technical Education)</td>
<td>Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>IDBI, Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Keshab Das</td>
<td>Staff Representative and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. R. Parthasarathy (Secretary)</td>
<td>Director and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members of the Sub-Committees Appointed by the Governing Body

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration and Finance Committee</th>
<th>Academic Affairs Committee</th>
<th>Board of Trustees of GIDR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Ravindra Dholakia</td>
<td>Prof. Kirit Parikh</td>
<td>Prof. Kirit Parikh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Tushaar Shah</td>
<td>Prof. Amitabh Kundu</td>
<td>Prof. Ravindra Dholakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar</td>
<td>Prof. R. Nagaraj</td>
<td>Prof. Leela Visaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSSR Nominee</td>
<td>Prof. Biswajit Dhar</td>
<td>Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Adviser</td>
<td>Prof. Tushaar Shah</td>
<td>Prof. R. Parthasarathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dept. of Higher Education, Govt. of Gujarat)</td>
<td>Prof. Anil Gupta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Keshab Das</td>
<td>Prof. S.P. Kashyap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. R. Parthasarathy</td>
<td>Prof. R. Parthasarathy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Annexure 4: Members of the Institute**

### Life Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Y.K. Alagh</td>
<td>Dr. V.M. Patel</td>
<td>Mr. Haresh Khokhani</td>
<td>Dr. J.N. Barmeda*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. J.N. Barmeda*</td>
<td>Dr. V.K. Rao*</td>
<td>Dr. V.N. Kothari*</td>
<td>Dr. T.N. Krishnan*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rakesh Basant</td>
<td>Dr. D.C. Sah*</td>
<td>Dr. Amitabh Kundu</td>
<td>Dr. S.P. Punalekar*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Ashok Bhargava</td>
<td>Dr. N. Lalitha</td>
<td>Dr. D.T. Lakdawala*</td>
<td>Ms. Shalini Randeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Elaben Bhatt</td>
<td>Dr. B.V. Mehta*</td>
<td>Dr. N. Lalitha</td>
<td>Dr. V.M. Rao*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. M.L. Dantwala*</td>
<td>Ms. Kalpana Mehta</td>
<td>Dr. Dr. T. Merchant*</td>
<td>Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Keshab Das</td>
<td>Dr. K.T. Merchant*</td>
<td>Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair</td>
<td>Dr. J.C. Sandesara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. B.J. Desai</td>
<td>Dr. Nirmala Murthy</td>
<td>Dr. D.D. Narula*</td>
<td>Dr. Kartikeya V. Sarabhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. G.M. Desai*</td>
<td>Dr. Tara S. Nair</td>
<td>Dr. Kirit Parikh</td>
<td>Dr. J.K. Satia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Nirubhai Desai*</td>
<td>Dr. Sooryakant Parikh</td>
<td>Mr. Anil C. Shah*</td>
<td>Dr. Amita Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia</td>
<td>Dr. R. Parthasarathy</td>
<td>Mr. Anil C. Shah</td>
<td>Mr. Bakul V. Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Victor D'souza</td>
<td>Mr. Bhupendra Patel</td>
<td>Dr. C.H. Shah*</td>
<td>Dr. Ghanshyam Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. V.B. Eswaran</td>
<td>Dr. Rohini Patel</td>
<td>Mr. Niranjali C. Shah*</td>
<td>Mr. Sarla V. Shah*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Anil Gumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Anil K. Gupta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. R.K. Hazari*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. L.C. Jain*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Patron Members (Individuals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jalaludin Ahmed</td>
<td>Dr. V. Dupont</td>
<td>Mr. Vimal Shah*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Yogesh Atal</td>
<td>Dr. Prakash Gala</td>
<td>Dr. V.P. Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jagdish Bhagwati</td>
<td>Dr. Anrudh K. Jain</td>
<td>Dr. Abusaleh Shariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. V.V. Bhatt*</td>
<td>Mr. L.K. Jain</td>
<td>Dr. Utpal Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Chhotalal Bhedhadi</td>
<td>Ms. B.K. Jhaveri</td>
<td>Mr. N.R. Sheth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. W.C. Bussink*</td>
<td>Ms. H.K. Jhaveri</td>
<td>Dr. Pravin Sheth*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Madhu Chheda</td>
<td>Dr. Vikram Kamdar</td>
<td>Dr. S.N. Singh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Vijay Chheda</td>
<td>Dr. J. Krishnamurty</td>
<td>Mr. Manu Shroff*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. John G. Cleland</td>
<td>Dr. M.T. Lakdawala*</td>
<td>Mr. K.P. Solanki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ansley Coale*</td>
<td>Mr. L.M. Maru</td>
<td>Dr. K. Sundaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rahul Dedhia</td>
<td>Dr. Amita Mehta</td>
<td>Dr. H.M. Shivanand Swamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. G.M. Desai*</td>
<td>Dr. Moni Nag</td>
<td>Dr. Suresh D. Tendulkar*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Padma Desai</td>
<td>Ms. Heena Nandu</td>
<td>Mr. Nalin Thakor*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Svatit Desai</td>
<td>Mr. Mayjibhai Nandu</td>
<td>Dr. Jeemol Unni</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Dr. A. Vaidyanathan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Abhijit Visaria</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Dr. Pravin Visaria*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Dr. B.N. Vishwanath*</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dr. V.S. Vyas</td>
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### Patron Members (Institutions and Corporations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai</td>
<td>Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Mumbai</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICICI, Mumbai</td>
<td>Operations Research Group, Vadodara</td>
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<td>IFCI, New Delhi</td>
<td>Excel Industries Limited, Mumbai</td>
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<td>AEC Limited, Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Malti Jayant Dalal Trust, Chennai</td>
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<td>Surat Electricity Company Limited, Surat</td>
<td>IPCL, Vadodara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herdillia Chemicals Limited, Mumbai</td>
<td>Aarti Industries Limited, Mumbai</td>
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*Deceased*
Annexure 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Faculty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. R. Parthasarathy</td>
<td>Director and Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (University of Mysore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Keshab Das</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. N. Lalitha</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Bangalore University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Tara S. Nair</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. P.K. Viswanathan*</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (University of Mysore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Jharna Pathak</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Gujarat University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rudra Narayan Mishra</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Jawaharlal Nehru University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Itishree Pattnaik</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (University of Hyderabad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Madhusudan Bandi</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (BR Ambedkar Open University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Amrita Ghatak</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (University of Mysore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Chandra Sekhar Bahinipati</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (University of Madras)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Leela Visaria</td>
<td>Honorary Professor</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Princeton University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Academic Support Staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hasmukh Joshi</td>
<td>Statistical Assistant</td>
<td>B.R.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Ganibhai Memon</td>
<td>Statistical Assistant</td>
<td>B.R.S., D.R.D. (IGNOU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Ila Mehta</td>
<td>Statistical Assistant</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bharat Adhyaru</td>
<td>Data Entry Operator</td>
<td>B.Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Arti Oza</td>
<td>Data Analyst</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library Staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Minal Sheth</td>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>B.Com., M.Lib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kamlesh Vyas</td>
<td>Library Assistant</td>
<td>B.Com., B.L.I.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Dinesh Parmar</td>
<td>Peon</td>
<td>H.S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative Staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair</td>
<td>Administrative Officer</td>
<td>B.Com., LL.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Prashant B. Dhoriya</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>M.Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Girija Balakrishnan</td>
<td>Steno Typist</td>
<td>S.S.L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Sheela Devadas</td>
<td>Typist Clerk</td>
<td>S.S.L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kunal M. Rajpriya</td>
<td>Accounts Assistant</td>
<td>B.Com</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Dixit Parmar</td>
<td>Peon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Shivsingh Rathod</td>
<td>Peon cum Driver</td>
<td></td>
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*On Lien