



**ANNUAL REPORT
2010-2011**



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GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

AHMEDABAD 380 060, INDIA

www.gidr.ac.in



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

The major areas of current research are: *i. Natural Resources Management; ii. Agriculture and Climate Change; iii. Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Public Finance; iv. Employment, Migration and Urbanisation; v. Poverty and Human Development; and vi. 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.

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

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

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



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President's Statement

The *Annual Report 2010-2011* presents a fairly comprehensive account of the various academic activities of the Institute. It also describes the activities of the faculty members and researchers at the Institute.

GIDR has certainly maintained a steady growth, which is manifested in terms of a number of parameters such as a good record on publications, recruitment of new faculty members, collaborations with other institutions and presentations in various academic fora. The relevance of research for understanding complexities of social and economic issues and exploring policy options has been an important attribute of GIDR research.

The year was marked by two important initiatives at GIDR. These include a concrete step towards launching a Ph.D. Programme in Economics, and, second, a well thought-out diversification in the Institute's research portfolio. Both these initiatives may start fructifying in coming years. The implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations is good news for the staff. However, it is certainly not without concerns and challenges over financial stability in future. With dedication and ingenuity among the staff members - academic and non-academic - the challenge is not insurmountable. The challenge faced by GIDR, is part of larger set of concerns impacting social sciences and social science researchers at the national level. There is, of course, reason to be optimistic, as there is growing recognition among policy makers of the importance of social science research. I am sure the next year will see larger output of quality research, more publications, effective communication and some impact on policy.

New Delhi

Kirit Parikh



From the Director's Desk

The year 2010-2011 has been a time for opening up of new areas of research and training, collaborations, and policy engagement. This was also a year of anxiety for attaining financial stability, especially in the wake of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission. It was a long and, at times, arduous journey for several of us in the family of ICSSR-institutions, whose basic claims and concerns over assured funding for supporting a critical minimum size of faculty are yet to receive due recognition. In the process, members of the GIDR staff underwent several rounds of soul searching exercise where the issue of not only external (mainly, financial) but also internal crisis pertaining to autonomy, quality and relevance of our academic endeavors were discussed, debated upon, and, hopefully, understood in better light. Organizing a seminar in February 2011 jointly with the Centre for Social Studies, was one of the important landmarks in this context.

The Institute took a small yet significant step towards introducing a teaching programme in PhD in Economics, by finalizing the administrative arrangement with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi. GIDR is now recognized as a Research Centre for PhD Programmes in Development Studies in Social Sciences of IGNOU, an arrangement that several reputed institutions like the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Madras School of Economics and Institute for Human Development had also sought. This has added a new chapter in GIDR's academic engagements. The coming year would see concrete actions towards starting a PhD programme at GIDR.

Addressing specific issues pertaining to Gujarat's economy and society has always assumed special place in the broader research agenda at the Institute, which has undertaken a number of policy oriented studies concerning agriculture and natural resource management, urban infrastructure, tribal development, etc. Towards enhancing the quality of research and higher education GIDR has made a modest contribution by preparing a concept note on "Role of Research Institutes in Development and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education in Gujarat" and also proposed to organize a series of training programmes for young researchers and teachers, specifically in the field of development studies in social science. As a small beginning the Institute had organized a week-long Training and Research Workshop on *Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives*, which was attended by 21 participants, mainly from the state.

The Institute has also been exploring the possibility of preparing a periodical to analyze and discuss current trends in the major segments/sectors in the state. This may act as a crucial data source and build bridges between the real world and the policy makers by providing timely analytical database.

We continue to strive for attaining new goals and open up new avenues for our academic endeavors. This is possible only through the hardwork of all staff members, guidance received from the esteemed members of Governing Body of GIDR, and the support as well as appreciation from a number of individuals as well as organizations within and outside the country.

I hope *Annual Report 2010-2011* presents before you a profile of GIDR which is adequately informative and also engaging.

Ahmedabad

Amita Shah



1 Highlights of the Year

- The faculty and the research team of the Institute completed 14 funded projects and 17 projects continued during the year. The Institute initiated 4 new projects during the reporting period.
- The faculty brought out 6 books, published 28 papers in journals and books and brought out 2 Working Papers.
- The Institute organized 3 workshops and 9 seminars during the year.
- An increasing emphasis was placed upon building up a multi-disciplinary faculty at the Institute.
- The Institute, *inter alia*, continued its engagement with various policy focused studies concerning Gujarat.
- A PhD Programme in Economics was introduced at GIDR, which has been recognized as a Research Centre by IGNOU, New Delhi.
- Professor Keshab Das was selected as a Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, September-October, 2010.
- The Third Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture on *The Institutions of Democracy*, delivered by Professor André Béteille.
- A Round Table on Right to Education, led by Professor Jean Drèze, was organized.
- The Governing Body was reconstituted with Professor Leela Visaria replacing Professor Anil Gupta as a Member.
- The Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations were implemented at the Institute.

Changes in Faculty

- Dr. N. Lalitha was appointed as Professor.
- Mr. Biplab Dhak and Dr. Madhusudan Bandi joined the Institute as Associate Faculty and Assistant Professor, respectively.



2 Research Activities

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

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

Current studies listed in the following broadly address issues of equity, institutions and a greater role for the community in managing often micro-level resources in water and land mostly concerning watershed development. Attempts have been made to evaluate environmental and ecological implications of industrialisation, farm extension services in Gujarat and input use in Bt Cotton.

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

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

The study aims at a fairly comprehensive enquiry into the multi-dimensional impacts of watershed projects after a moderate time lag of about 4-5 years. The central questions raised by the study are: Whether and to what extent the productivity gains from watershed project sustain after a lag of time? How far the benefits are socially equitable and environmentally sustainable? And, whether the mode of project design and implementation including institutional arrangements influence the initial as well as post-facto impacts of watershed projects? The impact assessment covering the three sets of variables viz; bio-physical, socio-economic, and institutional is fairly comprehensive in nature and is located in a framework where the three aspects are viewed as interlinked and mutually influential in determining the nature of interventions; the quantum and distribution of impacts; and sustainability of the impacts in a post-project scenario. Another important feature of the study is that it combines information collected through household surveys; physical verification; and remote sensing by combining



before-after and with-without comparison. The idea was to evolve a comprehensive yet replicable methodology for impact assessment in a post-facto scenario, as against the assessment carried out immediately after the completion of the project implementation. The study is the last output under the long term collaborative initiative undertaken jointly with SOPECOM and CISED under the aegis of Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD). Details could be obtained at www.forward.org.in.

Based on an extended enquiry, using multiple tools and methods, the study was carried out in 9 project villages and 2 control villages in the Dholavad catchments in Ratlam district in Madhya Pradesh. The study reinforced the widely prevailing yet relatively less recognized phenomenon of the water/irrigation centric impact of watershed projects in otherwise water scarce agro-ecological scenarios. This essentially, remains confined to a smaller sub-set of the local community. At the same time, the positive impacts on land use and irrigation and also crop productivity is substantially influenced by the larger processes of exploitation of ground water as reflected in the massive increase in the no. of privately owned wells/bore wells over the past one decade. Watershed project seem to have supported this private investment by way of reducing run-off and improving water table. There are two important implications of the above phenomenon. First, it may lead to unsustainable and also inequitable use of ground water resources. And second, it raises the issue of attribution thereby appropriate monitoring and regulation of the ground water use. It is, therefore, imperative that the ground rules for water allocation, use, and maintenance are laid down right in the initial phase of the project.

The single most important message that emerged in the context of a post-project sustenance of the impact of watershed project is obviously-continuity of the PIA and/or explicitly laid out institutional arrangement for sustaining, strengthening and consolidating the initial positive impacts of the project. Whereas the recent policies for watershed projects have laid down detailed process for monitoring and evaluation, it is imperative that the approach for this important exercise has to undergo a substantial shift by redefining the central questions; building up base line data; and undertake a comprehensive assessment over a longer period of time. The questions that need to be brought at the center of the assessment are: whether and to what extent the watershed treatment was carried out keeping in mind a multi-scalar structure? How well the treatments were dovetailed with the existing or ongoing interventions? Whether the normative concerns about equity, productivity and sustainability have been adequately brought into the core of the watershed planning, institution building, and implementation? At the end the analysis reiterated the fact that watershed projects operate under a dynamic context; in turn it could at best aim at marginally diverting the larger process to move into the direction of sustainable and equitable development. These projects, in absence of corresponding changes taking place at the macro level policies and local institutional mechanisms, may not bring any major shift in the way agriculture and allied activities are organized and perform. A watershed based development approach nevertheless has a potential to bring about such transformation provided it moves out of its present project mode.



1.2 Impact Evaluation of Watershed Development Projects (1998-2002) in Gujarat

Sponsor : National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
Researchers : Amita Shah (with SOPPECOM)
Status : Completed

The study was primarily an exercise towards examining the impact of watershed projects funded by the Ministry of Rural development in Gujarat during 1998-2002. This was part of a country wide assessment carried out under the auspices of National Institute of Rural Development; GIDR was a collaborative organization that helped SOPPECOM to conduct the study in Gujarat.

The analysis indicated that whereas 70 per cent of the micro watershed projects covered under the survey suggested reasonably good performance with respect the physical conditions of the assets created under the project. However, when it comes to household level impacts, only a small minority of the sample households (34 %) had attained the cut-off score for an average level of benefits/satisfaction. This suggests divergence between the assets created and the outreach as well as the quantum of actual benefits received at the household level. While this is not an entirely new finding, the study raises critical issues pertaining to the potential as well as actual contribution of the project towards supporting livelihood especially among the marginalized communities in the village. A key aspect that negatively influenced the household level score is the neglect of common property resources (CPRs) under the project. Overall the study highlighted two important weak links, viz., production diversification and development of issues of CPR that need special attention while addressing the issue of livelihood under watershed projects in future.

1.3 Comprehensive Study on Impact of Investment in Watershed

Sponsor : NIRD, Hyderabad
Researcher : Amita Shah
Status : Initiated

Watershed Development, a flagship programme for promoting rural livelihood especially in the water scarce regions in the country has been under severe scrutiny with respect to the actual impacts it has generated on the ground. Given the multiple objectives and the complex nature of the project, understanding the complete impact of the programme has always remained quite challenging. A recent study based on a meta-analysis of a large number of watershed projects from different parts of the country had presented a fairly positive account of the programme, indicating an average benefit-cost ratio of the order of 2.01:1 with a median value of 1.7:1. Nevertheless the critical question pertaining to the larger set of benefits entailing socio-economic and environmental aspects remain somewhat unclear given the limited coverage as well as non-comparable methodology adopted by the studies covered by the meta-analysis. The recent move for convergence with MGNREGA makes the issue particularly important. It is in this context a state level assessment has been undertaken covering 93 micro watersheds



and about 7000 beneficiary households in different parts of the state. This is part of a larger study covering a large number of the major states in the country. The study is coordinated by NIRD with financial support from the MoRD, Government of India.

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

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada
Researchers : Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.
Status : On-going

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

1.5 Water User Groups as a Building Block for IWRM - A Joint Review Mission Special Study

Sponsor : EU- Sectoral Policy Support Programme, Rajasthan
Researchers : Amita Shah (in collaboration with IDS, Jaipur)
Status : Initiated and Completed

Water user groups (WUGs) are critical elements in IWRM where a large number of users are involved, drawing small amount of water, from sources that are largely in public domain, and often have competing uses. To a large extent, WUGs are alternative mechanisms to markets, which in many cases, do not exist and/ or function well. At the same time these are part of the Governance structure at local levels. Superiority of WUGs over markets hinges largely on their ability to address the issue of equity, and at times, sustainability of water-use. The special study on WUGs aims to consolidate and review lessons learnt (positive and negative) from Rajasthan and elsewhere in India. The key lessons emerging from the review include the following:

- i. Water User Groups are more effective in irrigation as compared to drinking water or watershed management as those UGs are yet to be supported by policy or legislation.
- ii. WUGs perform effectively only when these have been formed through a fairly elaborate process of participation and negotiations.
- iii. Elite capture is commonly observed phenomenon in composition of the WUGs.
- iv. Hand holding by a facilitating agency is an essential pre-condition for effective



functioning of WUGs. v. While the management of water resource augmentation, supply and allocation has been the key aspect addressed by the UGs so far, three key issues they need to focus on are (1) repair and maintenance; (2) resource sustainability and (3) funds for future resource management. vi. Social regulation against over-exploitation of groundwater is a crucial requirement for achieving sustainable utilization of developed natural resource, and requires greater commitment from the community. Such measures can include participatory hydrological monitoring system (to assess the quantity of water recharged in a particular year), regulated extraction of groundwater from bore wells as per annual recharge and users right (equity without over extraction) and group action for regulation against over-extraction.

Over and above these factors, however, different approaches may be needed for each agro-climatic region because of variations in factors such as cultures, holding sizes, cropping patterns, water availability and reliability, endowments and preferences.

1.6 Impact Study of AKRSP's Interventions in Netrang and Gir-Periphery

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

The main focus of the study was to trace some of the important changes that have occurred over a period of 5 years during which the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) – a leading developmental agency in Gujarat - had made a number of developmental interventions that may eventually help improving economic conditions among the poor. The interventions were made under a programmatic initiative namely, ‘Sustainable Community Based Approaches to Livelihood Enhancement’ (SCALE), with the central objective of mainstreaming comprehensive community based approaches to poverty reduction and improved quality of life for rural communities of semi arid regions in the state. The study was based on a re-survey of a sample of villages and households in Netrang and Gir-periphery regions that were covered during an earlier study conducted by GIDR in 2003 and was conducted in collaboration with Rural Development and Development Institute (RUDMI).

In the case of enhancement of livelihood in Gir-periphery region, the study emphasized the need for going beyond credit facilities for promoting livestock among Siddi communities and also suggested a broader approach for the intervention that essentially works towards overall empowerment of women in the community.

1.7 Assessment of Land Cover Changes in Netrang: Analysis based on GIS Tools

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

Ascertaining a number of positive changes that have taken place in the study villages since the beginning of the SCALE- project in Netrang region, the analysis brought out a number of



useful insights especially for reaching out to the poorest in a village setting. The study highlights the need for addressing the issues of landlessness, sustainable use of ground water resources, and enhancing the linkages with forest resource development and management so as to be able to hit the hardcore poverty in the region. The also raises the issue of non-viability of agricultural land holdings and the poor quality of livestock, which together constitute the major plank of livelihood among the tribal communities in the region. Promoting livelihood through farm as well as non-farm based activities trough by self-help groups etc. thus do not seem to be adequate measures for improving economic conditions of the poor and the very poor in these communities. The study therefore suggests the need for simultaneously addressing the issues of access to forest resources, basic amenities, and also human development and employment outside the local economies if, the idea is to substantially improve quality of life among the poor and the very poor in the region.

1.8 Assessment of Krishi Mahotsav in Gujarat

Sponsor : International Water Management Institute, Anand
Researchers : Itishree Pattnaik and Amita Shah (with *Tushaar Shah*, IWMI, Anand and *G. Koppa*, NDDB, Anand)
Status : On-going

The study aims at assessing the innovative extension program initiated by the Government of Gujarat from 2005. The prime objectives of this study is to examine the success of the Krishi Mahotsav in: (a) Penetration among farmers. (b) Improving awareness and learning new things. (c) Adopting new ideas and (d) Meeting the targets of Soil Health cards, Kishan Credit Cards etc. The assessment study hoped to help in improving the efficacy of the program implementation across different parts in Gujarat. The study has covered all the districts of Gujarat. GIDR conducted the field work in 15 districts and the rest were studied by 11 other partners. Purposive sampling method was used and data were collected by using the participatory research approach. 'Beneficiary Assessment Method', a qualitative assessment of the impact of Krishi Mahotsav on beneficiary farmers was attempted. From each district one block was selected, from where a village was selected. The information at the field level is collected through structured questionnaire method. GIDR is in the process of finalizing the state level report.

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

Sponsor : Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan, Kinjal Pathak and Ila Mehta
Status : Completed

This study had aimed at: a) Undertaking a detailed mapping of the mangrove restoration activities in seven coastal villages of Gujarat in order to understand the impact on the extent and spread of resource regeneration and status of the same; b) Determining whether the



mangrove restoration activities have helped the coastal communities in the selected villages to improve their socio-economic status and livelihoods; c) Undertaking a detailed biological assessment and valuation of the mangrove restoration activities; and d) Bringing out the policy and institutional intervention mechanisms evolved for implementing the programme and their long term implications for developing a perspective Coastal Resources Management (CRM) strategy aimed at sustainable development and management of mangrove based coastal ecosystems in the villages and their scaling up in the wider context of the state.

The community dependence on mangroves is very high in that the level of extraction of mangroves for leaves/fodder and fuel seems to be as high as 46 per cent among the communities. While 65 per cent of the respondents reported extraction of leaves for fodder, 23 per cent use small twigs/ timber from mangroves as fuel wood and another 5 per cent collect the seeds from mangroves. Interestingly, mangrove extraction work is done mostly by women members as reported by 62 per cent of the respondents. However, it is important to note that the communities are careful while cutting the mangroves as an overwhelming majority follow a selective extraction method rather than complete extraction (or destruction) of the plant. Fishermen are one of the important benefactors of mangroves in the study villages.

Use of mangroves for fodder is considered as of high economic value by the communities engaged in animal husbandry/ livestock rearing. Like many other coastal villages, the communities in the study villages also show a large dependence on animal husbandry/ livestock related activities. It is found that more than 38 per cent of the households own livestock of one or the other kinds. Almost 92 per cent of the households growing livestock reported that they increasingly depend on mangroves for extracting leaves for fodder for the cattle especially during extreme drought months. This also enabled them to make significant savings in their expenditures towards buying fodder from the open market. About 37 per cent of the households reported that they were able to save a sum of Rs. 2000-5000 per annum from being spent on purchase of fodder from the market. Another 29 per cent reported savings of above Rs. 8000 per annum on fodder for the livestock due to the easy availability of mangroves in their neighbourhood.

The study highlights the importance of evolving long-term policies and institutional intermediations required for carrying forward the development of new mangrove plantations as well as conservation/ restoration of the existing plantations. In this connection, it is important to consider that the local communities and the CBOs need to be more strengthened in terms of increased awareness, skill development, capacity building, etc so as to enable them to conserve/ restore the mangrove ecosystems for the future. Though a majority of the communities (91%) do feel that growing mangroves is important for protecting the coastal systems and livelihoods from the adverse effects of cyclones, soil erosion, etc, they still lack the motivation and incentives to conserve the resources on a sustainable basis. This is an important challenge, which needs to be addressed through policies and interventions for creating motivations for conservation and restoration. Finally, sustainable development and restoration of mangroves essentially calls for more efforts for creating opportunities for collective action



among the multiple stakeholders, like line state departments under various government portfolios, the local communities, private firms and industries who are increasingly investing in mangrove plantations, NGOs, local administration units, like the village Panchayats. This requires more frequent interactions among these stakeholders towards identifying more innovations and action plans for sustainable development and restoration of mangrove plantations in the villages. Needless to say that all these innovations and action plans should be targeted towards strengthening the capabilities of the local communities and sustaining their livelihoods without compromising on the broader goals of sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems.

1.10 Impact of Industrialisation and Its Related Activities on the Marine National Park, Jamnagar

Sponsor : Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi

Researchers : P.K. Viswanathan (with *Jyoti Parikh*, IRADe, New Delhi)

Status : Completed

The relevance of the study stems from the broader concerns arising from the development dilemma caused by the faster rate of industrialisation taking place in the state of Gujarat. The development dilemma is essentially pertaining to protecting the environment, the coastal ecosystems including marine protected areas from being subjugated by the ruthless industrial expansion underway in the state since the past one and a half decade. The longest coastal belt of the state has been a major source of industrial growth dynamism as has been evident from the spurt of high energy intensive and polluting industries, mainly petroleum and chemical industries surrounding the coastal regions of the state.

To throw more light on this development dilemma, the study tried at making a comprehensive assessment of the emerging industrial development scenario around the Marine National Park (MNP) in Jamnagar. The specific objectives of the study were to: a) Undertake a mapping of the industrial development activities surrounding the MNP in Jamnagar; b) Assess the potential impact of industries on the coastal marine ecosystem and MNP and the land based source of pollution to the coastal water by inventorization of sources, like Industries, municipalities and monitoring of single source and significant discharge which are influencing the coastal water quality; c) Identification of critical pollutants, depending on industrial profile and vulnerability of ecosystem; and d) Discuss the imperatives of evolving policies and institutional intervention strategies for protecting the ecosystems surrounding the MNP as well as streamlining the goals of sustainable industrial development for the state.

In fact, there is an array of institutions/ agencies, identified as the major stakeholders, who are active along the coastal regions of the State. These stakeholders in order of hierarchy broadly include: the Ministry of Environment and Forests; Government of India; the Planning Commission; Indian Coast Guard; Indian Navy; Gujarat Maritime Board; Central and State Pollution Control Boards; state ministerial departments, such as Department of Environment and Forests; Fisheries Department; Agriculture Department; Revenue and Customs Departments; Department of Tourism; the Municipal Authorities; the Judiciary; CWLW, MNP/ MS agencies;



local governments; various Development Corporations and other private/ corporate entities; Financial Institutions; Kandla Port Trust, Intermediate Ports and Jetties; the dominant Industries, such as Petroleum Industries, Shipping Industry, Chemical and Salt Industries, etc; Industry Associations; Academic institutions, such as the GIDE, GEC, GEC, GEER Foundation, etc; the larger civil society, including NGOs, activists, the communities/ villagers dependent on the marine ecosystems as well as workers working in various industries, trade unions, etc. Besides, there are several legislations and environmental regulations are also in place to protect the MPAs in the state. These include the WLP Act, 1972; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules; the Environment (Protection Act), 1986 and rules; the Hazardous Wastes (Management and handling) Rules, 1989 and Amendments; the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 and Amendments; the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 and Amendments, Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2003, etc. Thus, the whole scenario is rather complex to understand as there are multiple stakeholders having conflicting interests and different and mutually exclusive claims and stakes on the entire coastal regions, including the MNP/ MS and the ecosystems.

Hence, it becomes evident that there is no dearth of policies, institutional mechanisms and regulatory systems in the state. What prominently lack here are a Common Development and Conservation Agenda (CDCA) pertaining to the MPAs in the state in general and the MNP/ MS areas in particular. Given the complexities and the conflicting interests of the stakeholders, it has become increasingly difficult to get all the stakeholders together on a common platform to discuss and devise strategies and action plans for conservation of the MPAs.

A large number of evidences point to the virtual failure of the agencies, particularly, the MNP/ MS, Wildlife Protection authorities in implementing the policies and programmes aimed at the conservation of the PAs. Even the basic and most prominent issue of notification of the MNP/ MS areas remains to be a contested issue.

The SSI/ MSME sectors in and around the MNP/ MS areas need a careful scrutiny with respect to the environmental and ecosystem hazards caused by them. It emerges from the analysis that the SSI/ MSME sectors need to be strengthened in terms of infrastructure facilities, such as CETPs and TSDFs as well as financial assistance for adoption of CP technologies, building capacities of the workers, etc. At present, majority of the industrial units around the MNP/ MS areas are largely incapacitated in terms of access to such facilities and services. It is also important to create an environment in which the larger and small and medium scale industries work together towards achieving the Common Development and Conservation Agenda for the MNP areas. Last, but not least, the environmental audits conducted by the industries as part of the EIA process need to be fine tuned in terms of including 'biodiversity assessment' as an integral part of the EIA process particularly for ecologically sensitive areas such as the MNP/ MS. It should be made mandatory that every industry, irrespective of scale, undertake this 'biodiversity assessment', covering aspects, viz., a) availability of biological and other resources; b) dependency of the communities to such resources; c) the extent of use of natural resources, such as water and land,



the extent of extraction of ground and surface water resources; d) clear statement of the environmental and social responsibilities, etc.

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

Sponsor : Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : On-going

This study attempts to understand the impact of fish resource managed by fishing cooperative (FC) in the large scale irrigation projects of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the livelihood of the poor.

Since the cooperatives in both the states have been formed over five years now, the exercise addressed questions pertaining to the scenario before and after the formation of FC. These questions were (a) What were the characteristics of the poor that distinguish them from the non-poor? Was there any change after formation of FC? (b) What was the extent of income inequality among the small-scale fishing community before and after FC? (c) What were the causes of this inequality in both the situation?. The study attempted to evaluate institutional mechanisms followed by both the FC and suggest feasible reform measures to enhance beneficiaries participation and improve working of the system.

With this background, it is believed that linkages between FC, fish resource, livelihood and poverty would be specific to the state and its policy, reflecting the geographical location and socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the individuals/ households and the institutional framework in which they operate. Ukai Reservoir in Gujarat and Gandhisagar in Madhya Pradesh were selected for the study. The reference year taken for this study was 2009 and performance of fisheries management by community and its impact on poverty was compared with that in the year 2004 when fishing department was managing fishing activities in both the states. Sample of 90 households each from the head, middle and tail portion of the reservoir totaling to 270 in Gujarat were selected. Similar number of households was selected for the study in Madhya Pradesh.

Although co-operative was the best model available for management of natural resources and has the potential of reducing poverty, there were internal and external issues which needs to be understood to ensure equity, efficiency and sustainability of the co-operative. The inequitable benefits accrued by fishers have led to a decline in the efficiency of the operation of FC. Thus, it is necessary to address appropriation and provision problems. Though, restrictions on smaller nets and voluntary closures during breeding season were important milestones reached by the co-operative, there were still appropriation problems to be addressed. Parity with the local markets in terms of the price structure would ensure that all the fishermen sell their catch only to the co-operative. The use of surveillance device to monitor fishing ground and adequate laws to punish guilty would encourage fishers to cooperate in activities of FC. FC by itself,



may not directly lead to poverty reduction, as it leaves out non members of the FC. It should ensure the achievement of the goals of management, like equitable distribution of fish resource and its sustainable use. Evolving these devices varied across both the FC. It was felt that poverty needs to be tackled by ambitious poverty alleviation programmes targeting the poor.

1.12 Input Use among the Bt Cotton Farmers in Gujarat

Sponsor : GIDR, Ahmedabad
Researchers : N. Lalitha and P. K. Viswanathan
Status : On-going

This study aims to understand the rationale behind the selection of seeds and pesticides by the Bt cotton farmers in Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surendranagar. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the required information on selection and use of inputs, yield and farmers perception about the performance of seed from a sample of 200 farmers.

2. Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Public Finance

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

A number of studies under this thematic area of research have been concerned with issues in changing trade norms, intellectual property rights, global standards and business strategies. The pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors have received attention. Aspects of regional industrialization, with a focus on industrial clustering and national innovation systems have comprised a few studies.

2.1 Impact of Fair Trade on Indian Cotton Producers: The Case Study of Agrocel Contract Production in Kutch, Gujarat

Sponsor : Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK
Researchers : N. Lalitha (with Czech Conroy, Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK)
Status : Completed

This study discussed the adoption of fair trade standards by Agrocel and the cotton producers.



The required information was collected by conducting interviews with cotton producers and the management of Agrocel, focus –group discussion with cotton producers and with the help of a semi-structured questionnaire to collect information from a small group of randomly selected farmers. The study shows that awareness about voluntary standards is increasing among the cotton producers and it has enormous scope of changing the cultivation scenario by reducing the pesticide use and improving the cotton quality.

2.2 Institutionalizing Indian Medicines: Challenges to Governance and Sustainable Development

Sponsor : French Institute of Pondicherry (through the Transversal Programme of French Research Institutes: Democratic Transformation in Emerging Countries: Comparisons Between Latin America, Africa and Asia 1990-2005)

Researchers : N. Lalitha (with *Laurent Pordie*, French Institute of Pondicherry)

Status : Completed

This study looked at the challenges in governance when the government undertakes to provide the Siddha System of Medicine (SSM) in the government health care in Tamil Nadu. It also looked at the type of intellectual property rights measures that are available to protect the SSM. The study revealed that while the codified SSM can be protected through a variety of intellectual property instruments such as copyrights, trade mark and process patents, the non-codified SSM should be identified through organizing the Peoples Bio-diversity Register (PBR) in areas that are rich with bio-resources and siddha practitioners. The PBR would serve as the intellectual property register of the region and will ensure in (1) undertaking benefit sharing measures (2) preventing bio piracy (3) sustainable use and development of bio resources and (4) creating documentary evidence on knowledge and bio resources that can provide support in addressing the ‘source of origin’ issues.

2.3 A History of LM College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad

Sponsor : Alumni Association of LM College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad

Researcher : N. Lalitha

Status : On-going

This project is aimed at writing the history of LM College of pharmacy, the first ever college of pharmacy that was set up in the year 1947 and the contributions made by LM College of Pharmacy to the pharmaceutical industry and society. The required materials are being collected by interviewing the alumni, retired teachers and those who are serving presently, industry and the leading citizens of Gujarat.



2.4 Poverty, Standards and Tea in India: Assessing the Impact of Social and Environmental Standards on Workers

Sponsor : Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK
Researchers : N. Lalitha (with Czech Conroy and Valerie Nelson, Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK.)
Status : On-going

This project aims to analyse the poverty impact of adopting voluntary environmental standards on the tea workers working in the tea estates in Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. The study uses both structured questionnaire as well as semi structured questionnaire to collect the required information from the randomly selected tea workers and the managers of the tea estates.

2.5 Exploring Regional Patterns of Internationalization of Indian Firms: Learnings for Policy

Sponsor : Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Researchers : Keshab Das (with *Jaya Prakash Pradhan*, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad)
Status : On-going

The study is an attempt to examine if Indian firms' ability to expand their international businesses is regionally concentrated and if they are, it is relevant to explore why Indian firms from a set of regions are more active in internationalization than firms from other locations. It also enquires if the regional variation in firms' internationalization process is a result of locational differences in market size, growth, investment, availability of skilled labour, physical infrastructure, government expenditure and local technological resources?

The study proceeded by elaborating on the data issues on state-level manufacturing exports in India and limitations of the existing official statistics. It has noted that while the trade data sources from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) and Reserve Bank of India were aggregative in nature till the 1990s, for the later period the data provided in the *Economic Survey* of the Government of India could cover only a relatively a smaller period of a globalizing India, for a few Indian states and suffer from a number of inadequacies.

The study conceptualized an alternative production approach to derive state-wise exports as against the official method of relying on the custom declaration by exporters on the state of origin. With the help of the locational dataset of PROWESS firms created in the first phase, the study fragmented a firm's total exports by its host states using their shares in the firms' aggregate plant size. The sample universe of manufacturing firms thus considered in this exercise is found to have accounted for as high as 58 per cent of national manufacturing exports during 1991-2008 but sample software firms' share was about 47 per cent in total software exports from India.



The estimation of state-wise exports in manufacturing and IT sectors has been completed and it has been observed that regions significantly differ in terms of their relative contribution to the national manufacturing exports. The study has also estimated state R&D intensity, industrial specialization, and presence of foreign firms. In the empirical model of state level export performance, these are being included as explanatory variables. The econometric exercise on state-level export determinants is in progress presently. For a better understanding of these issues, attempt would be made to compare the export experience and policies of two differently developed states as Gujarat and Orissa.

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

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

Researcher : Keshab Das

Status : On-going

The aim of the research network is to define an ambitious new research agenda. This focuses on the ways in which countries like China, India and Brazil are challenging and recasting the global governance of international standards, and the consequences that arise from this for small producers, poor workers and their communities. As part of this research initiative, for the India component, an analysis of the standards issues has been undertaken to appreciate the role and influence of informality as a dominant form of industrial organization in the gems and jewellery sector. Exchanges through international workshops have helped bring out many interesting questions. A new proposal for further research has been drafted.

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

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

Researchers : Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair

Status : On-going

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

One of the key products in which the Indian pharmaceutical industry has performed remarkably, especially, in the global market sphere, relates to medicines for the ever-growing HIV-AIDS ailment. In fact, more than half the drugs used for treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in the developing world are produced in India. India's role as the so-called "pharmacy of the developing world" and as a central supplier of HIV/AIDS ARVs, stems from legal and industrial capacities, presently, is in a state of flux. Since January 1, 2005, India has adhered to the intellectual



property rights standards established in the WTO TRIPS and now, over a decade hence, it has provoked structural and strategic changes among Indian pharmaceutical firms. The industry has shifted toward tactics for survival within the new legal framework and competitive global market, with negative spill-over effects for affordable generic medicines important to public health initiatives. How will changes in India's generic industry effect the supply of low-cost ARV medicines so widely used in Africa, Asia and Latin America? How will the industrial capacity of India's pharmaceutical industry change with its adherence to the TRIPS requirements?

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

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

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

This study component, forming part of a larger research initiative on innovation systems in rural India and China, examines the driving forces and functional dynamics of rural MSME clusters in India to critically assess if these have been inclusive/pro-poor mainly in terms of access to available options in progress in innovation be that technological, organizational, market-related and institutional. The major objectives of this study are as follows: i. to identify turning points in innovations (including due to policy level as well as parastatal interventions) at the cluster level (sector and/or space); ii. to assess existing and potential market of the cluster products, reflecting upon significant changes that could be brought about through innovations (in terms of product/process diversification; marketing support; or introducing financial instruments as credit guarantee facility, for instance.); iii. to identify constraints (including generic) to cluster's potential to be innovative as reflected through no/ low availability/access to basic physical and economic infrastructure (namely, approach roads, electricity, banking outlets, warehousing, etc.); iv. to delineate, through the cases, the nature and mechanism of the networking framework that would highlight varying roles of cluster stakeholders and service providers, *viz.*, financiers, R&D agencies, academic institutions, industry associations, trade bodies, raw material suppliers, training agencies for both skill formation and entrepreneurship; and v. to appreciate the role of state (both local and national) in ensuring broad-basing access to various "products" of innovations.



The study, *inter alia*, explores the possibility of improving/replicating the content and delivery mechanism of innovative instruments, keeping in view the relatively poor in the cluster and the region benefit. The Chinese experience in rural cluster promotion would also be studied for any potential learning value.

Five clusters from as many regions have been chosen for intensive study. Field surveys in the appliqué cluster in Pipli (Orissa), the leather footwear cluster in Athani (Karnataka) and the terracotta cluster in Molela (Rajasthan) have been completed. The study aims at contributing to cluster development initiatives taken at the policy level.

3. *Employment, Migration and Urbanisation*

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

International migration from Gujarat and its distinctive features (as often not being distress-driven) has been a new research initiated under this broad theme.

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

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

Researchers : Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak

Status : Initiated

Out-migration, since the times immemorial, has been an important economic endeavor for attaining higher economic as well as social mobility. Long distance migration, especially, the overseas, has been particularly associated with positive outcomes among the migrants in terms of economic opportunities, socio-cultural exchanges and at times, political representation. Of late, the discourse has shifted substantially in the direction of looking at the larger implications of overseas migration, beyond the issue of brain drain. The phenomenon is growing in terms of both-magnitude and nature of their influence thereby contributing to the larger process of change within the state. Unfortunately the database for the international migration from Gujarat, like elsewhere in the country, is almost non-existent. Similarly, the impacts exerted on the socio-economic-cultural milieu are also not well understood on a larger scale. This



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

4. Poverty and Human Development

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

Studies reported here deal with institutional aspects of health delivery, estimation of BPL households and credit for the rural poor and marginalized. Contributions to the report on India chronic poverty also form part of this broad thematic area.

4.1 Contours of Decentralized Provision of Health Care in Rural Gujarat

Sponsor : National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi
Researchers : Leela Visaria and Madhusudan Bandi
Status : Completed

As a part of NCAER's larger project on rural governance and inclusive growth, we were commissioned to examine whether the decentralized governance has helped improve health service delivery in rural Gujarat. Based on in depth interviews and focus group discussions in rural areas of Kutch and Surat districts of Gujarat, the study concluded that a) the actualization of 73rd amendment is very poor; b) decentralization in health is being forced by some requirements of National Rural Health Mission and not PRI legislation, such that the health functionaries report to their own department and not to the village panchayats; and c) wherever training is given to the members of the Village Health and Sanitation Committees, women of those villages have participated in giving voice to their own health concerns and that of their children and received health care. A paper titled "Public Provisioning of Health and Decentralization in Gujarat", based on the field work and prepared jointly by Leela Visaria and Meera Bhat has been submitted to NCAER along with a background paper prepared by Madhusudan Bandi titled "A Review of Decentralisation in India with Particular Reference to PRIs in Gujarat".



4.2 Socio-economic Survey 2010

Sponsor : Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Researchers : Biplab Dhak and Amita Shah
Status : Completed

This project is a part of BPL census which will be carried out in 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The task of this project was to conduct a pilot survey and enter data into the data entry software for the state of Gujarat so that new methodology for identifying BPL households given by N.C. Saxena Committee will be tested before the initiation of BPL census in 2011. The pilot survey for the state of Gujarat was carried out in 15 villages of 15 districts. In a selected village, all households were surveyed and total 3898 households were covered for the entire state.

4.3 Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in Gujarat

Sponsor : National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi
Researchers : Tara S. Nair and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Status : Completed

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the status of working of its schemes in the state of Gujarat. NSTFDC is the national level apex institution for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds from other sources and promoting human resource and economic development activities of the Scheduled Tribes.

It was found that the implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes in the state had undergone major changes since its inception in 2001. During 2001-03 both long and short term loan assistance was extended to select beneficiaries mainly to purchase assets like vehicles and pump sets and to invest in small businesses like shops and flour mills. As loan recovery suffered serious setbacks, further extension of support was stalled for the period 2003-07. In 2007 the NSTFDC assistance was integrated with the Integrated Dairy Development Programme as part of the 'Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana' of the Government of Gujarat under the supervision of the Tribal Development Department.

The study highlighted some positive outcomes and some emerging problem areas, especially, during the second phase. Importantly, the findings show that animal husbandry has contributed to the rise of income of the beneficiary households in the two study districts of Tapi and Sabarkantha. The average mean income of beneficiary households in 2008-09 was found to be higher for the beneficiary households than for the non-beneficiary households.

A higher proportion of beneficiaries in Tapi expressed satisfaction with the animal provided to them. Close to 45 per cent have opted for a second animal at the time of our study. The level of beneficiary satisfaction was found relatively less in Sabarkantha, apparently due to low milk yield from the animal than what was promised. Scarcity of water, shortage of locally



available fodder and increasing price of animal feed also have depressing effect on income from dairying. None of the sample beneficiaries in this district wanted a second animal. The study clearly suggested that implementing agency has a critical role in shaping programme output. In the case of Tapi the implementing NGO has ensured provision of integrated services comprising veterinary care, vaccination, training and fodder supply to the beneficiaries. On the other hand, the agency in Sabarkantha does not provide any ancillary services.

The programme seems to have a greater risk of failure in Sabarkantha, where the hybrid buffalos yield less milk compared to Tapi and the ancillary services are weak. Most of the sample beneficiary households here depend on private doctors for treatment of the animal. Though women give relatively higher amount of time towards maintaining the livestock, the income goes mainly to the men of the household, especially those who pour milk in collection centers. They receive the income and have greater control over expenditure decisions.

4.4 Why Do SHGs Default: A Study in Rajasthan

Sponsor : Centre for Microfinance, Jaipur
Researcher : Tara S. Nair
Status : Completed

This study enquired into the nature of SHGs that defaulted on repayment of bank loans in the state of Rajasthan and tried to delineate the features of such groups with a view to enhance our understanding of the phenomenon of SHG loan default. The study was undertaken in 5 districts in Rajasthan and 202 SHGs with NPA accounts with various banks. The sample was dominated by groups promoted by the Women and Child Development Department under the ICDS. Most of the groups received loan assistance under SGSY.

The study unraveled many interesting dimensions of these groups and reinforced the significance of focusing on the core principles of SHG formation and promotion as identified by some of the earlier enquiries into SHG quality and performance.

Firstly, the default groups have in general received inadequate attention to the processes of forging cooperative interaction among the members. Any social group evolves through phases of coming together, learning to work together, developing norms of engagement and finally being able to work together in an interdependent and flexible manner. Most of the groups in the study have not gone through such an evolutionary process.

Secondly, the study found that there is widespread laxity among the default groups with respect to maintaining even the critical financial records regularly. This had led to misappropriation of benefits of the scheme by the leaders, who often are the only literate members. Only 10 % SHGs have all the required records regularly updated. One fifth of the groups could not present their minutes books/ attendance registers and, of those could, 70 per have not updated them. Similarly, though 65 per cent of all groups surveyed could present their loan and savings ledgers, two thirds of them have not updated the entries.



Thirdly, there is a general lack of understanding of the strengths of SHGs and the ways of working with banks. Saving and inter-lending are considered as two crucial functions of SHGs and very critical to generating and consolidating cooperative group behaviour. However, only half of the SHGs reported any such lending using group fund. And 9 per cent of these SHGs did not report any saving members. Lack of basic knowledge about banking and overall financial illiteracy are the other two striking features of the defaulted SHGs.

Fourthly, the analysis indicated the tendency among the leadership to appropriate the benefits of bank loans. In some cases this was found blatant wherein the leaders formed convenient groups and used it to source bank loans for themselves.

As far as the external factors are concerned, continuous drought situation, low levels of economic activity and poor income are found as the major triggering factors that accelerated the process of group degeneration and eventual default. About a fifth of the groups cited poor economic status of members as the major reason for them defaulting repayment. Paradoxically, in one of the districts, many BPL groups ended up having multiple bank loans as they were reportedly pressurized to purchase animals as part of the SGSY scheme. Most of these groups, obviously, ended up as defaulters.

It is a pity that the poor households are not educated as to how to make the best use of subsidy. Many of the government promoted groups are formed by using the carrot of subsidy – interpreted as ‘free money’ - to attract women to join groups. Groups have not been educated as to how subsidy reduces the cost of credit. This has led to negative promotion of subsidy support, which, in effect, has prevented the poorer households from taking advantage of schemes like SGSY.

4.5 Chronic Poverty Report-India

Sponsor : Chronic Poverty Research Centre-DFID, UK

4.5.1 Background Papers

The year 2009-10 marked the formal completion of a decade long collaborative engagement that GIDR had with the three other eminent institutions, viz., IIPA, JNU, and NCAER besides the collaboration with the CPRC in the UK and other partner countries (www.chronicpoverty.org). Amita Shah has been a core member of the CPRC and during this long period where a number of research, dissemination and policy advocacy work was undertaken in a collaborative mode. Over time, CPRC-India had brought out 51 working papers; of these 11 were contributed by researchers at GIDR. These papers cover a wide range of issues that include spatial poverty traps, natural resources and poverty, poverty among forest based economies, land-use, displacement and poverty, migration, education-human development and poverty interface etc.



4.5.2 *India: Chronic Poverty Report*

The report, launched during February, 2011 is some kind of a culmination of the decade long research programme on Chronic Poverty to which GIDR has been an important member of the core team. As a sequel to the two Chronic Poverty Reports prepared by the UK-based team, in collaboration with partners from several countries including India, the report for India has tried to cover a gamut of issues such as measurement, estimation, genesis, political economy and approach towards alternative growth that mark the contemporary debate on chronic poverty in India. The Report includes a chapter on ‘Towards Alternative Growth’, co-authored by Amita Shah. The Report is being widely circulated among academicians, policy makers and civil society organizations across the country. This may serve as an important source book on the poverty debate in India, especially on the eve of the 12th Five Year Plan.

5. *Regional Development, Institutions and Governance*

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

Almost all studies under this broad theme focus on tribal Gujarat as region but concern various dimensions of governance, institutions and livelihood strategies as often mediated through state efforts.

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

Sponsor : Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : On-going

In case of Gujarat, an economically prosperous state, it has often been the case that despite various interventions by the government, certain regions do not respond expectedly or adequately. Such instances bring to the fore the need for a deeper enquiry into the dynamics of decentralized governance that could unravel specific areas of deficiency in policy, implementation and beyond. In the Jambughoda taluka, dominated by tribal population, in certain villages the population below poverty line has remained above 20 per cent, posing a challenge for policy to improvise the status of these villages and their inhabitants, within a stipulated period. The current study examines three issues in this context, namely, i. the dismal achievements of implementation of various government schemes mainly concerning social sector development and employment



promotion in certain villages; ii. how certain villages within the similar socio-cultural milieu have responded better to the interventions than others; and iii. role and responsibility of local governance structure.

The study is based on primary data collected in 20 villages through houselisting (covering about 2500 households), detailed sample surveys of households (over 400) and a series of focus group discussions. The findings, hopefully, would form a major policy input towards bringing this lagging taluka out of the trap of underdevelopment.

5.2 Tribal Development in Gujarat

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

5.2.1 Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Dairy Development Programme in Gujarat

Researchers : Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi

Status : Completed

The study intended to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Integrated Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) under the 'Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana' run by the Tribal Development Department. This programme aimed at strengthening the livelihood option through dairy farming for the tribal families who are below poverty line including the primitive tribal groups (PTGs). The beneficiary households were given two milch animals at subsidized rates, cattle shed, free veterinary services, implements required for milking, storing milk and transporting them to collection centers along with the cattle feed at subsidized prices during initial months and dry periods for the animal. The programme was implemented through local dairy unions and two NGOs, namely, AKRSP-I based in Mandvi of Surat district and BAIF-GRESERV in Tapi district (for PTGs only).

The study examined the impact of the IDDP scheme on selected beneficiaries of the different programme areas through changes in their household income, their opinion about the programme, reasons for their dissatisfaction, if any, quality of the assistance provided to them and major challenges they were facing in sustaining the activity. It also looked into the effect of the programme on their present migration status. The issue of gender contribution in the activity and the access to the income generated from the activity for women beneficiaries had also been looked into.

For the purpose of the study 400 tribal households were selected from areas falling under four different programme implementing agencies (100 from each programme area). These were Sabar Dairy (in Sabarkantha district), Vasudhara dairy (in Navasari and Valsad districts), AKRSP (in Mandvi and Umarpada talukas of the Surat district) and BAIF-GRESERV (in Songadh and Vyara talukas of the Tapi district).



The study found that animal husbandry had contributed to the rise of income of the beneficiary households for the sample beneficiaries in varying degrees. Majority of the households earned between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10000 per annum from animal husbandry, after deducting the loan amount and cost of animal feed. It was also found that the price paid by the dairy determined the income of the beneficiaries across the four study areas irrespective of duration of lactation period and average yield per day.

The impact of the programme on migration status showed that the proportion of migration among beneficiary households had come down after the implementation of the IDDP programme. Though women were the targeted beneficiaries under this programme and they undertook most of the labour intensive tasks, it was found that men of the households controlled income earned through the activity.

The major constraints for the programme found in the study were difficulty in getting adequate green fodder and water for the animals, especially during summer. The beneficiaries also complained about poor veterinary services provided to them. In Sabarkantha and Valsad and Navasari, many beneficiaries were yet to get a cattle shed. About 90 per cent of the sample beneficiaries were found to have only one animal during the survey in all the programme areas and very few had two animals. The beneficiaries were also apprehensive of the quality of the animal they received (both in terms of daily yield and average lactation period), except for the beneficiaries of Vasudhara dairy who purchased the animals themselves. The anomalies in prices paid by different dairy unions were also an issue of concern.

The study recommended undertaking green fodder cultivation programme and arrangement of water supply as integral part of the IDDP programme to help beneficiaries to get adequate fodder and water supply even in drier seasons. The network of veterinary doctors needed to be strengthened both in terms of personnel and quality to meet the increasing demand for their service due to the introduction of such a large programme. The anomalies in price paid by different dairies could be brought down to minimum to make the activity economically viable for the beneficiaries across the programme implementation areas. The beneficiaries could be given more liberty in purchasing the animal. The beneficiaries required help in maintaining the animal during dry period and medical facilities be provided promptly if the animal not getting pregnant in stipulated time to reduce the economic burden to the beneficiary and stop the distress sell to the butchers. The beneficiaries who were happy with the programme and willing to scale up their activity needed to be provided with a second animal to scale up their activity. In areas where the availability of resources, topography and agro-climatic conditions were not favourable to animal husbandry, the programme needed to be stopped and beneficiaries could be provided with alternative source of livelihood. Steps needed to be taken for better fodder and water management to make the dairy activity economically viable. Dairies could be directed to pay a fair price to the dairy farmers which would render the activity commercially viable for the beneficiaries.



5.2.2 *Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase I)*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : Completed

The Tribal Development Department initiated the programme named Project Sunshine with the aim to enhance income of tribal farmers. This programme was launched with the intention of reversing the declining productivity and income from cultivation in fragile dryland areas. In 2009, 140,891 farmers from 16 tribal talukas of 5 districts the state received Dekalb hybrid seed produced by the Monsanto India Limited (MIL) and fertiliser inputs free of cost. The MIL along with NGOs was entrusted with the responsibility to provide extension services. The overall objective of this study was to understand the increase in benefits accrued to farmers growing maize using hybrid maize seed procured as against that earned by growing conventional seed variety. On the basis of agro climatic zones and number of beneficiaries, three districts were selected. Proportionate sampling method was used to select beneficiaries. A total of 400 beneficiaries was selected for in-depth study of processes followed in seed distribution, its strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for establishing effective seed delivery system.

It was found that area under maize had increased replacing cereals like paddy, jowar and bajra. Free availability of inputs and increased yield helped in diffusing new hybrid technology in semi arid regions of Gujarat. However, this PPP model with the aim of shifting the production function upwards by introduction of new hybrid technology in maize seed had been formulated in haste. Inviting MIL to distribute Dekalb maize seed should have been based on superior bio-physical-chemical property of the seed when compared with existing hybrid maize variety produced either by a private company or agricultural universities. Non-sharing of results of scientific tests before selecting the MIL indicated lack of accountability on the part of the government. The technology transfer process (through the extension system) in the study area was observed to be weak. Thus, it was felt that efforts need to be made for promoting cultivation of mixed crops and strong livestock support to provide livelihood to the communities. Adequate support needs to be provided to the research system so as to develop modern technologies relevant to the present situation and future needs. At the same time, suiting to varying agro-climatic and farming systems ways need to be evolved for transferring appropriate cost reducing sustainable technologies for the crop and allied sectors. Overall, the study would help planners and the government functionaries to ascertain bio-physical, social, economic and cultural requirement of dryland regions, which is the long terms goal for sustainable agricultural development.

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

Researcher : Jharna Pathak

Status : On-going

This is in continuation of earlier studies carried out on the programme implemented by the Tribal Development Department named Project Sunshine. The objective of this study is to



understand the allocative efficiency of the use of material inputs, and fertiliser in particular, during the transition period. This study examines farmers' preferences for seed of hybrid maize varieties and their willingness to pay for seed-related information in Sabarkantha, Dahod and Vadodara districts of Gujarat. Conjoint analysis has been used to estimate the structure of farmers' preferences for maize seed given a set of alternatives. Farmers are considered to be consumers of seed as a production input, preferring one variety over another based on the utility they obtain from its attributes, which depends on their own social and economic characteristics, including whether or not they sell maize. Contingent methods will be used to elicit preferences and willingness to pay (WTP) for maize seed. The marginal values of attributes, with and without information about the seed will be estimated with an ordered probit regression. The results will have implications for the best way to finance research and extension services in dryland areas.

5.2.4 *Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat*

Researcher : Jharna Pathak
Status : On-going

The prime objective of the study is to assess the impact of the Project Jeevika, a programme implemented to promote agricultural diversification among small farm holders in tribal districts of Gujarat. From an economic point of view, diversification is treated from two analytical perspectives, namely, as a problem of determining the optimal crop mix on a production possibility frontier and, second, as a mechanism for incorporating risk aversion into a farmer's decision making process. Crop diversification is seen as an opportunity to increase income generation and employment creation by increasing production of output and/or area under crops. With this objective, this project promotes activities relating to cultivation of fruits and vegetables in tribal areas of Narmada, Tapi and Valsad districts. A sample of 200 beneficiary households was selected from the area covered under this programme in order to examine (a) the relative role of diversification on output growth, and (b) to estimate the role of overall risk of production and consumption on the extent of land allocation in favour of horticultural crops. Data collection process has been underway.

5.2.5 *Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat*

Researcher : Keshab Das
Status : On-going

The central concern of the study is to examine the efficacy and relevance of state sponsored schemes, including community-based institutions as Pani Samitis, in broad-basing access to drinking water in the 12 tribal districts of Gujarat, with a difficult geography with dispersed habitations. Based on detailed field surveys at the household, school and village levels by taking at least two talukas in every district emphasis shall be placed upon socio-economic and demographic variables as also sources and uses of water. The potential for water harvesting and recharging of groundwater shall be explored (if needed, it could be supplemented with



technical inputs from hydrologists, especially for estimating cost of rejuvenation or enhancing capacity). The functioning of *Pani Samitis* and school water supply systems would be appreciated through both structured questionnaires and also focus group discussions (FGDs) with community members and others concerned. Maintaining quality of potable water is also an additional aspect to focus.

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

Researcher : Amita Shah

Status : On-going

The focus will be on assessing the nature, status, benefits (at household as well village levels), and institutional arrangements for maintenance of various soil water conservation measures taken up by the Gujarat Land Development Corporation (GLDC) in the past three years in tribal regions in the state. This will involve undertaking a) physical verification of the important measures; and b) group discussion among the potential beneficiaries of different measures in six tribal districts in the state. The selection of districts will be based on agro-climatic characteristics viz; arid and semi-arid in the north; medium rainfall and hilly areas in the central part; and the high rainfall region in the south. Two districts will be selected from each of the three agro-climatic zones noted above. The study will cover all the interventions related to soil water conservation in the selected talukas. This would look at the various dimensions of the interventions such as planning and implementation, inter-linkages across schemes and outcomes in a holistic manner.

5.2.7 *Monitoring of Skill Training Projects in Gujarat*

Researcher : Tara S. Nair

Status : On-going

Under the skill development initiative of the Tribal Development Department, a variety of training programmes (in terms of type, cost and duration) have been implemented across 14 districts with the help of a number of agencies belonging to government, private corporate and NGO sectors. The study evaluates the status of implementation of a select sample of programmes across districts by giving appropriate representation to implementing agency, type of training, gender and category of trainees (i.e., those who have completed training, those who are placed and those who have received handholding support). The study addresses issues like quality of training programmes (mainly training faculty and curriculum), level of satisfaction among trainees, and cost effectiveness (cost per participant vs. potential income gains by participants). A small sample of drop-outs also is included in the study to appreciate factors responsible for non-completion of training.



5.2.8 *Status Papers on Tribal Issues*

Based on the following papers, a volume is being edited by Amita Shah and Jharna Pathak.

‘Poverty and Livelihood among Tribal in Gujarat: Status, Opportunities, and Strategies’, Amita Shah and *Sajitha O.G.*, Trivandrum.

‘Health Status of Tribal Population in Gujarat’, *Neha Shah*, L.J. Institute of Management Studies, Ahmedabad.

‘Schooling of Tribal Children in Gujarat: Current Scenario and Challenges’, Leela Visaria.

‘Agriculture in Tribal Areas of Gujarat: Exploring Agroforestry as an Approach to Move towards Sustainable Agriculture’, Jharna Pathak.

‘Marketing Linkages for Tribal Development in Gujarat: Status and Issues’, *Sukhpal Singh*, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

‘Employment Status of Tribal Population in Gujarat: Some Critical Issues’, *Indira Hirway*, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad.

‘Livelihoods and Financial Behaviour of Tribal Households in Gujarat: Linking Experience and Strategies’, Tara S. Nair and *Bhavani Shankar*, Institute of Rural Management, Anand.

‘Dairy Farming as an Option for Livelihood Development for Poor and Landless Tribal Households: A Case of Gujarat’, Rudra Narayan Mishra.

‘Fiscal Financing for Tribal Development in Gujarat’, Archana R. Dholakia and *Yogesh T. Yadav*, Gujarat College of Arts and Commerce, Ahmedabad.

‘Land Acquisition and Displacement among Tribals in Gujarat 1947-2004’, *Lancy Lobo*, Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara.

‘Governance’, *Sudarshan Iyengar*, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.



3 Teaching and Training Programmes

PhD Programme in Economics Recognised by IGNOU

Following the selection of GIDR as a recognised research centre (RRC) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi in early 2011, a **PhD Programme in Economics** has been introduced beginning the academic year 2011-12. Applications have been invited for eligible Indian nationals having an M. Phil. degree in Economics or related disciplines or with five years of teaching/ industry/ administration/ professional experience at senior level. The focus of the programme would be on 'Development Studies in Social Sciences' with a multi-disciplinary approach.

The PhD Programme in Economics will be of minimum two academic years and maximum of five years as per the IGNOU norms. The registered students are required to attend at least one course on Research Methodology organised at the Institute or at other organizations recommended by the RRC-GIDR. The students will be allowed to submit the thesis only on the topic registered by them. However before the submission of the thesis the students are required to give seminars, get involved in writing research papers as well as projects of RRC-GIDR. Students will have to submit progress report at regular intervals as required by the IGNOU, give pre-submission seminar, incorporate the suggestions of the internal and external supervisors/ committee as per the guidelines of IGNOU.

One week Training Workshop on 'Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives', April 26 to May 2, 2010.

The objective of the workshop held at the Institute was to appraise young research scholars and teachers of colleges/universities of the current economic environment relating to policy dynamics as well as the underlying theoretical perspectives. Such a blending of theory and policy applications would, it was held, help strengthening both teaching and research.

The workshop comprised 33 technical sessions conducted by experts from both within and outside GIDR. A total of 21 participants - teachers, doctoral students and young researchers - had attended the workshop. The feedback from the participants was extremely positive; they have requested for several more such workshops on specialized themes in economics and also social sciences, in general.

For conducting this maiden workshop, GIDR had received partial grant of Rs. 60,000 from the D.T. Lakdawala Trust.



4 Academic Events Held by the Institute

Workshops/Seminars

Workshop on ‘Development of Tribal Communities and Areas in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh’, April 16, 2010.

The workshop, held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, focused on themes such as (a) Poverty and Forest Based Livelihood; (b) Forest Rights Act; (c) Governance Issues and Special Focus on NREGS; (d) Social Conflicts, Social Movements Migration; (e) Agriculture and Allied Activities in a Forest Based Economy; (f) Health, Education and Human Development; (g) Joint Forest Management; and (h) Government Programmes and State Level Initiatives. These aspects were discussed keeping in mind some of the recent developments and policy initiatives for improving conditions of tribal communities in these two states. This initiative was a part of the on-going research and dissemination activities under the aegis of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre (www.trrc-ten.org), supported by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat. One of the important activities under the Tribal Empowerment Network (TEN) is to organise workshops to bring together experts, planners, policy makers, and NGOs for discussing the state of the art scenarios with respect to development of tribal communities and areas in these states. This is followed by strengthening of the network membership. The workshop emphasised the area based approach for tribal development, which hinges on effective development of natural resources and the requisite institutional support to govern the resources. However, this, by itself, may not suffice given the existing imbalance between the resource status and the demographic dynamics. Developing human resources is equally important for addressing the issue of tribal development in the state. Together, these bring to the fore, critical importance of three sets of interventions namely, primary sector (crops, horticulture, fishery and forestry), institutional arrangements (state, markets and community-based organizations), and human development (education and skills, enterprise promotion, and basic amenities for health and hygiene). Discussions in the workshop noted that all these three critical interventions of tribal development should be viewed as integrated and mutually reinforcing. This may imply that various schemes implemented in the context of these three broad categories (primary sector, institutions, and human development) should feed into each other within the context of a clearly defined unit of area (district, taluka, village and watershed).

Policy Round Table on ‘Public Provisioning of Healthcare and Decentralization’, July 31, 2010.

This round table, held at the Institute, discussed the findings of the study jointly undertaken by GIDR and NCAER. This project was to carry out research on ‘Rural Governance and Inclusive Growth: Linkages and Implications’, sponsored by the IDRC, Canada. GIDR’s study involved examining contours of provision of public health. This was to compliment NCAER’s examination of the data to understand whether public provision of health to rural households would have any welfare impact, as measured



through participation in the labour market; this would have an impact on wages, especially on reduction in the male female wage gap. The round table commenced with the presentations of the papers concerning the study and the remaining two sessions included panel discussions on states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The panelists and other participants included academicians, government officials and the representative of the NGOs.

Workshop on ‘Assessment of Krishi Mahotsav in Gujarat: Preliminary Results’, October 15, 2010.

The workshop was organized by GIDR, based on the project conducted by IWMI-GIDR on the ‘Assessment of Krishi Mahotsav in the state of Gujarat’. The main objective of the workshop was to share the experience from the field survey and present preliminary reports among the partners.

Third Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture, March 1, 2011.

The Third Pravin Visaria Memorial Public Lecture on ‘*The Institutions of Democracy*’ was delivered by Professor André Béteille, eminent sociologist and educationist. It was organised by GIDR and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association.

Open Seminars by Visitors/Affiliates/Faculty

Archana Dholakia, Visiting Professor, GIDR, on ‘Evolution of Federal Finance System and Some Aspects of 13th Finance Commission’, April 6, 2010.

Bernadette Marie White, PhD Student, Syracuse University, USA, on ‘Farmers’ Suicides and the Response of Development Organizations’, July 26, 2010.

Harsh Taneja, PhD Student, Media, Technology and Society Programme, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA, on ‘Adoption of Internet by the US Television Industry: Case of Innovation Diffusion in an Interorganizational Field’, August 12, 2010.

Sachin D. Shah, PhD Fellow, LBJ School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas at Austin, USA, on ‘Estimating Runoff Potential in Watersheds as a Planning Tool for Participatory Resource Management: Case Study of Dholawad Catchment, Madhya Pradesh’, August 13, 2010.

Marie Larsson, Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University, on ‘The Invisible Labourers: Transnational and Local Activism among Home-based Women Workers in Manila, Leeds and Ahmedabad’, October 16, 2010.

N. Lalitha, Associate Professor, GIDR, on ‘Issues in Access to Medicines in India’, October 29, 2010.



Manish Bharadwaj, Director of Census (Gujarat), Government of India, on 'Issues Relating to the Census of India', January 19, 2011.

Padmini Swaminathan, Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, on 'Employment and Maternity Protection: Understanding Poor Coverage of Beneficial Legislation through Content Analysis of Some Judgments', February 18, 2011.

Rudra Narayan Mishra, Assistant Professor, GIDR, on 'Assessing Improvement in Child Undernourishment in Southern States: Its Equity Implication', March 21, 2011.

Visitors and Affiliates

John R. Woods, Visiting Professor (Professor Emeritus, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada).

Sachin D. Shah, Visiting Scholar (PhD Fellow, LBJ School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas at Austin, USA).

Harsh Taneja, Visiting Professor (PhD Student, Media, Technology and Society Programme, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA).



5 Research Output

Books

Das, Keshab (Ed.), *Micro and Small Enterprises in India: The Era of Reforms*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2011.

Das, Keshab, *Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Competitiveness: Issues and Initiatives*, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gandhinagar, 2011.

Mishra, Rudra Narayan, *Undernutrition in India: Dimensions and Correlates*, Lambert Academic Publishing, Saarbrücken, Germany, 2010.

Mehta, Aasha Kapur, Andrew Shepherd, Shashanka Bhide, Amita Shah and Anand Kumar, *India Chronic Poverty Report: Towards Solutions and New Compacts in a Dynamic Context*, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 2011.

Viswanathan, P.K., *Economics of Land Development in Canal Commands: A Study of Surface Irrigation Systems in Kerala, India*, Lambert Academic Publishing, Saarbrücken, Germany, 2010.

Thapa, Gopal B., P.K. Viswanathan, Jayant K. Routray and Mokbul M. Ahmad (Eds.), *Agricultural Transition in Asia: Trajectories and Challenges*, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, 2010.

Journal Articles and Book Chapters

Reddy, V. Ratna, Peter Brown, Madhusudan Bandi, T. Chiranjeevi, D. Raji Reddy and Christian Roth, 'Adopting to Climate Variability in Semi-arid Regions: A Study Using Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Framework', *Working Paper No. 1*, Livelihoods and Natural Resources Management Institute, Hyderabad, CSIRO, Australia and ANGRAU, Hyderabad, LNRMI, 2010.

Das, Keshab, 'Sakti Prasad Padhi: Orissa's Thinking and Humane Economist', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45 (19), 2010, pp. 29-31.

Das, Keshab, 'Lopsided Infrastructure', in Alternative Survey Group (Ed.), *Alternative Economic Survey, India: Two Decades of Neoliberalism*, Daanish Books, Delhi, 2010, pp. 195-209.

Das, Keshab, 'Maharashtrateel Grameen Pani Puravatha va Swachhatavishayak Yojana: Dhornatmak Upayanche Mulyankan' (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in Maharashtra: An Evaluation of Policy Solutions'), in Samaj Prabodhan Patrika and Centre for Studies of Culture and Society (Eds.), *Nivadak Samaj Prabodhan Patrika Khand 3: Payabhut Bhautika Suvidha (Selected Samaj Prabodhan Patrika, Vol. 3: Physical Infrastructure)*, Lokvngamaya Griha, Mumbai, 2010, pp. 211-231. (In Marathi).



Das, Keshab, 'Indian Micro and Small Enterprises in a Changing Policy Environment', in Keshab Das (Ed.), *Micro and Small Enterprises in India: The Era of Reforms*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2011, pp. 3-23.

Das, Keshab, 'Rural Industrialization in India: Enhancing Reach and Returns', in Keshab Das (Ed.), *Micro and Small Enterprises in India: The Era of Reforms*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2011, pp. 208-224.

Das, Keshab, 'Indian Rural Clusters and Innovation: Challenges for Inclusion', *Economics, Management, and Financial Markets*, 6 (1), 2011, pp. 283-301.

Das, Keshab and *Jaya Prakash Pradhan*, 'Externally-oriented Small and Medium Enterprises: Predicament and Possibilities', *Economics, Management, and Financial Markets*, 5 (3), 2010, pp. 192-204.

Dhak, Biplab, 'Explaining the Paradox in Gender Differential in Health', *Man & Development*, 32 (2), 2010, pp. 13-32.

Dhak, Biplab, 'Women's Empowerment in India: Measurement, Determinants and Influences on Well-beings', *International Journal of Development and Social Research*, 1 (2), 2010, pp. 17-32.

Mutharayappa, R. and Biplab Dhak, 'Is Empowerment Influencing Domestic Violence Against Women in Karnataka?', *Man & Development*, 32 (4), 2010, pp. 43-54.

Dholakia, Archana, 'A Comment on the Distribution Formula of the 13th Finance Commission', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41 (30), 2010, pp.16-17.

Dholakia, Archana, 'Deficits and Recession: Role of Subnational Governments', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41 (42), 2010, pp.75-76.

Lalitha, N., 'Government Intervention in the Supply of Essential Medicines: A Case Study of Tamil Nadu State in India', in Ignacio Llamas Huitron, Nora Garro Bordonaro and Guillermo Campos Rios (Eds.), *Politica Social: Enfoques y Analisis*, Unidad Iztapalapa, Mexico, 2010, pp. 147-167.

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Mishra, Udaya S., William Joe and Rudra Narayan Mishra, 'Towards Making Comparison of Dichotomous Measures Robust: A Case of Calorie Undernourishment', 10 (3), *The Empirical Economics Letters*, 10 (3), 2011, pp. 259-267.



Nair, Tara S., 'Health and Education: A Policy Critique', in Alternative Survey Group (Ed.), *Alternative Economic Survey, India: Two Decades of Neoliberalism*, Daanish Books, Delhi, 2010, pp. 321-334.

Nair, Tara S., 'Commercial Banks and Financial Inclusion in the North-Eastern States: A Review of Recent Trends', *Prajnan: Journal of Social and Management Sciences*, 39 (1), 2010, pp. 53-68.

Nair, Tara S., 'Commercial Microfinance and Social Responsibility: A Critique', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45 (31), 2010, pp. 32-37.

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Nair, Tara S., 'Microfinance: Lessons from a Crisis', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46 (6), 2011, pp. 23-26.

Pattnaik, Itishree, 'Agriculture Sector', in Government of Orissa, *Economic Survey 2010-11: Orissa*, Planning and Coordination Department, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar, 2011, pp. 75-129.

Pattnaik, Itishree and Amita Shah, 'Is There a Glimpse of Dynamism in Orissa's Agriculture?', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45 (26 & 27), 2010, pp. 756-759.

Shah, Amita, 'MGNREGS in Gujarat: Initial Experience and Early Signals', *LBS Journal of Management & Research*, 8 (1), 2010, pp. 35-56.

Viswanathan, P.K., Gopal B. Thapa, Jayant K. Routray and Mokbul M. Ahmad, 'A Prelude to Agricultural Transition in Asia', in Gopal B. Thapa, P.K. Viswanathan, Jayant K. Routray and Mokbul M. Ahmad (Eds.), *Agricultural Transition in Asia: Trajectories and Challenges*, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, 2010, pp. 1-8.

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Thapa, Gopal B., P.K. Viswanathan, Jayant K. Routray and Mokbul M. Ahmad, 'Understanding the Next Agricultural Transition in Asia: A Critical Review of Major Facets and Future Challenges', *Millennial Asia*, 1 (2), 2010, pp. 215-239.



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Das, Keshab, 'Innovation Challenges', Focus on Small & Medium Business, *The Financial Express*, New Delhi, August 20, 2010, p. 10.

Book Reviews

Das, Keshab, 'Review of Sato, Hiroshi and Mayumi Murayama (Eds.), *Globalization, Employment and Mobility: The South Asian Experience*', in *The Developing Economies*, 48 (2), 2010, pp. 283-285.

Shah, Amita, 'Review of Lobo, Lancy and Shashikant Kumar, *Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement in Gujarat: 1947-2004 – Development-Induced Displacement in Gujarat*', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45 (25), 2010, pp. 37-38.

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Nair, Tara S. and Rudra Narayan Mishra, *Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat*. Submitted to National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi, July 2010.

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- 199 Sweet, Cassandra and Keshab Das, 'Institutional and Procedural Challenges to Generic Production in India: Antiretrovirals in Focus', October 2010.
- 200 Pattnaik, Itishree, 'Analysis of Agricultural Performance of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa: 1960-61 to 2005-06', March 2011.



6 Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Teaching

Madhusudan Bandi

Acted as a rapporteur at the Policy Round Table on 'Public Provisioning of Health and Decentralization on Rural Governance and Inclusive Growth: Linkages and Implication', organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad and the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, July 31, 2010.

Keshab Das

"Small Firms and Clusters in India: Characteristics and Aspects of Policy". Took a session at the Training and Research Workshop on 'Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives', organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 29, 2010.

Acted as an external examiner for the Post Graduate Programme in Planning at the CEPT University, Ahmedabad, April 30, 2010.

Acted as head of jury for evaluating projects by students of the Post Graduate Diploma in Management of NGOs Programme, at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, May 3-4, 2010.

Participated in the Project Meeting on 'Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Development: Rural China and India', organized by and held at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, May 7-8, 2010.

Participated as a resource person at the Workshop on 'Livelihood Issues of Urban Poor', organized by and held at the CEPT University, Ahmedabad, May 10, 2010.

Made two presentations on "Urban Sanitation in Gujarat: A Consolidated Analysis" and "Sanitation for the Urban Poor in Gujarat: Study of Five Urban Centres", organized by the Nirmal Gujarat Mission and held at the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Gandhinagar, May 11, 2010.

Participated in the Project Workshop on 'Capturing the Gains: Economic and Social Upgrading in GPNs', organised by the University of Manchester and Institute of Human Development, New Delhi and held at Hotel Jaypee Palace, Agra, May 26-28, 2010.

"Global Standards and Rising Powers: A Note with Reference to India". Paper presented at the Research Workshop of the Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network, organized by the School of Environment and Development, University of Manchester and held at Trigonos, Snowdonia, Wales, September 13-16, 2010.



Participated in the Manchester Mini Workshop on the 'Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network', organized by and held at the School of Environment and Development, University of Manchester, UK September 17, 2010.

Participated in the Advisory Committee meeting organized by the Project on 'Socially Inclusive Innovations for Development' and held at the Planning Commission, New Delhi, October 22, 2010.

"Clusters in Rural India: Case of Appliqué Work in Pipli, Orissa". Made a presentation at the Meeting of the SIID Project, organised by the IDRC and held at Holiday Villa, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 31, 2010.

"Institutions and Innovation Systems: Understanding Exclusion in India" (co-authored). Paper presented at the 8th GLOBELICS International Conference on 'Making Innovation Work for Society: Linking, Leveraging and Learning', organised by the University of Malaya and held at Holiday Villa, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, November 1-3, 2010.

Participated in the Workshop on 'Industrial Development and Conservation of Marine National Park, Jamnagar, Gujarat', organized by the Integrated Research and Action for Development, New Delhi and held at Cambay Spa & Resort, Gandhinagar, November 12, 2010.

"Going Global: State and New Industrialization in Gujarat, India". Paper presented at the International Seminar on 'The Globalization of Production Models and Innovation in Emerging Economies: Comparative Research on Sub-national Industrial Policies', organised by the Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH), New Delhi and French Centre for Research on Contemporary China (CEFC), Hong Kong and held at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, November 19-20, 2010.

"Labour Rights, Collective Bargaining and Union Organizing: Posers from India". Paper presented at the International Workshop on 'Changing Labour Regulations in China: Practice and Challenges', organized by and held at the Department of Applied Social Studies, City University, Hong Kong, January 6 -7, 2011.

Participated in the 'Small and Medium Enterprises Convention: Fuelling Global Growth', organised by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gandhinagar, January 13, 2011.

"R&D Database on Indian MSMEs: A Note". Contributed to the Review Conference on the Contributions to the 'India S&T 2010' Report, organized by and held at the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi, January 21, 2011.

"Informality and Double Standards: The Globalised Indian Gems and Jewellery Industry". Paper presented at the ESRC Rising Powers and Global Standards Workshop, organised by and held at the University of Manchester, UK, January 24-26, 2011. Also, chaired a session at the workshop.

"Social Science Research in India: Unto a Crisis?". Made a presentation as a panelist at the Workshop on 'Status of Social Science Research in Gujarat', organized by the Centre for Social Studies, Surat and GIDR and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 28, 2011.



Biplab Dhak

Attended a workshop on 'Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data', at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, August 30, 2010.

Presented a paper on "Economic Inequality and Status of Health among Old Aged Population in India", at the Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society, held at the Devi Ahilya University, Indore, January 6-8, 2011.

Attended a workshop on 'Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues', at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, March 21-25, 2011.

Presented a paper on "Overview of International Migration from Gujarat" (with Amita Shah), at the seminar on 'International Labour Migration from India: State Level Perspectives', Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, March 28-29, 2011.

Archana Dholakia

Coordinated a one week workshop for the young teachers and researchers on "Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives", sponsored by GIDR and Prof. D.T. Lakdawala Trust, organized at the GIDR Campus, Ahmedabad, April 26 to May 2, 2010. Also taught the following topics:

- a. 'Applications and Implications of the theoretical Framework on Aggregate Demand and Supply', April 26, 2010.
- b. 'National Income: Concepts, Composition and Historical Growth Performance of the Indian Economy', April 26, 2010.
- c. 'Tools of Fiscal and Monetary Policies and the Related Policy Measures in India', April 27, 2010.
- d. 'Theoretical Framework of IS-LM Model and Its Policy Applications', April 27, 2010.
- e. 'Taxes and Negative Taxes: Theoretical and Policy Issues Relating to Excess Burden, Administration Cost and Cost of Compliance', April 28, 2010.
- f. 'Reforms of Direct and Indirect Taxes India with Special Reference to Likely Impact of the Proposed Direct Tax Code (DTC) and Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India' April 28, 2010.
- g. 'Financial Sector Reforms in India: Need, Opportunities and Special Measures Undertaken by the Government of India during the Recent Global Crisis of 2008-9', April 29, 2010.
- h. 'WTO: Features, Challenges and Opportunities for India', April 30, 2010.
- i. 'Theoretical and Policy Perspectives of Regional Trading Blocks: Gains, Performance and Prospects for South East-Asian Countries Including India', April 30, 2010.



- j. 'Critical Review of the Report of the 13th Finance Commission: Its Recommendations and Possible Impact on Fiscal Balance of Various Indian States', May 2, 2010.
- k. 'How to Meaningfully Analyze the Union and State Budgets', May 2, 2010.

Delivered a talk on "Right to Development as a Human Right" at the Refresher Course for University and College teachers, Academic Staff College, Ahmedabad, June 24, 2010.

Delivered a talk on "Labour Reforms, WTO and Human Right Issues", at the Refresher Course for University and College teachers, Academic Staff College, Ahmedabad, July 6, 2010.

Taught a full credit course on "Managerial Economics" for PGP I, at MICA-EDC, Ahmedabad, during July-August 2010.

Taught a full credit course on "Economic Analysis" for PGP I at Flame School of Business, Pune, during August-October 2010.

Taught a full credit course on "Quantitative Techniques and Operations Research" at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, during September-October 2010.

Taught about half a credit course on "Business Research Methodology" for the international participants at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, during January 2011.

Delivered a talk on "Constructing and Testing the Statistical Models", at the Refresher Course on 'Research Methodology in Social Sciences' for university and college teachers, Academic Staff College, Ahmedabad, March 28, 2011.

N. Lalitha

Made a presentation on "Gujarat Health Accounts 2005-06" at the Health Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, April 9, 2010.

Chaired a session on 'Patent Thickets in Biotechnology and Pools' and also acted as a discussant for a session on 'Indian Biotech Industry and Patent Pooling' at the National Consultation on 'Access to Patented Knowledge in Biotechnology', organized by and held at the Energy Research Institute, New Delhi, April 21, 2010.

Lectured on "Intellectual Property Rights in India: Issues and Concerns" for the participants at the Workshop on 'Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives' organized by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, April 30, 2010.

Made a presentation on "IPR Assets in Universities" to the heads of the post-graduate departments of the Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, August 4, 2010.



Presented a paper on “Patent Battles and National Flexibilities: What is in Store for Consumers” at the International Conference on ‘Pharmaceuticals in Developing and Emerging Economies: Production, Innovation and Access to Medicines in the Wake of TRIPS’, organized by Deakin University, Australia and University of Hyderabad and held at the University of Hyderabad, September 17-19, 2010.

Organised a Workshop on ‘Knowledge Assets Management in Universities’ and lectured on “Introduction to Copyrights, Trademarks, Geographical Indication and Plant Protection” to the teaching staff at the Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, September 28, 2010.

Made a presentation on “R.P. Patel: A Visionary” at the Alumni Meet of the L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, October 16, 2010.

Presented a seminar on “Issues in Access to Medicines in India” at GIDR, Ahmedabad, October 29, 2010.

Contributed a paper on “Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Does It Indicate Inclusiveness?” (with P.K. Viswanathan) to the 42nd Regional Science Conference on ‘Glocalisation and Regional Performance’, organized by the Department of Business Economics and held at the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, January 21-22, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Pesticide Use in Cotton and the Need for Voluntary Farm Management Standards” (with P.K. Viswanathan) at the National Conference on ‘Food Security: Role of Policies, Optimum Use of Agricultural Inputs and Natural Resources’, organized by Saket Projects Ltd. and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, February 25-26, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Flexibilities in the TRIPS Agreement: Efforts, Outcomes and Challenges” at the International Conference on ‘Trade and Competition Law’, organized by and held at the Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar, March 5-6, 2011.

Teaching a course on “Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Management” for the post-graduate students of M.S. (Pharmacy), at the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad as a visiting faculty, since October 2007.

Taught a course on “Management of Intellectual Property Rights” for the students of Master of Business Administration in Technology Management at the CEPT University, Ahmedabad during February-March 2011.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Made a presentation (with Tara S. Nair) on the findings of the study on ‘Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat’ at National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi, April 9, 2010.

Attended as a resource person for and part of the organizing committee of the seminar titled ‘Development of Tribal Communities in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh’ organized by GIDR at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, April 16-17, 2010.



Delivered a lecture on “Under-nutrition and Poverty in India: Persistent Issues and Emerging Concerns” at the Workshop on ‘Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives’, organized by GIDR, April 26 to May 2, 2010.

Made a presentation (with Tara S. Nair) on the findings of the study on ‘Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat’ at the Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, July 7, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of the IDDP Scheme in Gujarat”, at D-SAG, Tribal Development Department, Gandhinagar, July 13, 2010.

Taught “Quantitative Techniques” to the first semester post graduate students as a Guest Faculty at the Faculty of Environment and Climate Change Studies, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, August 3 to December 6, 2010.

Presented a paper (with Udaya Shankar Mishra) on “Analysis and Measurement of Nutrition” at a Workshop on ‘Nutritional Status of Children in India: Trends and Strategies’, held at the ICSSR, New Delhi, October 18-19, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Using Secondary Data Sources: A Note on NSSO Consumption Expenditure Data and Few Other Sources” at the Workshop on ‘Official Statistics’ on the occasion of World Statistics Day, organized by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) regional office in Ahmedabad and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, October 20, 2010.

Attended as a member of the final jury of the 1st year students for Faculty of Planning and Public Policy, at CEPT University, Ahmedabad, December 3, 2010.

Presented a paper titled “Preventable Disease and Prevalence of Undernutrition among Pre-school Children in India: Evidence from Two National Surveys”, at the 47th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society (TIES) at Devi Ahalya University, Indore, January 6-8, 2011.

Took three classes on “Techniques of Time Series Analysis”, “Decision Tree Analysis” and “Linear Programming” for the post graduate students of Infrastructure Management and Engineering at the CEPT University, Ahmedabad, during January-February, 2011.

Presented a seminar on “Assessing Improvement in Child Undernourishment in Southern States: Its Equity Implications”, at GIDR, Ahmedabad, March 21, 2011.

Tara S. Nair

Made a presentation (with Rudra Narayan Mishra) on the findings of the study on ‘Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat’ at National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi, April 9, 2010.



Conceptualised, designed and facilitated the State level Learning Event (Rajasthan) on 'Impact Assessment of Community Based Microfinance and Livelihood Programmes', Centre for Microfinance, Jaipur, May 11-13, 2010.

Made a presentation on "Client Focused Microfinance for Livelihoods" at the Annual Forum of the Microfinance Community, Solution Exchange, United Nations Development Programme, Jaipur, June 24, 2010.

Made a presentation (with Rudra Narayan Mishra) on the findings of the study on 'Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat' at the Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, July 7, 2010.

Delivered lectures on 'Mass Media Industry' to the Post Graduate Students of Mass Communication at the Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication, Pune, August 25-27, 2010.

Taught two courses on "India's Mediascape" and "Media Economics" to the Fellow Programme participants of Mudra Institute of Communication Research, Ahmedabad, October 2010 to March 2011.

Delivered a lecture on "Microfinance in India: Policy and Practice" to the Post Graduate students of ICT and Rural Development at the Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar, October 4, 2010.

Made a presentation on "Poverty and Livelihood: Reflections on NRLM Strategy for Gujarat", at the State Poverty Reduction Strategy Workshop for NRLM, Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, October 12, 2010.

Made a presentation on "Women and Agricultural Livelihoods: Policy Critique", as a panelist at the India Livelihoods Conference-2010, organized by Access Development Services, New Delhi, November 17, 2010.

Delivered two lectures on "Cultural Products and Culture Industries: A Conceptual Overview" (as part of the *Sports, Entertainment and Media Marketing* course) to the post graduate students at the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, December 17, 2010.

Taught a course on "Rural Innovation" to the post graduate students of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, January-February, 2011.

Presented a paper on "The Unmaking of the Citizen: Media, Market and the Middle Class", at the National Seminar on 'State, Democracy and Citizenship: Issues and Challenges', organized by and held at the Department of Sociology, University of Pune, March 14-15, 2011.

Made a presentation on "Malegam Committee Report: Some Reflections", as a panelist at the 'Social Investing to Enhance and Sustain Rural Sanitation Coverage', organized by FINISH Programme and UNU-Merit, New Delhi, March 22-23, 2011.



Jharna Pathak

Acted as Co-Coordinator (with Amita Shah) at the Workshop on ‘Development of Tribal Communities and Areas in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh’, organised by GIDR and held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, April 16-17, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on “Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Diamond Industry of Gujarat” at the Workshop on ‘Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives’, organised by and held at Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, April 27, 2010.

Participated in the Training Course on ‘Environmental and Natural Resource Economics’, sponsored by the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) and held at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, May 2-20, 2010.

Presented initial findings on the “Role of Fishing Cooperative in Reducing Poverty” at the Workshop on ‘Community Based Natural Resource Management and Poverty in India: Cases of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh’, organised by and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, June 22-23, 2010.

Presented a paper on “Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Inland Fisheries in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh” at the National Seminar on ‘Management of Natural Resources and Environment in India’, organised by and held at Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar, October 23-24, 2010.

Presented a paper on “Measuring Technical Efficiency of System of Rice Producing Farmers: A Case Study of Gujarat”, at the 47th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society, held at Devi Ahalya Vishwa Vidyalaya, Indore, January 6-8, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Community Based Fisheries Management and Its Impact on Poverty” at the 13th Biennial Conference on ‘Sustaining Commons: Sustaining our Future’, organised by the Foundation for Ecological Security and the International Association for the Study of the Commons and held at the Maria Chenna Reddy Institute of Human Development, Hyderabad, January 10-14, 2011.

Itishree Pattnaik

Presented a paper on “Impact of Krishi Mahotsav on Farm Production Practice: A Study of Rajkot and Valsad Districts” at the Workshop on ‘Assessment of Krishi Mahotasav in Gujarat: Preliminary Results’, organized by IWMI-GIDR and held at GIDR, October 15, 2010.

Presented a paper on “Structural Change in Indian Economy and Inter Sectoral Imbalances” at the Workshop on ‘Contemporary Economic Issues in India: Theory and Policy Perspectives’, at GIDR, April 27-30, 2010.



Amita Shah

Participated as a panelist in the session on 'Rural Policy Making in an Environment of High Volatility, Risk and Uncertainty', at the International Conference on 'Dynamics of Rural Transformation in Emerging Economies, Human Development', organized by and held at the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi, April 14-16, 2010.

Initiated the discussion in the Workshop on 'Development of Tribal Communities and Areas in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh', organised by GIDR and held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, April 16-17, 2010.

Acted as a discussant at the Regional Workshop on 'Understanding the Agricultural Transition in Asia', Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, April 23, 2010.

Acted as a Resource Person at the Workshop on 'Project on Successful Cases of NREGA in India', held at CFDA, Ahmedabad, May 27, 2010.

Participated in the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (ABCDE) on 'Development Challenges in a Post-crisis World', Stockholm, Sweden, May 31-June 2, 2010.

Participated as an Expert for reviewing the research proposals submitted under the Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA), National Environment Research Council, Government of UK, in the ESPA Programme Framework Peer Review Panel, Institute of Physics, London, UK, June 2-3, 2010.

Participated in the Round Table on 'Equitable Growth and the MDGs', Overseas Development Institute, London, UK, June 7, 2010.

Acted as a Chief Guest at the State Level Training Workshop on 'Non-Agricultural Unincorporated Enterprises', NSS 67th Round, SPIPA, Ahmedabad, July 5, 2010.

"NREGA and Employment in Gujarat". Made a presentation at the seminar on 'Changing Scenario of Employment in Gujarat: 1960-2010', Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, July 16-17, 2010.

Made Opening Remarks at the Round Table on 'Public Provisioning of Healthcare and Decentralization', GIDR, Ahmedabad, July 31, 2010.

Delivered a talk on "Social, Institutional and Environmental Indicators to Evaluate Watershed Programs", at the National Workshop on 'Methodological Issues in Assessing Impact of Watershed Program', organised by the National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research and held at the NASC Complex, New Delhi, August 6, 2010.

Participated in the ISEE-Regional Partner Council, and also attended the 11th Biennial ISEE Conference 2010 on 'Advancing Sustainability in a Time of Crisis', Oldenburg, Germany, August 22-25, 2010.



Presented a paper on “Migration as an Exit Route: How Does it Work for the Chronic Poor in India?” at the International Conference on ‘Ten Years of War Against Poverty: What Have We Learned since 2000 and What Do We Do 2010-2020?’, organized by the Chronic Poverty Research Centre and the Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester, September 8-10, 2010.

Participated in the meeting of the Expert Group on NREGA, organized by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi, September 27, 2010.

Acted as Moderator and Chief Rapporteur at the Session on ‘The Rhetoric and Reality of Women’s Role in IWRM’ at the International Conference on “Interdisciplinarity in Water Education: Challenges, Perspective and Policy Implications”, organized by SaciWATERs, Hyderabad and held at Kathmandu, Nepal, October 4-5, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Poverty in Gujarat: Extent, Nature and Causes”, at the National Rural Livelihood Mission Workshop on ‘State Poverty Reduction Strategy’, and also acted as a Panelist in the Session on ‘Poverty in the Context of Gujarat’, Ahmedabad, October 12, 2010.

Acted as a discussant at the Workshop on ‘Nutritional Status of Children in India: Trends and Strategies’, organised by and held at ICSSR, New Delhi, October 18-19, 2010.

Presented a lead paper on “Dryland Poverty in Asia” at the Conference on ‘The Environments of the Poor in the Context of Climate Change and the Green Economy: Making Sustainable Development Inclusive’, Asian Development Bank, New Delhi, November 24-26, 2010.

Presented a paper on “Diversion of Land from the Primary Sector and Implications for Livelihood under the Changing Land Use Pattern: Evidence from SEZs in Gujarat”, at the International Conference on ‘Environment and Development in South Asia’, Kathmandu, December 6-7, 2010.

Participated in the the Advisory Committee Meeting of ‘Gender Equity Gauge’, Pune, December 15, 2010.

Made a presentation on “Post-project Management and Use of the Watershed Development Fund in Four States of India” (with *Suwendu Rout*, *Sucharitra Sen* and *Sachin Oza*), at the Workshop on ‘Use of Watershed Development Fund for Post-Project Sustainability of Watersheds’, organized by National Rainfed Area Authority, Planning Commission, New Delhi, January 4, 2011.

Attended the First Advisory Committee on the School of Tribal Studies, Central University of Orissa, Koraput, January 5, 2011.

Made a presentation in the Pre-Budget Consultation Meeting on the Agriculture Sector, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, January 7, 2011.

Attended the International Roundtable of Academic Institutions, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, January 10, 2011.



Organised a Panel Session on ‘Commons from a Gender Perspective - an Essential Approach’ at the 13th Biennial IASC International Conference, Dr. Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute, Hyderabad, January 10-14, 2011.

Participated in the Workshop on ‘Social Audit and Grievance Redressal under MGNREGS in Gujarat’, organized by the Department of Rural Development, Gandhinagar and held at Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, Ahmedabad, January 21, 2011.

Participated as a Discussant in the Conference on ‘New Directions for Smallholder Agriculture’, IFAD Head Quarters, Rome, Italy, January 24-25, 2011.

Made a presentation on “Towards Alternative Growth: A Perspective Based on the Indian Experience” at the CPRC-IIPA International Seminar on ‘Understanding Poverty Dynamics and Eradicating Chronic Poverty’, New Delhi, February 3-4, 2011.

Made a presentation on “Agricultural Growth in Recent Decades in India: Bridging the Gendered Gap in Nutrition” at the International Conference on ‘Leveraging Agriculture to Improve Nutrition and Health’, organized by IFPRI-TANDI, New Delhi, February 10-12, 2011.

Made a presentation on “Poverty Context and Livelihood in Madhya Pradesh” at the Workshop on ‘Sustainable Livelihoods: Challenges and Opportunities’, at the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, February 23-24, 2011

Made a presentation on “Challenges of Social Research: Some Reflections” at the Workshop on ‘Status of Social Science Research in Gujarat’, organized by the Centre for Social Studies, Surat and held at GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 28, 2011.

Addressed the Inaugural Session at the Workshop on ‘Issues of Migrant Workers’ and acted as a Chairperson on the Technical Session on ‘General Issues Related to Migration and Migrant Workers’, Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, March 5, 2011.

Made a presentation on “Migration and Poverty in India”, at the Training Workshop on ‘Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issue’, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, March 25, 2011.

Chaired a session at the seminar on ‘International Labour Migration from India: State Level Perspectives’, and presented a paper on “Overview of International Migration from Gujarat” (with Biplab Dhak), Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, March 28-29, 2011.

P.K. Viswanathan

Co-ordinated the Regional Workshop on ‘Understanding the Agricultural Transition in Asia’, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, April 23, 2010.



Presented a paper titled, “Agricultural Transition in Asia: Understanding Critical Facets and Developing Future Perspectives” (with *Gopal B. Thapa, Jayant K. Routray* and *Mokbul M. Ahmad*), at the Conference on ‘Revisiting Agrarian Transformations in Southeast-Asia: Empirical, Theoretical and Applied Perspectives’, organized by RCSD and ChATSEA (Challenge of the Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia) sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, held at Chiang Mai, Thailand, May 13-17, 2010.

Acted as discussant and rapporteur at the Inception Workshop on ‘Area-Wide Integrated Pest Management of Fruit Flies in South & South East Asian Countries’, held at the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, September 2-3, 2010.

Contributed a paper on ‘Bt Cotton in Gujarat: Does It Indicate Inclusiveness?’ (with N. Lalitha) to the 42nd Regional Science Conference on ‘Globalization and Regional Performance’, organized by the Department of Business Economics and held at the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, January 21-22, 2011.

Presented a paper on “Pesticide Use in Cotton and the Need for Voluntary Farm Management Standards” (with N. Lalitha) at the National Conference on ‘Food Security: Role of Policies, Optimum Use of Agricultural Inputs and Natural Resources’, organized by Saket Projects Ltd and held at the Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, during February 25-26, 2011.

“Community Based Mangrove Restoration as Instruments of Conserving Marine Biodiversity and the Protected Areas: An Exploratory Analysis from Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat”, paper presented at the National Conference on ‘Potential of Diverse Biodiversity Conservation Approaches and Livelihood Concerns in India’, organized by and held at the Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, March 15-16, 2011.



7 Representation in Professional Bodies, Fellowships and Recognition

Keshab Das

Visiting Research Fellow, Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, September-October, 2010.

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

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

Life Fellow, Indian Academy of Social Science.

Academic Reviewer/Referee, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*; *Journal of Economics and International Finance*; *Innovation and Development*; and *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*.

N. Lalitha

Life Member, Indian Society of Ecological Economics.

Rudra Narayan Mishra

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

Tara S. Nair

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

Member, State Level Core Group of the National Rural Livelihood Mission, Gujarat.

Amita Shah

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

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

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

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

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

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



Core Team Member, Chronic Poverty Research Centre in India.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leela Visaria

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.K. Viswanathan

Visiting Research Fellow at the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand during February–November 2010 to co-ordinate a research project on “Agricultural Transition in Asia”, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

External Expert, Masters Degree in Agri-Business Management, School of Environment, Resources and Development (SERD), Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand (since July 2010).



8 Research Support Services

Library

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

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

As on March 31, 2011, the library had a collection of 3302 bound volumes and 21,437 books selectively chosen for reading and reference which include reference materials, reports, books and micro materials. The subjects covered include industry, employment and labour studies, ecology and environment, forestry, health and social welfare, women studies, population studies, social sector, infrastructure, finance, banking, land and agriculture studies, water and natural resources, economics, economic development and planning. The library has a good collection of micro materials which include working papers, occasional papers, and research reports from national and international organizations of repute. The library's electronic resources include online database like IndiaStat and JSTOR. About 86 printed national and international periodicals are subscribed and 37 journals received on exchange and as gift. A total number of 207 publications were added to the collection during 2010-11. The publications include 138 books purchased and 69 books and reports received as gift. The library added 125 bound back volumes also.

The expenditure incurred during 2010-11 for books was Rs. 85,646 and for the subscription of journals was Rs. 2,57,417.

All the library functions are fully automated using the user-friendly library management software LIBSYS and CDS/ISIS. Bibliographic details of library holdings are accessible through OPAC from the library computers. Apart from its own holdings, OPAC facility also provides access to articles from selected Indian and foreign journals.

The Library provides the following services:

1. Issue-return service
2. Reference service
3. Newspaper clippings



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

Computer Centre

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

9 Meetings of the Governing Body and Its Committees

The Administration and Finance Committee and Governing Body of the Institute met once in the year; on October 8, 2010. The General Body met on October 8, 2010. Annexure 2 presents the list of the members of the Governing Body and its committees.



10 Expenditure and Sources of Funding

The total expenditure of the Institute during 2010-11 was Rs. 263.26 lakh, which was higher than that of the previous year 2009-10 (Rs. 206.67 lakh). During the same period, the core expenditure increased from Rs. 108.44 lakh to Rs. 174.33 lakh. The project expenditure decreased from Rs. 98.23 lakh in 2009-10 to Rs. 88.93 lakh in 2010-11. The amount of Rs. 15 lakh received from the ICSSR for special purpose is yet to be spent. The following Table presents only a summary of the audited accounts.

Total Expenditure of GIDR, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. In lakh)

Category	Core		Project		Total	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Recurring Expenditure	101.00	173.00	98.23	88.38	199.23	261.38
Non-recurring Expenditure	7.44	1.33	—	0.55	7.44	1.88
Total	108.44	174.33	98.23	88.93	206.67	263.26

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund of Institute increased from Rs. 142.91 lakh on March 31, 2010 to Rs. 153.86 lakh on March 31, 2011. This increase is from the contribution of faculty members from consultancy assignments that they undertook during the year and brokerage received on investments made by the Institute.



Annexure 1: Funded Research Projects

Completed Projects

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Impact Evaluation of Watershed Development Projects (1998-2002) in Gujarat	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Amita Shah (with SOPPECOM)
Impact Study of AKRSP's Interventions in Netrang and Gir-Periphery	AKRSP, India	Amita Shah (in collaboration with RUDMI)
Assessment of Land Cover Changes in Netrang: Analysis based on GIS Tools		Amita Shah, Vinit Raskar and Hasmukh Joshi
Socio-economic Survey 2010	Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak
Socio-Economic and Ecological Benefits of Mangrove Plantations: A Study of Community Based Mangrove Restoration Activities in Gujarat	Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	P.K. Viswanathan, Kinjal Pathak and Ila Mehta
Impact of Industrialisation and Its Related Activities on the Marine National Park, Jamnagar	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi	P.K. Viswanathan (with <i>Jyoti Parikh</i> , IRADe, New Delhi)
Impact of Fair Trade on Indian Cotton Producers: The Case Study of Agrocel Contract Production in Kutch, Gujarat	Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK	N. Lalitha (with <i>Czech Conroy</i> , Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK)
Institutionalizing Indian Medicines: Challenges to Governance and Sustainable Development	French Institute of Pondicherry (through the Transversal Programme of French Research Institutes: Democratic Transformation in Emerging Countries: Comparisons Between Latin America, Africa and Asia 1990-2005)	N. Lalitha (with <i>Laurent Pordie</i> , French Institute of Pondicherry)
Contours of Decentralized Provision of Health Care in Rural Gujarat	National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi	Leela Visaria and Madhusudan Bandi



Completed Projects contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in Gujarat	National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation, (NSTFDC) New Delhi	Tara S. Nair and Rudra Narayan Mishra
Why Do SHGs Default: A Study in Rajasthan	Centre for Microfinance, Jaipur	Tara S. Nair
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Dairy Development Programme in Gujarat	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat	Rudra Narayan Mishra and Harish Joshi
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase I)		Jharna Pathak
Water User Groups as a Building Block for IWRM- A Joint Review Mission Special Study	EU-Sectoral Support Programme for Rajasthan	Amita Shah (with the team from IDS, Jaipur)

Projects in Progress

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Post-facto Study on Bio-Physical and Socio-Economic-Institutional Aspects of Watershed Projects in a Milli Watershed in Western Madhya Pradesh	Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue (ForWaRD)	Amita Shah
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (<i>Focus on Watershed Development</i>)	Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada	Amita Shah and Shiddalingaswami H.
Millennial Goal #1: Poverty Eradication in Rural India: Poverty Reduction and the Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (<i>Focus on Inland Fisheries</i>)		Jharna Pathak



Projects in Progress contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Assessment of Krishi Mahotasav in Gujarat	International Water Management Institute, Anand	Amita Shah and Itishree Pattnaik
Input Use among the Bt Cotton Farmers in Gujarat	GIDR, Ahmedabad	N. Lalitha and P. K. Viswanathan
A History of LM College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad	Alumni Association of LM College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad	N. Lalitha
Poverty, Standards and Tea in India: Assessing the Impact of Social and Environmental Standards on Workers	Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK	N. Lalitha (with <i>Czech Conroy</i> and <i>Valerie Nelson</i> , Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, UK.)
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat (through the second phase of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre)	Jharna Pathak
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat		Jharna Pathak
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat		Keshab Das
Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat		Amita Shah
Monitoring of Skill Training Projects in Gujarat		Tara S. Nair
Exploring Regional Patterns of Internationalization of Indian Firms: Learnings for Policy	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi	Keshab Das (with <i>Jaya Prakash Pradhan</i> , Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad)
The Rising Powers and Global Standards Research Network (India Component)	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK (through the University of Manchester, UK)	Keshab Das
Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in Transition: Issues in Supply of and Access to Generic ARVs	French National Agency for Research on AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (ANRS), Paris, France	Keshab Das and Tara S. Nair



Projects in Progress contd...

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development: Lessons from Rural China and India (Component on MSME Clusters in India)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada	Keshab Das
Decentralised Governance and Local Infirmities: Assessing Interventions in a Tribal Taluka (Jambughoda) of Gujarat	Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Keshab Das

Projects Initiated

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Researcher(s)</i>
Comprehensive Study on Impact of Investment in Watershed	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Amita Shah
Mapping International Migration from Gujarat: Its Extent, Nature and Impacts	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and NRG Foundation, Government of Gujarat	Amita Shah and Biplab Dhak
Watershed Based Development and Agricultural Growth in India	National Centre for Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi	Amita Shah
Long Term Impacts of Watershed Development Project: Revisiting Mendhwan and Shedashi-Wavoshi Watershed in Maharashtra	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai	Amita Shah



Annexure 2: Research Projects Concerning the Government of Gujarat

Completed Projects

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Socio-economic Survey 2010	Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Impact Evaluation of Watershed Development Projects (1998-2002) in Gujarat	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
Impact Study of AKRSP's Interventions in Netrang and Gir-Periphery	AKRSP, India
Assessment of Land Cover Changes in Netrang: Analysis based on GIS Tools	
Socio-Economic and Ecological Benefits of Mangrove Plantations: A Study of Community Based Mangrove Restoration Activities in Gujarat	Gujarat Ecology Commission, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Evaluation of NSTFDC Schemes in Gujarat	National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation, New Delhi
Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Dairy Development Programme in Gujarat	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase I)	

Projects in Progress

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Decentralised Governance and Local Infirmities: Assessing Interventions in a Tribal Taluka (Jambughoda) of Gujarat	Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Project Sunshine in Gujarat (Phase II)	Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat(through the second phase of the Tribal Resource and Research Centre)
Monitoring and Evaluation Studies on Jeevika in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Drinking Water Projects in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Soil and Water Conservation Projects in Gujarat	
Monitoring of Skill Training Projects in Gujarat	

Projects Initiated

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sponsor(s)</i>
Mapping International Migration from Gujarat: Its Extent, Nature and Impacts	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India and NRG Foundation, Government of Gujarat



Annexure 3: Governing Body of the Institute and Other Committees

Members of the Governing Body (2010-2013)

Dr. Kirit Parikh	Ex-Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Dr. Y.K. Alagh	Professor Emeritus, SPIESR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Kanchan Chopra	Former Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
Dr. Tushaar Shah	Principal Scientist, IWMI, Colombo
Dr. Indira Hirway	Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ravindra Dholakia	Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
Dr. Leela Visaria	Honorary Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar	Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Mr. Sunil Parekh	Advisor, Zydus Cadila Healthcare, Ahmedabad
Dr. Ranjit Sinha (ICSSR Nominee)	Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Dr. Suhas Palshikar (ICSSR Nominee)	Head of the Department, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune, Pune
Commissioner of Higher Education	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Financial Advisor	Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Representative	ICICI Bank, Mumbai
Representative	IDBI, Ahmedabad
Dr. Keshab Das	Staff Representative and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad
Dr. Amita Shah (Secretary)	Director and Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad

Members of the Sub-Committees Appointed by the Governing Body

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



Annexure 4: Members of the Institute

Life Members

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



Annexure 4 (Continued)

Patron Members (Individuals)

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

Patron Members (Institutions and Corporations)

Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Mumbai
Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi
Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited, Ahmedabad
Surat Electricity Company Limited, Surat
Herdillia Chemicals Limited, Mumbai
Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Mumbai
Operations Research Group, Vadodara
Excel Industries Limited, Mumbai
Malti Jayant Dalal Trust, Chennai
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara



Annexure 5: Staff Members as on April 1, 2011

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



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