



**Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur**

*An institution devoted to higher learning, policy research,  
development, training and social action*

**Annual Report  
2013-14**

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## Director's Desk

The Institute is in its 32<sup>nd</sup> year and has travelled a long distance in making a place in the academic world.

### 1. The Institute

The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur was established in 1981 on the initiative of a group of academicians, scholars and administrators from Rajasthan. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Government of Rajasthan are supporting the Institute. An autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958, the main objectives of the Institute include: (a) contributing to the understanding of the development process and problems; (b) conducting studies on problems of the marginalized sections and the hinterland; (c) adopting a multi-disciplinary approach in its research activities; and (d) providing a forum for different stakeholders to discuss issues in development. The Institute is a multi-disciplinary research organisation. It takes cognisance of the macro environment, planning processes and strategies including their socio-economic dimensions, and attempts to make interventions through research and dialogues. Particular attention is placed on studying processes, the impact of trickle down effects of growth, direct public interventions such as poverty reduction and employment generation programmes, and the participatory efforts of voluntary organisations with respect to the marginalized sections of the society. The Institute is specifically concerned with regional issues relating to Rajasthan and western India. As ICSSR-State Government supported organisation since its inception, it aims to promote research, training, consultation, and change of scholarship and information dissemination in the state and beyond.

Since its establishment, the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (IDS) has adopted a multi-disciplinary and dynamic approach to research on topics related to development. The Institute has established partnerships with the state and central governments, other parastatal organisations, the private sector, and a wide range of non-governmental organisations and members of the civil society for furthering its objectives. It has also created a forum for voicing concerns related to public policy on socio-economic issues in the state of Rajasthan and beyond. Additionally, it has conducted training programmes for capacity-building among several stakeholders in the development sphere.

#### The Approach

The approach of the Institute is to generate knowledge on development processes through research studies and make timely interventions through dissemination of knowledge so generated. The studies cover macro initiatives and policy environment, development strategies, planning processes, their trickle down effects, direct government intervention and efforts of voluntary non-governmental organizations. The Institute's research efforts include theoretical analysis (in-built as well as explicit), applied studies (the output becoming input into policies, programmes or trainings) and adaptive studies (operational researches, trainings and sensitization programmes). The dissemination of the output of the researches is undertaken through a combination of following modes:

- Presentation of research findings in result-dissemination workshops or seminars at the Institute as well as elsewhere;

- Formal or required presentations before Government of India, State Government or sponsoring organizations;
- Use of research results in trainings in the Institute as well as elsewhere;
- In-built dissemination of results in operational research projects;
- Institute's publications in the form of books, research reports, monographs, working papers and training/workshops reports;
- Publications of the faculty in outside Journals;
- Dissemination of knowledge by the faculty through chairmanship/ membership of Commissions, Missions or Committees; and
- Dissemination through media in the form of press releases, interviews, telecasts and broadcasts.

The impact and relevance of the Institute's activities is revealed from the following:

- Output of the Institute has formed a basis of several government decisions.
- Output of the Institute has become a part of several development projects or design of interventions.
- Output of the Institute has become material for trainings at different levels.
- Results of Institute's studies are quoted by policy makers, planners, international development agencies, civil society organizations, in public interest litigations and quoted by other researchers.
- Institute's researchers are taken as Chairmen/members/resource persons in missions, committees, task forces and expert groups at state, national and international levels.
- Repeated demand of Institute's faculty and researchers as leader/ collaborator in new studies, as resource persons, as trainers and as members/chairs in policy making bodies.
- Researchers in operational studies work as active partners in development interventions.
- Demand for our published reports/papers by policy makers, development thinkers and researchers.
- Persistent demand from media for our research results, interviews and panel discussions.
- Persistent demand from NGOs and voluntary organizations for our research results, collaboration in development initiatives and several forms of information.

### **Looking Ahead**

Since 1981, the Institute has long grown, having expanded its campus with 'tech- friendly' infrastructure and diversified its activities and faculty. The Institute continues with its endeavours of reaching out further. The Institute faces new challenges in the coming years and efforts are afoot to induct new faculty to bring in fresh ideas and strength its goals.

Known to be a primary multi-disciplinary research organisation, the Institute is currently working towards broadening its areas of work beyond conventional research. It aims to indulge extensively in development issues (rural and urban), create a wider forum for diverse stakeholders (government-NGO-private-civil society), raise attention towards weaker, underserved and marginalised sections, and strengthen existing partnerships, through trainings and extension.

The Institute is in the process of developing Agriculture Sector Studies, Public Finance, Labour Studies, MSMEs, Women and Gender Studies, Urbanization, Energy Sector Studies, Water Sector

Studies, Climate Change and Specific studies on ethnic minorities. While streamlining their research in these areas, our researches not only focus on Rajasthan-specific issues but they also go beyond this state and trace out similar grounds in other parts of the country.

### **Our Partners**

During the year 2013-14, the Institute carried out a number of research projects, seminars and advocacy programmes as per its mandate. It has also partnered with other organisations to address (diversified) development issues- rainfed agriculture, backwardness of Muslim community, public finance, human development, women's development, and micro- level planning, to name a few. These activities and associations are expected to expand in the years to come. Our partners include: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; International Food Policy Research Institute, USA; United Nations Fund for Children's Fund; United Nations Development Programme; Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai; Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad; Rajasthan Livelihood Mission, Rajasthan; Government of Rajasthan; Government of India; National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Mumbai; Banker's Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow; Rajasthan State Planning Board, Jaipur; National Dairy Development Board, Anand; India Water Partnership, New Delhi; Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of Norwegian University of Life Sciences, AAS; Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad; GKH, London; European Commission, Brussels; National Rainfed Area Authority of Government of India, New Delhi; Commonwealth Secretariat, London, FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University and Population Foundation of India, New Delhi amongst others.

## 2. Organizational Structure

### The Governing Board

Chairman	<b>Prof. Abhijit Sen</b> Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Vice-Chairman	<b>Prof. Naresh Dadhich</b> Former Vice Chancellor, Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota & Presently Professor, Department of Political Science University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
Members	<b>Prof. Ramesh Dadhich</b> Member Secretary Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

**The Additional Chief Secretary**  
Department of Agriculture  
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**The Principal Secretary**  
Department of Finance  
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**The Secretary to Government**  
Department of Planning  
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Dr. Dev Swarup**  
Vice- Chancellor  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Prof. M.M. Salunkhe**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Central University of Rajasthan  
Bandar Sindri  
Jaipur-Ajmer Highway, Ajmer

**Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Gujarat Vidyapith,  
Ashram Road, Gandhi Char-rasta,  
Ahmedabad

**Prof. Som Deo**  
Indian Council of Social Science Research  
New Delhi

**Prof. Sheila Bhalla**

Visiting Professor  
Institute for Human Development,  
IIPA Campus, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor,  
Old IAMR Building, Ring Road, New Delhi

**Prof. Ravi S. Srivastava**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

**Prof. Shanti Lal Bapna**

101, Star Apartment,  
Opposite Nalanda Complex,  
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad

**Prof. Gitika Kapoor**

Poddar Institute of Management  
J.L.N. Marg, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Prof. S.L. Kothari**

Department of Botany  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Prof. Mahesh C. Purohit**

President and Director  
Foundation for Public Economics & Policy Research, New Delhi

**Prof. Manjit Singh**

Director & Project Coordinator  
Directorate of Mushroom Research  
Chambaghat, Solan

**Shri Sharad Joshi**

Chief Executive  
CECOEDECON, Jaipur

**Dr. Shobhita Rajagopal**

Associate Professor  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Dr. Mohanakumar S.**

Associate Professor  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Member Secretary**

**Prof. Surjit Singh**

Director (Till December 3, 2013)  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Prof. Naresh Dadhich**

Acting Director (From December 5, 2013)  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

## Committee of Direction

The Committee of Direction is constituted by the Governing Board to facilitate the governance of the Institute. The Committee has nine members of the Board including Chairman, Vice Chairman and at least one faculty member. The present Committee of Direction consists of:

<b>Chairman</b>	<b>Prof. Abhijit Sen</b> Member, Planning Commission New Delhi
<b>Vice-Chairman</b>	<b>Prof. Naresh Dadhich</b> Former Vice Chancellor Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota & Presently Professor, Department of Political Science University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
<b>Members</b>	<b>Prof. Ramesh Dadhich</b> Member Secretary Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
	<b>The Additional Chief Secretary</b> Department of Planning Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
	<b>Prof. M.M. Salunkhe</b> Vice-Chancellor Central University of Rajasthan Bandar Sindri Jaipur-Ajmer Highway, Ajmer
	<b>Prof. Shanti Lal Bapna</b> 101, Star Apartment, Opposite Nalanda Complex, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad
	<b>Prof. Gitika Kapoor</b> Poddar Institute of Management J.L.N. Marg, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
	<b>Dr. Mohanakumar S.</b> Associate Professor Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
<b>Member Secretary</b>	<b>Prof. Surjit Singh</b> Director (Till December 3, 2013) Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
	<b>Prof. Naresh Dadhich</b> Acting Director (From December 5, 2013) Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Finance Sub- Committee****Chairperson**

**Prof. Naresh Dadhich**  
Former Vice Chancellor  
Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota  
& Presently Professor, Department of Political Science  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Members**

**Prof. Ramesh Dadhich**  
Member Secretary  
Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

**The Secretary to Government**  
Department of Planning  
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Prof. Shanti Lal Bapna**  
101, Star Apartment,  
Opposite Nalanda Complex,  
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad

**Shri Mahavir Prasad Sharma**  
Joint Secretary to Government  
Finance Department (Expenditure- III)  
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

**Prof. Surjit Singh**  
Director (Till December 3, 2013)  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Member Secretary**

**Mr. Vinod Singhvi**  
Secretary (till 31.1.2014)  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Mr. Thakur Dass Sindhi**  
Secretary (I/C) (from 20.12.2013)  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

**Academic Committee**

The Academic Committee of the Institute consists of the Director and all members of the faculty above the rank of Assistant Professor. The committee may co-opt other experts for consultation and advice.

## Research Advisory Committee

Research Advisory Committee comprises of the Director and the following members.

### Chairperson

#### **Prof. Surjit Singh**

Director (Till December 3, 2013)  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

#### **Prof. Naresh Dadhich**

Acting Director (From December 5, 2013)  
Institute of Development Studies Jaipur

### Members

#### **The Secretary to Government**

Department of Planning  
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

#### **Prof. Sheila Bhalla**

Visiting Professor  
Institute for Human Development,  
IIPA Campus, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor,  
Old IAMR Building, Ring Road, New Delhi

#### **Prof. P.K. Joshi**

Director  
International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi

#### **Prof. D. N. Reddy**

SN Sankaran Chair Professor  
National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

#### **Prof. Ravi S. Srivastava**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

## Academic Administration

The Institute has a tradition to involve faculty members in academic administration. During 2013-14, the Director of the Institute had designated following faculty members as Chairpersons for various activities of the Institute.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| • Publications                          | <b>Dr. Mohankumar S.</b>      |
| • Purchases                             | <b>Dr. Varsha Joshi</b>       |
| • Library                               | <b>Prof. Kanchan Mathur</b>   |
| • Computer & Teaching Aids              | <b>Dr. Shobhita Rajagopal</b> |
| • Stores & Verifications of Stocks      | <b>Dr. Motilal Mahamallik</b> |
| • Building, Hostel & Campus Maintenance | <b>Dr. Varinder Jain</b>      |
| • Academic Coordination                 | <b>Dr. Varinder Jain</b>      |

**ID\$ Employees Welfare Fund Committee**

Chairperson	<b>Prof. Surjit Singh</b> Director (Till December 3, 2013) Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
	<b>Prof. Naresh Dadhich</b> Acting Director (From December 5, 2013) Institute of Development Studies Jaipur
Vice Chairperson	<b>Dr. Shobhita Rajagopal</b> Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Member Secretary	<b>Mr. Vinod Singhvi</b> Secretary (till 31.1.2014) Institute of Development Studies Jaipur
	<b>Mr. Thakur Dass Sindhi</b> Secretary (I/C) (from 20.12.2013) Institute of Development Studies Jaipur
Treasurer	<b>Mr. GL Mittal</b> Institute of Development Studies Jaipur
Members	<b>Mrs. Asha Tekchandani</b>
Invitee	<b>Mr. S.K.Jain</b> <b>Mr. Rajendra Sharma</b> <b>Mr. Brij Sunder Sharma</b>

### **3. Themes of Research: Activities and Achievements**

The Institute has five broad areas where the faculty with interdisciplinary approach undertakes research. These are 1) economic policies and strategies; 2) natural resource management and environment; 3) social policies: institutions, governance and civil society; 4) women and gender studies and 5) NGOs and Panchayati Raj system.

#### **Economic Policies and Strategies**

There has been large focus on the poor and disadvantaged groups in the Institute since its very inception. In the 1980s, special focus was on studies on socio-economic infrastructure, industrial linkages, and problems of the disadvantaged classes. In the 1990s, studies on agricultural policies and prices, macroeconomics, labour and tourism were additionally conducted. Studies on agricultural credit, micro- finance, agriculture, employment, dairy, institutions and human development was added to the list in the 2000s.

#### **Completed Studies**

##### **Evaluation of State Finances: A Study of Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: Fourteenth Finance Commission, Government of India)

**Surjit Singh and Motilal Mahamallik**

The study has attempted to look at few very important issue such as (1) Estimation of revenue capacities of Rajasthan and measures undertaken to improve the tax- GSDP ratio during last five years. Suggestions for enhancing the revenue productivity of the tax system in Rajasthan, (2) Analysis of the Rajasthan's own non-tax revenues and suggestions to enhance revenues from user charges and profits from departmental enterprises and dividends from non-departmental commercial enterprises, (3) Expenditure pattern and trends separately for non-plan and plan, revenue and capital, and major components of expenditure there under. Measures to enhance allocative and technical efficiency in expenditures during the last 5 years. Suggestions for improving efficiency in public spending, (4) Analysis of deficits- fiscal and revenue along with balance of current revenues for plan financing, (5) The level of debt- GSDP ratio and the use of debt (i.e. whether it has been used for capital expenditure or otherwise). Composition of the Rajasthan's debt in terms of market borrowing, central government debt (including those from bilateral/multilateral lending agencies routed through the central government), liabilities in public account (small savings, provident funds etc.) and borrowings from agencies such as NABARD, LIC etc., (6) Implementation of FRBM Act and commitment towards targets. Analysis of MTFP of various departments and aggregate, (7) Analysis of the Rajasthan's transfers to urban and rural local bodies. Reforms undertaken under JNNURM conditionality, (8) Impact of State Public Enterprises finances on the Rajasthan- financial health and measures taken to improve their performance and/or alternatives of closure, disinvestment etc., (9) Public Expenditure and Financial Management (PEFM) Reforms implemented in Rajasthan, (10) Impact of Power Sector Reforms on Rajasthan's fiscal health. In case reforms have not been implemented, the likely outcome on the Rajasthan's fiscal health, (11) Analysis of contingent liabilities of Rajasthan and Subsidies given by Rajasthan (other than central subsidies), its targeting and evaluation.

**Preparation of State Agricultural Plan (SAP) for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan –Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan)

**S. Mohanakumar**

It has been realised that the near total stagnation in the overall growth performance of agriculture and allied sectors in India since the mid 1990s has been a matter of concern for policy makers for the last two decades. Agriculture being the prime mover of macro economic growth in the country as well as an inevitable element to make growth inclusive, the Approach Paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan suggested a road map for 4 percent growth rate per annum for agriculture and allied sectors to attain the long-run goal of 9 percent growth for the economy. Sharing the concern expressed in the Approach Paper of the Planning Commission, in its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting held in May 2007, the National Development Council articulated social imperativeness of reversing the dismal growth performance of the agriculture sector in India. It was observed that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from agriculture experienced a sharp deceleration in its trend growth from 3.62 percent during 1984-1985 to 1995-1996 to less than 2 percent between 1995-1996 and 2004-2005. The observed deceleration aggravated further and compounded more on the livelihood of the farm dependent population in rain-fed areas in India.

An issue demanding immediate intervention is the recorded fall in area and production of food grains during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period. The per capita annual production of food grains had declined from 192 kg in 1991-1995 to 162.12 kg in 2008-2012 while the per capita production of pulses increased from 15 kg to 18 kg during the reference period in India. Recent statistics on food production indicate that the per capita food production has plummeted to the level of 1970s, raising valid concerns on food security. Notwithstanding the weak data base on area and production of fruits and vegetables in India, available statistics suggest a deceleration in recent years in the horticulture sector too. In other words, overcoming the technology fatigue in Indian farm sector has become all the more important and needs urgent redress. Another disquieting trend is the falling public as well as private investment in agriculture. As agriculture lags and contribute less than 15% of the GDP, deterioration in relative income and living standard of the farm dependent workforce compel them to leave their occupation. It is rather strange to note that the public investment in agriculture has nosedived from 7 percent of agriculture GDP in 1976-1980 to 2.8 percent in 2013-2014. In addition to the dismal performance on all vital aspects, degradation of natural resource, especially in the wake of looming adverse climate change due to global warming, adds on to it. Aggravating the already deplorable plight of the farm sector in India, the terms of trade too has turned against agriculture since 1997 and the trend still persists.

Against the setting outlined, the National Development Council in its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2007 urged the apex decision making bodies to make strong interventions in the agricultural and allied sectors. Consequent upon the resolve that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme called Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been launched with the ultimate goal of achieving 4 percent annual growth in the agriculture and allied sectors during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period. RKVY resolved to incentives the states to draw up a Comprehensive State Agricultural Plan (C-SAP), giving due emphasis to agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. Allied sectors such as livestock, poultry and fisheries need also be made an integral part of the C-SAP. A distinguishing aspect of the C-SAP in relation to the similar earlier attempt is the top-down approach. It is envisaged under RKVY that every state should draw up C-DAP which should integrate the deliberations, need and resource availability of respective Gram Panchayat under the district. The formulation of C-DAP should also take into notice the considered opinion of PRIs, public representatives, farmers, NGOs and all other stakeholders. The C-DAP thus formulated has been compiled to give shape to a workable State Agricultural Plan (C-SAP). Like other states in India, the Department of

Agriculture in Rajasthan has prepared C-DAP for 32 districts (Rajasthan has 33 districts presently) as per the guidelines of RKVY. The C-SAP has accordingly been formulated by compiling the C-DAP which in turn, in every respect, should be a State Agricultural Plan from below. The present project has consolidated the District Agriculture Plan and formulated the State Agriculture Plan for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in Rajasthan.

### **Farm Household Distress in India**

(Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi)

**Motilal Mahamallik**

The last part of 19<sup>th</sup> century noticed a series of suicides among farm households in different parts of India which added a new chapter to Indian agrarian history. It is unfortunate that farmers, the largest single occupational segment in India, are showing their helplessness under the present economic scenario through series of self-inflicted death when the economy is growing at a rate of 9 percent. One after another suicide by farmers is continuously being reported from different states which created a havoc situation in the countryside. The situation was not so awful during the past. There are evidences of natural calamities, crop failure, under pricing of commodities, mounting debt burden among peasant households, however no evidences of such serial suicides, from this occupational community, was found to be reported anywhere in the literature in past.

Question here is why and how a prosperous, well recognized and important sector turned into almost a deceased one in last six decades. The households associated with this sector as well as the sector as a whole is in distress. The present attempt is to analyze and understand the types and extend of distresses-ness the agrarian households face in India. In other words, the facet of distress-ness among the agrarian households has been analyzed with the help of 200 sample peasant households from Odisha. The study tries to understand, (1) whether the agrarian crisis is structurally in-built in India, and (2) why does a self-employed person opt for a self-inflicted death?

### **Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Odisha**

(Sponsor: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai)

**Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit**

The special task force set up by the government of India under the chairmanship of Prof. Vaidyanathan recommended an action plan for the revival of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) that covered (i) A one-time financial assistance to 'bring the system to an acceptable level of health'; (ii) Legal and institutional reforms for democratic, efficient and self-reliant working of the three tiered cooperative credit structure; and (iii) Measures to improve the governance and quality of management of the credit cooperatives. These components collectively formed a package to revive the cooperative credit structure. The one time financial assistance, especially, was conditional on the state governments carrying out certain institutional and legal reforms. The state governments were given option to participate in the process or not. Once a state government decided to implement the package in full, it had to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the government of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Thus, the revival package for STCCS, announced by the government of India in January 2006, was accepted by 25 states at various points of time. The first requirement of the package was modification in law governing the cooperative credit structure upon which depended financial assistance under the package. The package was implemented in a well-defined and transparent mechanism under the leadership of NABARD and was monitored at a very high level in the government of India with full involvement of Reserve Bank of India. Thus, the major stakeholders in implementing this package included: (i) NABARD as a pivotal implementing agency; (ii) state governments; and (iii) The three-tier short-term cooperative

credit structure in the state comprising the State Apex Cooperative Bank (SCB), the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS). As this is an epochal event in the history of cooperative credit and that the society has invested huge amount of financial, institutional and intellectual resources in revival of STCCS, it was appropriate that a thorough study of the process and impact evaluation is done at a stage when the programme was coming to a close. The revived cooperative structure is expected to be more productive. This enhanced level of productivity has to be captured in various parameters. The study has been done to identify lacunae in implementation process, if any, for taking corrective measures, if necessary.

Major objectives of the study have been:

1. To assess the efficacy and impact of the revival package on the STCCS in Odisha.
2. To suggest measures to remove shortcomings observed in implementation as also to fulfill the requirement of the various covenants contained in memorandum of understanding signed by state Government with Government of India and NABARD.

In view of the above, the study addressed the following issues:

1. Verification of whether policy guidelines issued by Government of India, State Government, Reserve Bank of India and NABARD under revival package (Kt') have been implemented by the STCCS.
2. Study the impact of revival package in all the three tiers of STCCS with reference to growth in credit uptake, coverage of small farmers/ marginal farmers, improvement in recovery percentage, business diversification, improvement in financial productivity and operational profitability, return on assets and CRAR.
3. Assess the correctness of transmission of funds as per NABARD norms and also assess how it is accounted for in the books of PACS as also how it has enabled the institutions to enhance its leverage and outreach to its clients.
4. Assess the impact of the Human Resource Development (HRD) and Capacity Building initiatives taken under the package in improving the democratic character of Cooperative Credit Structure and in enhancing good Governance, Management and Organisational effectiveness.
5. Assess the acceptance to Common Accounting System and Management Information System (CAS /MIS) in PACS and its internalisation and its consequential impact on the efficiency of the entity and its management in meeting the aspirations of all stakeholders with particular reference to accounting standards, internal control systems, decision-making and audit systems.
6. Assess the overall impact on STCCS under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 on the overall financial performance with particular reference to weak banks and assess whether weak banks comply with Section 11 of B.R. Act (AACS), 1949, after the receipt of financial assistance both under the package as well as ADWDRS.
7. Evaluate the overall impact of the reform initiatives (including monetary and non-monetary initiatives) on the design and governance reforms especially in terms of autonomy and reduced State control, structure, process flows and financial performance including recovery aspects.

### **Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Chattisgarh**

(Sponsor: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai)

**Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit**

The study focused on the impact assessment of the implementation of the revival package for short-term cooperative credit structure in the state of Chattisgarh. It had the following objectives:

1. To assess the efficacy and impact of the revival package (RP) on the short term cooperative credit structure in Chhattisgarh
2. To suggest measures to remove shortcomings observed in implementation as also to

fulfil the requirements of the various covenants contained in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by state government with government of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

In lieu of the above the study addresses the following issues:

1. Verify whether policy guidelines issued by government of India, state government, Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development under revival package are implemented by the short term cooperative credit structure.
2. Study the impact of revival package in all three tiers of short term cooperative credit structure with reference to growth in credit uptake, coverage of small farmers/ marginal farmers, improvement in recovery percentage, business diversification, improvement in financial productivity and operational profitability. return on assets and CRAR.
3. Asses the correctness of transmission of funds as per National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development norms and also assess how it is accounted in the books Primary Agricultural Cooperative credit Societies as also how it has enabled the institutions to enhance its leverage and outreach to its clients.
4. Assess the impact of the human resource development and capacity building initiatives taken under the package in improving the democratic character of cooperative credit structure (LLS) and in enhancing good governance, management and organisational effectiveness.
5. Assess the acceptance to common accounting system and management information system (CAS/MIS) in Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and its internalisation and its consequential impact on the efficiency of the entity and its management in meeting the aspirations of all stakeholders with particular reference to accounting standards, internal control systems, decision- making and audit systems.
6. Assess the overall impact on short term cooperative credit structure under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 on the overall financial performance with particular reference to weak banks and assess whether weak banks comply with Section 11 of B.R. Act (AACS), 1949, after the receipt of financial assistance both under the package as well as ADWDRS.
7. Evaluate the overall impact of the reform initiatives (including monetary and non-monetary initiatives) on the design and governance reforms especially in terms of autonomy and reduced state control, structure, process flows and financial performance including recovery aspects/

### **Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Gujarat**

(Sponsor: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai)

**Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit**

The study focused on the impact assessment of the implementation of the revival package for short-term cooperative credit structure in the state of Gujarat. It had the following objectives:

1. To assess the efficacy and impact of the revival package (RP) on the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure of Gujarat.
2. To suggest measures to remove shortcomings observed in implementation as also to fulfil the requirements of the various covenants contained in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by state government with government of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

The study addresses the following issues:

1. Verify whether policy guidelines issued by government of India, state government, Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development under revival package

- are implemented by the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure.
2. Study the impact of revival package in all three tiers of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure with reference to growth in credit uptake, coverage of small farmers/ marginal farmers, improvement in recovery percentage, business diversification, improvement in financial productivity and operational profitability, return on assets and CRAR.
  3. Assess the correctness of transmission of funds as per National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development norms and also assess how it is accounted in the books of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies as also how it has enabled the institutions to enhance its leverage and outreach to its clients.
  4. Assess the impact of the Human Resource Development (HRD) and Capacity Building initiatives taken under the package in improving the democratic character of Cooperative Credit Structure and in enhancing good Governance, Management and Organisational effectiveness.
  5. Assess the acceptance to Common Accounting System and Management Information System (CAS /MIS) in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and its internalisation and its consequential impact on the efficiency of the entity and its management in meeting the aspirations of all stakeholders with particular reference to accounting standards, internal control systems, decision-making and audit systems.
  6. Assess the overall impact on Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 on the overall financial performance with particular reference to weak banks and assess whether weak banks comply with Section 11 of B.R. Act (AACCS), 1949, after the receipt of financial assistance both under the package as well as ADWDRS.
  7. Evaluate the overall impact of the reform initiatives (including monetary and non-monetary initiatives) on the design and governance reforms especially in terms of autonomy and reduced state control, structure, process flows and financial performance including recovery aspects.

### **Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in West Bengal**

(Sponsor: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai)

**Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit**

The study focused on the impact assessment of the implementation of the revival package for short-term cooperative credit structure in the state of West Bengal. It had the following objectives:

1. To assess the efficacy and impact of the revival package (RP) on the STCCS
2. To suggest measures to remove shortcomings observed in implementation as also to fulfill the requirements of the various covenants in memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed by state government of India and NABARD.

In lieu of the above, the study addressed the following issues:

1. Verification of whether policy guidelines issued by government of India, state government, Reserve Bank of India and NABARD under revival package are implemented by the STCCS.
2. Study the impact of revival package in all three tiers of STCCS with reference to growth in credit uptake, coverage of small farmers/ marginal farmers, improvement in recovery percentage, business diversification, improvement in financial productivity and operational profitability, return on assets and CRAR.
3. Assess the correctness of transmission of funds as per NABARD norms and also assess how it is accounted in the books of PACS as also how it has enabled the institutions to enhance its leverage and outreach to its clients.
4. Assess the impact of the human resource development (HRD) and capacity building

initiatives taken under the package in improving the democratic character of Credit Cooperative Societies (CCS) and in enhancing good governance, management and organizational effectiveness.

5. Assess the acceptance to common accounting system and management information system (CAS/MIS) in PACS and its internalization and its consequential impact on the efficiency of the entity and its management in meeting the aspirations of all stakeholders with particular reference to accounting standards, internal control systems, and decision-making and audit systems.
6. Assess the overall impact on STCCS under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 on the overall financial performance with particular reference to weak banks and assess whether weak banks comply with Section 11 of B.R. Act (AACs), 1949, after the receipt of financial assistance both under the package as well as ADWDRS.
7. Evaluate the overall impact of the reform initiatives (including monetary and non-monetary initiatives) on the design and governance reforms especially in terms of autonomy and reduced state control, structure, process flows and financial performance including recovery aspects.

### **Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai)

**Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit**

The study focused on the impact assessment of the implementation of the revival package for short-term cooperative credit structure in the state of Rajasthan. It had the following objectives:

1. To assess the efficacy and impact of the revival package (RP) on the STCCS
2. To suggest measures to remove shortcoming observed in implementation as also to fulfill the requirements of the various contained in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by state government with government of India and NABARD.

In lieu of the above, the study addressed the following issues:

1. Verification of whether policy guidelines issued by government of India, state government, Reserve Bank of India and NABARD under revival package are implemented by the STCCS.
2. Study the impact of revival package in all three tiers of STCCS with reference to growth in credit uptake, coverage of small farmers/ marginal farmers, improvement in recovery percentage, business diversification, improvement in financial productivity and operational profitability, return on assets and CRAR.
3. Assess the correctness of transmission of funds as per NABARD norms and also assess how it is accounted in the books of PACS as also how it has enabled the institutions to enhance its leverage and outreach to its clients.
4. Assess the impact of the human resource development (HRD) and capacity building initiatives taken under the package in improving the democratic character of cooperative credit structure (CCS) and in enhancing good governance, management and organizational effectiveness.
5. Assess the acceptance to common accounting system and management information system (CAS/MIS) in PACS and its internalization and its consequential impact on the efficiency of the entity and its management in meeting the aspirations of all stakeholders with particular reference to accounting standards, internal control systems, decision-making and audit systems.
6. Assess the overall impact on STCCS under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme

(ADWDRS), 2008 on the overall financial performance with particular reference to weak banks and assess whether weak banks comply with Section 11 of B.R. Act (AACs), 1949, after the receipt of financial assistance both under the package as well as ADWDRS.

7. Evaluate the overall impact of the reform initiatives (including monetary and non-monetary initiatives) on the design and governance reforms especially in terms of autonomy and reduced state control, structure, process flows and financial performance including recovery aspects.

### **Assessment of Revenue Potential of Urban Local Bodies in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: State Finance Commission, Government of Rajasthan)

**Surjit Singh, Motilal Mahamallik and Varinder Jain**

**The project**, *Assessment of Revenue Potential of Urban Local Bodies in Rajasthan*, has a major objective of the study is to assess the overall revenue profile of the 184 urban local bodies in Rajasthan by understanding both the existing as well as the expected situation. Specifically the specific objectives of the study are: 1) to examine the revenue profile of the 184 urban local bodies with specific reference to the Section 101 to 106 of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 over the period of three years, i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13; 2) to provide projected estimates of revenue that the 184 urban local bodies would be generating during next two years of 2013-14 and 2015-16 under different scenarios; 3) to explore various avenues that could be the potential source of revenue for the 184 urban local bodies in Rajasthan; 4) to trace-out various innovative practices of revenue generation that the urban local bodies in Rajasthan have either adopted or are thinking of adopting; 5) to provide suggestions for the provision of services that may ultimately result in the levying of user charges.

### **Evaluation Report on the Scheme of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises): Upgradation of Data base for the Continuation of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan**

(Sponsor: Ministry of MSMEs, Government of India)

**S. Mohanakumar**

The statistics and Data Bank Division of the Office of the Development Commissioner has two on-going schemes: **(i) Collection of Statistics (COS) & Computerisation of SDIs and DICs** - The collection of statistics was started during the 8<sup>th</sup> plan period. Broadly, the objective of the scheme was to collect, compile and disseminate production data on Small Scale Industries / Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India. The Scheme is implemented through State Directorate of Industries with support from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs). **(ii) Quinquennial Census (QC) and Sample Survey on Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME)**. The broad objective of the scheme was the collection of data on MSME in respect of number of enterprises, employment, investment, gross output, extent of sickness and export. The evaluation is related to the aforesaid two on-going schemes of the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), New Delhi. Objectives of the Evaluation Study are: (a) to assess how successful are the schemes in achieving the objective(s) as set out in the plan proposal, as per the TOR of the award of the Study; (b) to suggest measures to make the data base more relevant to the needs of MSME sector and the government.

Given the objectives and Terms of Reference (ToR), four states, viz., Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Bihar were selected as sample states (to represent regional diversity) for the evaluation. From each sample state, MSME-DIs, State Department of Industries, two District Industries Centres (DICs) were visited and collected data related to the conduct of 4<sup>th</sup> All India Census along with the functions and performance of those organisations in conduct of the Census and other activities carried out as per the provisions of the Scheme. For data collection, direct personal interviews were conducted in printed schedules supplemented with group

discussion of officers involved in the COS and Census work in DICs and MSME-DIs. In addition, a printed questionnaire was circulated in the MSME-Development Commissioner- Office in New Delhi to elicit data on data processing, tabulation and dissemination of the data collected.

The evaluation study made the following observations:- Expert Committees: In the planning process of a statistical survey, formation of expert committees assumes crucial importance. The purpose of formation of expert committees is to discuss threadbare and suggest measures to improve the quality of data. Active intervention of the expert group(s) is required in both planning and execution phases. For the 4th All India MSME survey, a steering committee was constituted first and two sub-committees were formed under the steering committee to look into administrative and technical aspects of the Census. A sub-group of technical committee had also been formed. An important limitation of all four committees is that those committees had not had adequate representation of experts from the data consuming group, particularly entrepreneurs and researchers. The field survey showed that 4th Census data is not adequate enough to meet the data requirement of entrepreneurs and it is precisely due to the non-representation of stake holders in the technical committee of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: 2006-07. (ii) Publicity and Awareness Building: It is an essential component in the planning process for the conduct of a massive statistical activity like Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: 2006-07. One of the Terms of Reference of the Committees constituted for the purpose (Administrative Sub-Committee on Fourth Census) was to take necessary steps for advertisement and publicity measures. It was widely reported from SDIs, DICs and MSME-DIs that the publicity, advertisement and awareness building campaign for Census operations were inadequate for the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: 2006-07. The entrepreneurs were not even aware of 4th MSME Census and they demanded authorisation from enumerators to elicit data. It is therefore suggested that adequate publicity and awareness building campaign be given utmost priority in the 5th MSME Census. (iii) Training: Assimilation and Internalisation of schedules (formats), objectives of survey, understanding about post-enumeration exercise of data collected are three important parameters essential for data enumerators, field inspectors and supervisors to perform the task of the Survey Format in the field. These three set of actors do assume immense significance in ensuring data quality (DQ) in any statistical activity. It was widely reported from the field that the quality of training to enumerators as well as trainers were chronically inadequate in following respects: (i) there was no field based training to enumerators which was very essential to clarify several field related doubts and queries; (ii) ToTs in south India was handled by officers from New Delhi and there was serious communication gap due to language fluency. Master Trainers could not internalise the concepts and the slight vagueness of concepts in master trainers at the state and district level were multiplied manifold in the field; (iii) the Format V was difficult to understand for enumerators, who were not familiar with the terminology of balance sheet and accounting procedure. To a certain extent, limitations of a class room lecture-based training could have been mitigated with practical training. However, there was no module for field level training; (iv) enumerators, particularly those appointed temporarily for data collection did have little understanding about the post-enumeration use of the survey schedules and, therefore, the enumerators were insensitive to figures reported; (v) there was no refresher training programme on completion of the first set of schedules and it forced the enumerators to repeat the mistakes in filling up schedules; (vi) Officers at the DIC level were not clear about the concepts of formats. For every questions raised from the field, industry managers at the state and district level had to seek clarification from the Development Commissioners Office in New Delhi. It further complicated the field level issues of the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: 2006-07. Moreover, the involvement of officials in the survey design process was limited. It is recommended that all six issues related to training for the Census operations have to be addressed for the improvement of the data quality in the 5th MSME Census.

Remuneration to Field Staff for the Work Related to MSME Data Collection and Processing: Field investigators and supervisory staff employed for the MSME Census operation were widely reported as hugely under-paid and it adversely affected the data quality. It was reported from all states that the remuneration was inadequate to attract employees of state departments to the work. Further, the difference in remuneration for data collection from working and closed units was substantial leading to false reporting. The verification of working unit should be made more rigorous and the number of sub-sample to ascertain that the units are working should be increased significantly. There was no provision for transport allowance (TA) for field investigators and data inspectors for spot verification of collected data. Enumerators, therefore, avoid enterprises in the distant places to save expenditure on transport. It is strongly recommended that the MSME office in Delhi and MSME-DIs have to ensure that there is sufficient number of field level staff to conduct the MSME Census operations during the stipulated time period. Further, the remunerations should be substantially increased to attract officials to the MSME Census. The pay package should include provision for TA and DA for enumerators and data inspectors.

*Overall Recommendations of Quinquennial Census:*

(1). It is strongly recommended that both the schemes under the DC-MSME should be continued for the following reasons: (i) MSME sector is the fastest growing sector in terms of employment generation and value added especially since the 1990s; (ii) there is no alternative data base of MSME sector in India other than QC and COS; (iii) The MSME sector needs close monitoring and supervision as more than half of the enterprises are too fragile to outlive even mild shakes in their market.

(2). Demand for substantial hike in fund allocation: It is estimated that there are 5 crore MSMEs in India. The on-going piece market rate (Bottom line) for filing up a primary schedule is Rs 250. In addition to it, the filled up schedule need to be processed the data to be tabulated for making it available for public consumption. The on-going rate for data processing of a field survey schedule is Rs 30/-. It is therefore estimated that an amount of Rs (5 crore \* 280 = Rs 1400 crore). It is therefore recommended that Rs 1400 crore should be earmarked to DC-MSME for the continuation of COS and QC during the 12th Plan Period. Total fund allocation for the scheme was very meagre (Rs 100 crore) and it has been widely reported that the shortage of fund has left adverse consequences on the market. All MSMEs submitted Memorandum between 2007 and 2013 should be Surveyed: It is recommended that the number of enterprises submitted Entrepreneur Memorandum (Part-II) total to 1423329. These MSMEs can be considered as the new entries into the sphere of production sector of MSME and the existed MSME at the time of the 4th Census add together total MSMEs in India. It is suggested that all MSMEs may be covered in the 5th Census.

**Identification of Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: National Rainfed Area Authority, Planning Commission, Government of India)

**Surjit Singh and Varinder Jain**

The study has delved into the question of input gaps and the yield gap in rainfed agriculture with specific reference to the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Primarily the study has been based on a sample survey of 3360 farm households selected through stratified random sampling from fourteen districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan– seven sample districts of Gujarat are Anand, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha and Vadodara and the seven sample districts of Rajasthan are Ajmer, Barmer, Bharatpur, Kota, Sikar, Sri Ganganagar and Udaipur. In

addition, the study has also interviewed 84 input suppliers in both the states. Based on the information collected through pre-designed schedules, the study has examined at length the aspects such as (1) pattern of input usage (with specific reference to seeds, fertilizers, pesticides / insecticides, bio-fertilizers, micro-nutrients, farm yard manure etc.), (2) usage of machinery and the state of irrigation, (3) farmers' knowledge and access to institutional support, and the (4) incidence of yield gaps. The study has found that there exists a large gap in the usage of inputs – a large part of which is due to constraints in the supply of inputs. Farmers' knowledge of latest agricultural techniques is also limited and the situation gets worsened further due to fragile institutional support. All this leads to the presence of wide gaps in the attainment of crop yields. Keeping these findings in view, the study urges for strong policy interventions for strengthening the rainfed agriculture in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The emerging insights into the state of farm mechanization and the irrigation in the sample districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan are not much encouraging in the sense that there are numerous marginal and small farmers who do not possess any sort of agricultural machinery and they have to hire it – the availability and access to which is further conditioned by the local dynamics and the price behavior heavily influenced by the prevailing scarcity. All this urges the state for the institutionalizing of the custom hiring services. An option of providing it through the cooperatives is also discussed in this chapter. Similarly with respect to the state of irrigation, we found that more than one-third of the total cultivated land in the sample districts is un-irrigated. It does not have access to any means of irrigation and there prevails sharp disparity in the ownership of irrigation machinery. On the state of agricultural knowledge and the access to institutional support among sample farmers in Gujarat and Rajasthan, it is observed that the farmers do not have much access to better technical knowledge and as a consequence, they follow the conventional wisdom in the application of these inputs. Similarly, the credit delivery system remained marred by the significant lapses in the delivery of credit. There prevails large credit gap – especially in the case of Rajasthan where a significant proportion of the farmers are relying on the non-institutional sources for meeting their credit needs. There are very few having the KCC. It is also observed that even having the KCC does not fulfill all the credit requirements of the farmers. The KCC credit limits are not revised in line with the rising cost of inputs. As a consequence, the farmers have to supplement the institutional credit with the non-institutional sources. Similar has been the situation with the cooperative credit. The study had also inquired about the state of farmers' awareness and access to various government schemes and it is observed that the farmers lack in general the awareness about the government schemes. Nonetheless, they are receiving benefits of these schemes – only thing they require is the connection with the Sarpanch and/or the village level extension worker. The farmers urged for making the subsidy transfer system very simple, transparent and direct to them.

Further, there prevails large yield gap across various crops among the sample farmers of Gujarat and Rajasthan. This yield gap is prevalent across both the traditional and the improved seed varieties. An index of yield gap has revealed that a significantly large proportion of the potential yield has remained unrealized in the case of a majority of the farmers – most of them concentrated in the above 50 percent loss category. In addition, the study has also observed a high proportion of the sample farmers reporting the incidence of crop failure – the percentage of such farmers being about 12 and 17 percent respectively in the case of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Such failure in the realization of potential yield affects significantly the magnitude of agricultural output and thereby the growth rate of agriculture. At times when the whole attention of the policy framework is on augmenting the growth rate of the agricultural sector, the prevalence of such high gaps in yield is really a matter of concern. In fact, a large number of studies have made an attempt to examine the incidence of yield gaps and the effort has largely remained crop-specific. Nonetheless the derived inferences from these studies attribute the existence of these gaps to the gaps in input usage mainly improved seeds, fertilizers etc. There is a wide prevalence of input gaps in the usage of modern inputs; it is difficult to deny their

significant debilitating impact on the yield gaps. However in the context of rainfed agriculture, it would be entirely fallacious to put the whole burden on the lack of usage of modern inputs as here weather and other agro-climatic conditions have a strong foothold and thereby has played a major role in conditioning the realized yield even in cases where the farmers have used the improved seed varieties. It is concluded that this incidence of yield gap may be reduced considerably if the input supply bottlenecks are mitigated. Here, there is the large role of the policy as all these constraints such as seed and fertilizer supply, provision of quality pesticides/ insecticides, raising awareness and agricultural knowledge of the farmers through on-farm demonstrations, agricultural camps etc., institutionalization of the custom hiring services, provision of efficient irrigation techniques, supply of adequate institutional credit and the smoothening of the credit granting mechanism through banks etc. are some of the aspects that may very well be taken care by a sound policy mechanism.

### ***Ongoing Studies***

#### **Impact of MGNREGA on the Rural Labour Market: A Comparative Study of Kerala and Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**S Mohanakumar**

**The project**, *Impact of MGNREGA on the Rural Labour Market: A Comparative Study of Kerala and Rajasthan*, would attempt to analyse the impact of the public employment programme of the government of India, MGNREGA, introduced in 2006-07. It has been observed that the performance of MGNREGA differ significantly not only across states but within districts too. Recent studies have reported that the performance of MGNREGA has localised effect on the rural labour market both in terms of its outcome (wage) and demand and supply. Further, the living standard of workers in MGNREGA has also been influenced. Moreover, it is worth examining the factors that influence the performance of MGNREGA across states and districts. For the study, two states representing good and not-so-good performers (Rajasthan-Good and Kerala-Not- So-Good) were selected. From each state, four districts were selected. The selection of district is based on the performance of MGNREGA during the last three years of the scheme. The districts from each state would be selected to represent two good performers and two bad performers.

#### **Animal Husbandry Sector and Farmers under Liberalized Market Regime in India: An Analysis of Challenges and Responses**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**S Mohanakumar**

**The project**, *Animal Husbandry Sector and Farmers under Liberalised Market Regime in India: An Analysis of Challenges and Responses*, deals with dairy sector. Dairying in India is a logical extension of the farm production sector, which in turn is governed by the purpose of subsistence to more than half of the workforce in the country. Cattle rearing is often characterised as corollary to the family labour based subsistence farm production on account of the fact that 62.3 percent of the operational holdings falling under less than one hectare (marginal farms) with an average size of holdings of 0.40 hectare rear 53.33 percent of cattle population and 49.99 percent of buffalo in India. Another 20.2 percent of farms belonging to small farmer category with an average size of 1.42 hectare of land upkeep 21.11 percent of the cattle and 20.89 percent of the buffalo population. It, in turn, implies that the mutually inter-

dependent nature of these two sub-sectors respond to and manifest, upon the changes that the each one is subjected to. For more than last one and a half decade, the farm front has visibly been subjected to myriad facets of changes leaving definitely its ramifications on the inter-related and inter-dependent sub-sector, viz., livestock too. There are three issues that assume significance in the context. (i) Why has the country been slipped from milk surplus producer to a deficit country? (ii) What are the consequences of allowing large scale imports of dairy products into the Indian dairy market under the liberalised market regime? (iii) What are the possible outcome of the change in dairy production and trade sector on small and marginal farmers in India? To study strength of association between farm and animal husbandry sectors over the years; the study intend to: to analyse factors that have contributed to the slowdown in the performance of dairy sector during the last two decades; to probe the economic and social impact of the decline in common property resources such as public grazing land, ponds and water sources, change in feed and fodder availability, depletion of pastoral land, decline in area under labour intensive food grains, on animal husbandry and dairying, and the dependent population of the sector; to analyse the trend in the consumption and production of dairy products in India and its geographical diversification and association with income change; to gauge the extent of influence of employment generating projects such as MGNREGA and the observed shift to cash crops (with and without MGNREGA impact) on cattle rearing and to analyse the competitiveness of Indian dairy products in the international markets and the change over time. The study is based in six states covering 12 districts, 32 villages, and 1500 rural cultivator households.

### **Analysis of Farmers' Suicide in India**

(Collaborative research project with York Centre for Asian Research, York University).

**S. Mohanakumar**

This project is received as the First York Centre for Asian Research Collaboration Fellowship for 2013. Dr. S. Mohanakumar visited York University, Toronto, Canada during August-September 2013. During the tenure of the fellowship, a collaborative research programme titled Analysis of Farmers 'Suicide in India was undertaken as a joint venture with the faculty from the York University. Since the late 1980s and especially since the early 1990s, the Indian economy has been exposed to increasing international market pressures. State protection of nationally-based producers weakened, and state-led and state-promoted capitalism moved towards a free market model. This neo-liberalization of the economy and society has been hotly debated and rural areas in particular have been adversely affected. A tragic manifestation of these impacts has been farmer suicides. Between 1995 and 2012, 284,469 farmers committed suicide. We view farmer suicide as part of a wider system of capitalist production and exchange, governed by the law of value. This law is multi-scalar, but in the final instance it is an international process. By putting pressure on local and national 'economies' to be internationally competitive, this process can potentially undermine the conditions of small-scale producers engaged in commodity production. This same process also limits the ability of the state to protect these producers in any significant and sustainable manner. Between 1995 and 2004, farmer suicide increased from 10,730 a year to peak at 18,241, before declining to approximately 14,000 in 2012. Farmer suicide is geographically concentrated. Three quarters of all cases of farmer suicide have been reported from only five provinces located in South India: Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. The phenomenon of farmer suicide, as indicated earlier, can only be explained within a multi-scalar framework, which takes into account the globalization of Indian agriculture and associated international competitiveness of farmers, and the limited ability of the state to mitigate the effects of these pressures. Farming costs have been going up. One reason is that there is a relative reduction in state subsidies for farm inputs. For example, the state has been withdrawing fertilizer subsidies, reducing them at the rate of 7.8 per cent between 1995 and 2010.

**Agriculture Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Varinder Jain and Surjit Singh**

The project, *Agricultural Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers*, deals with agriculture finance for Dalits and other marginalised farming community. The main challenge faced by agricultural credit involves not only ensuring flow of credit to small and marginal farmers and Dalit and tribal farmers, but designing policies and credit delivery systems that have relevance in the present context in terms of production and demand for agricultural products. Such policies have to consider the need for agricultural credit due to crop diversification. The present multi-agency approach is inadequate to tackle the pressing need for finance of agricultural extension services too. We need to tackle the issue of how to channel the resources of commercial banks in sustainable and viable manner in order to fund the development of a wide range of allied activities. It is also felt that tenancy laws also hinder flow of credit to tenant and sharecroppers despite guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India. The specific needs of the agricultural sector to financial services demand a broader systemic approach. Need is to understand the extent of availability and distribution of productive resources, along with their distribution, legal and social structures governing their use, cropping patterns, current and emerging technologies and dynamics of rural markets and so on to gauge the credit requirements. This would improve the flow of credit to agriculture, especially small farmers. A critical determinant for agricultural credit is the commercialization of subsistence farmers. Development of efficient marketing system would result in the commercialization of subsistence farmers by providing outlets and incentives for increased production. Critical issues of rural agricultural infrastructure and institutions needs to be addressed as credit can only be the facilitator. Investments are required in irrigation, rural roads and other infrastructure. One argument is that farmers' needs to be provided incentives to adopt market based solutions for input procurement and marketing of output through autonomous cooperatives and other forms of organization. Does integration of crop and investment credit and scales of finance used reviewed and readjusted in line with the requirements of modern, market-oriented capital intensive agriculture using newer technologies and superior inputs. Is rising cost of production needs to be factored in. The new technologies and production cycles are high cost and risky proposition for such farmers and market volatility harms them the most and policies and state role need to take cognisance of these factors. Such farmers have no protection against natural calamities and most vulnerable. These farmers have limited ability to manage interest rate risk. Most such farmers lack the absorptive capacity both in terms of cost and the size of loans and advances, which are of cost effective size to be handled by the banks. It has to be recognized that business of farming is not just an issue of individual livelihood but is also critically related to national food security. Therefore farmers must have access to credit. In Indian agriculture even small and marginal farmers and Dalit and tribal farmers whether owning land or not, are risk taking entrepreneurs contributing to economic growth. Farmer is an important player in the financial, labour, inputs and commodity markets, who because of the size of transactions in the market place does get marginalized. Livelihood diversification can help in greater credit absorption at lower end of farming community. Besides, increased public investment in agricultural infrastructure, research and extension services is required. Need is also for developing post-harvest technologies and marketing facilities that can reduce frequent risk and losses faced by farmers. The present study is located in Rajasthan and is based on both secondary and primary information. For primary survey would all the 10 agro climatic regions of Rajasthan would be covered. In the above background, the present study is an attempt to: review the literature on Agriculture Finance to arrive at pertinent issues and concerns; analyse the credit flow to agriculture sector at all India level and Rajasthan state since 2000 and the changes in policies; analyse the agricultural growth in Rajasthan and at district level as it has strong links with absorption of credit; analyse issues related to and trend in agriculture sector

capital formation; analyse the credit flow to small, marginal, dalit and tribal farmers in Rajasthan state; analyse the indebtedness of small, marginal, dalit and tribal farmers in Rajasthan state; analyse the demand for credit for small, marginal, dalit and tribal farmers in Rajasthan state in the changing environment and; suggest policy changes if any required to step credit flow to this section of farming community.

### **Agrarian Crises and Women amongst Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation**

(Sponsor: Association of Asia Scholars, New Delhi)

**Varinder Jain**

In recent years there has been an increasing focus on the linkages between gender and agriculture in development research, policy and practice. The significance of the present study stems from the fact that women's role in preserving agrarian capital carries a growing advocacy and rightly so, both for rural and urban India. Various studies have documented the relationship but the evaluation in terms of understanding the role of women for agrarian and thus food security, needs elaboration based on fieldwork and research. The facets of how women for backward classes and castes, including Dalits, can be most affected by agrarian crises and also being the major agents to help lessen the degree of disaster caused by them, has not been discussed in depth. It has been realized that there are substantial differences which exist between men's and women's experiences of poverty, agrarian responsibilities and climate change because of gender inequalities in the ability to have command over environmental resource entitlements (for example land, trees, and so on), labour and income. These inequalities leave women with limited flexibility to respond to agrarian crises which occur due to several reasons. In the process, it is women from extremely backward classes and castes, which this project hopes to shed light upon, which actually feel the brunt, the most.

Through this project, a serious attempt is made to provide answers to the following compelling questions:

1. What steps are being taken/could be taken to mainstream gender perspectives into the protection efforts at the district, state, national levels – including in policies, strategies, action plans and programmes, for addressing agricultural distress?
2. What good practices/ examples can be provided and thereby help in understanding why some policies, which encourage the inclusion of marginalized women for solving agrarian crises, succeed while others fail?
3. Is there any impact of agrarian crises on gender relations at the household and community levels in rural areas of the 6 states, in specific?
4. What are the major contributions of vulnerable women (those belonging to backward classes and castes) as agents of change in mitigation and adaptation of environment changes in the agrarian field, at local levels?
5. What are the major achievements as well as gaps and challenges in ensuring adequate attention to gender perspectives in efforts for resource conservation and post-calamity maintenance, in the field of agriculture?

### **Livelihood Insecurity in India's Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing Segment across Selected Industrial Clusters**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Varinder Jain; Varsha Joshi**

A larger problem addressed by this study is related with the examination of livelihood insecurity that has been jeopardising the lives of working masses. Its incidence during the current era of competition might be on the rise due to increased marginalisation and

exploitation of the working masses. Hitherto, there has appeared no systematic study that could quantify the incidence of livelihood insecurity and thus, may diagnose the correlating factors. Such research gap exists mainly due to the lack of a suitable framework for capturing various domains of livelihood insecurity. In fact, ILO has provided a framework but it remains largely inadequate in addressing the multi-faceted plight of the working masses in India's (urban) informal sector. In order to bridge this research gap and to facilitate a systematic inquiry, the study intends to focus on the manufacturing segment within the larger canvas of the urban informal sector and within that, the analytical inquiry is made through a comparative analysis of the workers' plight in selected industrial clusters. Recognising the implicit diversity among wage-workers and the self-employed workers, the study intends to have a systematic analysis of the incidence and correlates of livelihood insecurity among these workers. Moreover, it intends to have a deeper analysis of the dynamics of livelihood insecurity by examining the state of worker households in terms of deprivation, stress, coping strategies and the experienced impact of livelihood insecurity as these are the households only who are the ultimate bearers of the livelihood insecurity.

An overall aim of this study is to understand the dynamics of livelihood insecurity in India's urban informal sector by way of quantifying its incidence, correlates and the household dynamics. It is addressed through following sub-objectives:

1. To analyze critically the state approach and the policy framework towards ensuring the livelihood security of the working masses in India's urban informal sector along with understanding the pitfalls in policy formulation and implementation.
2. To explore the disquieting domains of wage work in terms of work-intensity and occupational health of wageworkers across selected industrial clusters.
3. To examine the incidence and the nature of unfairness in the remuneration pattern.
4. To conceptualise the differing domains of work-related vulnerability to which the wageworkers are constantly exposed.
5. To quantify the incidence of work-related vulnerability across selected industrial clusters and to diagnose the correlating factors and characteristics that reinforces the exposure to the work-related vulnerability among the wageworkers.
6. To locate the work-trajectories that characterise the struggle-based survivals of self-employed workers in selected industrial clusters.
7. To understand the working patterns of self-employed workers.
8. To conceptualise the differing domains of livelihood insecurity experienced by the self-employed workers in selected industrial clusters.
9. To quantify the incidence of livelihood insecurity among self-employed workers and to locate the associated worker characteristics that conditions their exposure to a specific type of livelihood insecurity.
10. To examine the pattern and the incidence of deprivation in worker households.
11. To trace out the nature of various (both minor and major) economic shocks that have a debilitating impact on the well-being of the household members.
12. To document the coping strategies that the worker households adopt in the wake of sudden onslaught of economic shocks and to locate the factors that condition their choices for the adoption of a specific coping strategy.
13. To examine ex-post impact of these strategies on well-being of family members.

**Economic Policies and Strategies****Completed Studies**

- Evaluation of State Finances: A Study of Rajasthan
- Preparation of State Agricultural Plan (SAP) for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan –Rajasthan
- Farm Household Distress in India
- Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Odisha
- Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Chattisgarh
- Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Gujarat
- Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in West Bengal
- Assessment of Revenue Potential of Urban Local Bodies in Rajasthan
- Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Rajasthan
- Evaluation Report on the Scheme of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises): Upgradation of Data base for the Continuation of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan
- Identification of Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan

**Ongoing Studies**

- Impact of MGNREGA on the Rural Labour Market: A Comparative Study of Kerala and Rajasthan
- Agriculture Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers
- Animal Husbandry Sector and Farmers under Liberalized Market Regime in India: An Analysis of Challenges and Responses
- Analysis of Farmers' Suicide in India
- Agrarian Crises and Women amongst Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation
- Livelihood Insecurity in India's Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing Segment across Selected Industrial Clusters

**Natural Resource Management and Environment**

The major aspects focused upon in the 1980s were desertification, deteriorating environment, livestock husbandry and migration. In the 1990s the focus expanded to interventions for improving incomes of sheep breeders, remote sensing and planning for water. In the 2000s the Institute has carried out studies on bio-diversity, institutional reforms, livelihoods, water conflicts, urban environmental impact studies and so.

**Completed Studies****Public Expenditure Review of Water Sector in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: European Union State Partnership Programme)

**Rahm, Abdul ; Jha, Parveen ; Chaudhuri, S K ; Singh, Surjit;  
Joshi, K.N ; Joddar, Pinki ; Bishnoi, Promila**

In the context of a sector policy approach and perspective planning, a comprehensive review of the water sector for the last 5-7 years would provide a useful starting point to make the MTEF efforts more credible and effective. It would also enable analysis of expenditure policy and target intra-sectoral changes in allocation. It would hence be useful to the Government of

Rajasthan in its efforts to target the SPP funds in areas where critical gaps exist. This special "Public Expenditure Review (PER) of Water Sector in Rajasthan" analyzed past trends in water sector finances in order to inform the future projections and targets for the water sector MTEF in the state. It carried out the following: Analysis of the long-term (7-10 years) trends in water sector financing to bring out how the pattern of public spends has evolved over the years (share in total budget expenditure, sources of funding etc.); Review of recent water budget spends (2006-07 to 2010-11), including analysis by type (revenue/ capital/ plan/ non-plan), by economic classification (salaries/maintenance/ etc.), by use (irrigation/ drinking water/ industrial), by habitation (urban / rural) and by districts (across various water programmes); Understand the funds flow mechanism, accounting and reporting, funds absorption status in various departments. In particular, the use of off-budget funds for water sector funding should be included in the analysis and trends highlighted. Similarly in multi- sectoral programme such as MGNREGS, the proportion of funds spent on water sector and factors affecting these should also be highlighted; Assess the financial management systems and practices in the water sector including efficacy of the internal audit, control and reporting systems.

*The study recommended that the MTEF has to be complement to, not a substitute for, basic budgetary management reform. Before launching an MTEF reform a comprehensive and detailed diagnosis of the most important PEM problems has to be prepared, as is being done in the new generation of PERs. Reforms of budget classification, formulation, comprehensiveness, execution, controls and audit, and transparency also required to be undertaken. Introduction of the MTEF reform then are to be tailored based on these initial PEM conditions and the prescriptions for their reform. Where there is weak PEM system, a full-fledged MTEF should not be introduced. It is preferable for the government to engage in a comprehensive and in-depth reform of basic PEM systems ie., focusing on budget comprehensiveness, execution and reporting while at the same time introducing some of the basic components of an MTEF, starting with realistic three year macroeconomic and fiscal projections. A sequencing of reforms is required to be followed. In practice all MTEFs have been implemented in both a phased (in terms of the technical dimension) and piloted (in terms of scope) manner, either intentionally or unintentionally. Capacity constraints as well as initial conditions and operational experience call for revisiting the issue of how to phase in and pilot MTEFs. There are two important issues: piloting (horizontal- across sectors) and phasing (vertical- across MTEF levels- aggregate, sectoral, and service delivery). The literature show that *de facto* all MTEFs have been both piloted and phased, operating in a limited number of sectors (horizontally) and levels (vertically). This means that implementation strategies have to be explicit about what they expect and when. *In countries with weak capacity, a full-fledged MTEF, which is a package of bundled reforms, cannot be introduced all at once.**

This raises the question of how the MTEF reform should be both piloted and phased. It, however, does not mean that there has to be always a pilot approach. There are benefits to requiring that all sectors develop some kind of SEF, even at a rudimentary level (the issues of prioritization and planning are discussed; an aggregate view of resource availability is promoted, etc.). There could be 'MTEF-inspired discussions and debates about goals, activities, and outputs. To the extent that the MTEF is about changing the way governments think about budgeting, there are benefits to involving all sectors, at least at some level. One way to handle the difference in the quality of participation is to set different standards for SEFs. The MTEF approach has to be explicit about the different level of capacity that exists at the sectoral level while not confining the MTEF to only a few sectors, which undermines the fundamental notion of the MTEF. At the same time the MTEF strategy has to facilitate sectoral participation by providing necessary training and support. In terms of the phasing of the MTEF across the three levels (aggregate, sectoral, and service delivery units), experience show that different strategies have been tried with different results. There are examples where attempts have been to

introduce a full-fledged MTEF (from a sophisticated MFF to performance agreements with service delivery units) all at once. Capacity constraints limit the feasibility of this option. At the other extreme, launching of an MTEF has focused only on the MFF. By launching an MTEF reform, and then focusing only on the MFF, there is a risk undermining the reform effort by stressing only technical aspect and excluding other relevant sectoral actors. Moreover, though the MFF is critical for the success of the MTEF, the MFF does not need to be highly sophisticated in the initial stage, especially if the projections are done conservatively. By putting too much emphasis on developing the MFF, the MTEF itself risks losing focus and balance. In terms of sequencing, the MTEF should be piloted in across sectors according to their levels of capacity but phased in through the MFF and the SEFs at both the aggregate and sectoral levels in order to institutionalize the process. The MTEF should be phased in by concurrently focusing on the macro/fiscal and sectoral levels. This means that MFF should be developed in tandem with the SEFs, which ideally should be phased in starting with sectoral strategies and objectives (based on sectoral and economic research) and subsequently moving to costed programmes. The exact specifications would be situation and context specific depending on the administrative capacity and initial PEM conditions.

### **Regulating Water Demand and Use in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: European Union State Partnership Programme)

**Singh, Surjit ; Ratna Reddy, V ; Batchelor, Charles;  
Marothia, D K ; James, A J ; Rathore, M.S.**

Rajasthan's 2010 State Water Policy (SWP) recognises that increasing water scarcity is a result of an imbalance between available water resources and rapidly escalating water demand. The policy also recognises that water pollution from natural contaminants (e.g. fluoride) and anthropogenic contaminants (e.g. untreated wastewaters) is widening the gap between demand and available water resources of an acceptable quality. Significantly the policy acknowledges that as water scarcity increases, it is the poor and marginal social groups who tend to suffer the greatest hardship. Increasing water scarcity in Rajasthan has created pressures and incentives for major policy change. Hence, the SWP signals a shift of emphasis from engineering solutions aimed at augmenting supply to solutions based on regulating demand and maximising the beneficial and equitable use of available water resources. Hence regulation and demand management are threads that run through the SWP and associated action plan. The stated aims of regulation and demand management are: to restore the balance between renewable water resources and demand; to improve the security of and equitable access to water services received by rural and urban users; and to improve the efficiency and productivity of water use by all sectors. The study reviewed the state of knowledge regarding the use and utility of regulatory instruments in the water sector internationally, regionally and in Rajasthan. Specific attention was given to the practical lessons learnt that are relevant to the implementation of the 2010 Rajasthan Water Policy and to the sector reform activities of the EU-supported State Partnership Programme. Important findings from the study include: Current focus is mainly on using economic instruments for regulating water use. The emphasis of the 2010 Rajasthan Water Policy is on charging for water so that users have incentives to reduce water use and, where relevant, to switch to water uses that derive higher social, economic and environmental benefits. However instead of focusing mainly on water tariffs, a much wider range of regulatory instruments could and should be considered. In addition, regulatory instruments should be matched to different groups of water users and uses; Metering of water or power for pumping is needed if tariffs are to impact on water use. The impact of tariffs on water use (and/or on power use for pumping water) is conditional upon there being a direct relationship between quantum of water (or power) used and cost to the user. Or put another way, metering of water (or power) usage by individual users is a pre-requisite for regulatory systems that aim to manage demand for water (or power) via economic instruments; few examples exist of economic instruments

being used successfully to manage demand for irrigation water. For historical, technical and administrative reasons, only a small proportion of irrigation schemes worldwide have volumetric measuring devices at the user level and, as a consequence, successful examples of demand management of irrigation water using economic instruments are few and far between; there are strong reasons for not using economic instruments to manage demand for irrigation water.

The overriding conclusion of the study is that regulation and management of demand for water, particularly by agricultural users, is far from easy. Or put another there are no quick “regulatory” fixes that can be adopted in Rajasthan. This said there is no denying the fundamental importance to Rajasthan’s future prosperity of developing viable scalable water regulatory systems. It recommends a way forward for Rajasthan: (i) Use a mix of regulatory instruments: A range and different mixes of regulatory instruments could and should be piloted and adapted that recognise the fundamental differences between domestic, agricultural, commercial and industrial users and between different public and private supply systems (e.g. private pumped-groundwater systems, public gravity-fed systems etc); (ii) Pragmatic solutions are needed that are well matched to Rajasthan’s political, cultural and historical context or replicate successful regulatory systems from elsewhere is unlikely to be successful with a focus to build on local knowledge and successes even if they are currently limited in their scale; (iii) Specific consideration should be given to implementing a regulatory system that is based on a regime of flat power tariffs and intelligent rationing of power supplies that has been piloted in Gujarat. This could be used alongside other direct controls on water use such as the establishment of groundwater sanctuaries (either area or depth based); (iv) Specific consideration should also be given to regulatory systems that differentiate between consumptive and non-consumptive water uses. Similarly, it is important that regulatory systems recognise that opportunities for saving or freeing up water for other uses is somewhat limited given that all of Rajasthan’s river basins have reached a “deficit” or “closed” status; Consumptive and non-consumptive water uses should be monitored: Similar to above consumptive and non-consumptive water uses should be quantified and mapped as part of a state-wide integrated water planning and management system. Such a system should be used to identify and monitor: (1) Major consumptive users and uses in time and space and (2) Opportunities for recycling non-consumptive uses (e.g. better recycling and use of wastewaters from urban areas); Monitoring systems should make use of modern technology:

### **IWRM (Integrated Water Resource Management) and Local Level Planning in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: European Union State Partnership Programme)

**Singh, Surjit ; James,A J ; Ratna Reddy,V ; Marothia,D K ; Gardener,Janet.**

Democratic decentralisation and local-level planning are often used interchangeably and viewed as vital for sustainable development through more accountable governance. Despite the long history of local-level Panchayats in India, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) created in 1959 received a stimulus only with the passing of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment of 1992 and 1993. However, even after this, the performance of Panchayats has been generally weak and there have only been a few exceptions to the poor experience with local-level planning: (1) the user groups formed to support various government programmes; (2) the Kerala experience with decentralized planning, where around 40% of the state budget has been decided at district-level; and (3) the district-level planning based on PRIs that started from the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The review of available experiences found the following: Limited PRI role in planning: State governments have done little to devolve responsibility to PRIs effectively or to build up their capacity to plan and implement; Even in successful cases of decentralized planning (e.g. in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra or in watershed management), the planning has been done by outside agencies (government line departments,

Technical Support Institutions (TSI), NGO staff), either working on their own, or in partnership with the local community.

Limited community role in planning infrastructure: Community participation in the planning of activities is limited in two important ways: (1) Limited to ratifying or discussing aspects of pre-prepared plans; and (2) Limited to educated or experienced males who are considered 'technically-minded' enough to follow the planning process- and hence participate in; (3) The local community is deemed to be much more important in implementing plans, which local government staff are not able to do effectively. The community is thus given this responsibility- and left to their own devices to plan. Local communities need considerable amounts of capacity building, 'hand holding' and day-to-day management support to oversee implementation. The study reports that there is poor coordination across departments- that departments are highly segregated and focused on supply-side, specialist engineering and there is little coordination across departments while planning water-related interventions; Departments consult each other largely when requiring jurisdictional permissions; The local government structure achieves a limited degree of coordination of the technical planning processes only at District-level under the auspices of the District Collector, CEO and CPO; Coordination of the water sector remains weak without the authority and associated fund flows from the State-level; Only the centrally driven programmes with their specific funding and approval arrangements have achieved a degree of inter-Departmental interaction; Departments plan and implement in a 'compartmentalised' way with little interaction and there is very little sharing of planning data either vertically between State, District, Block or GP; or horizontally between Departments; There is an absence of a technical planning framework, methodology and tools to guide the application of decentralised and participatory planning for IWRM; There is limited vertical coordination of planning from village/GP to block and District except for the purposes of administrative approval and annual budgeting; Issues of scale and the need to nest local-level plans within intermediate and national level plans and/or basin and aquifer level planning processes both within and beyond the water sector therefore remain, even in successful cases of decentralized planning, as in Kerala.

Special problems in natural resource management: Although most pronounced in the case of forests but also in the case of multi-village schemes with distant sources and irrigation canals from far-away dams, there is a growing disconnect between local demands and demands from elsewhere in the 'system', leading to conflict among these different users; Information and analytical requirements of planning for water for domestic uses, especially from ground water sources, are considerably more stringent than for agriculture or forestry or surface-water based irrigation; Clear property rights regimes are necessary, but need to be supported by functional authority systems that provide guarantees to right holders and resolves conflicts among various stakeholders; Decentralisation and the local-level management of groundwater is not easy to achieve due to the complexity of property rights over groundwater and the limitations of groundwater as a common property resource, the indiscriminate use of bore well technology, the incentives for water-intensive cash-cropping and low power tariffs, and ineffective regulatory structures.

There is limited possible role of panchayats. Although most pronounced in the case of forests but also in the case of multi-village schemes with distant sources and irrigation canals from far-away dams, there is a growing disconnect between local demands and demands from elsewhere in the 'system', leading to conflict among these different users; Local communities have different roles in the different dimensions to planning, such as selection of optimal technical design and optimal institutional design, estimating costs, identifying budgets and adjusting designs to the budget and designating roles and responsibilities, procedures and processes for implementation. But the extent to which they have actual control over local resources (land,

water and biomass) varies; Even if they do not oversee or otherwise 'control' the process of planning, Gram Panchayats (GP) ought to be informed of the plans and have to approve the plans formally before implementation. This, in turn, requires them to be fully aware of the details of the plans, so as to be able to discuss it meaningfully at the Gram Sabha (GS) or in the GP. However, there could be conflicts when local communities do not agree with planned natural resource use; given this, the requirements of effective decentralized IWRM are rather large, and include the understanding local-level IWRM; requirements for effective IWRM; Piloting a new approach to District Water Planning; Wider considerations for the new approach: Stakeholder participation and participation: Linking pilot initiative to State Sustainable Water.

### ***Ongoing Studies***

#### **Adaptations to Climate Change and Sustainability in Agriculture Sector: A Study of Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Dalbir Singh**

Climate change is a long term phenomenon that does not immediately perceived by farmers. It is gradual more likely creeping phenomenon, for example shift in rainfall pattern in form of arrival time and nature of fall. In agriculture, strategies followed by the farmers are more linked to annual rainfall pattern rather than long term change. Farmers have to make special efforts to distinguish among the changes, which occurred by climate variability and change. Climate change is not a sudden incident, it is long process. In such circumstances, traditional and indigenous knowledge has crucial importance in managing the resources sustainably. With certain changes in rural setup in general and in agriculture in particular, the use of traditional knowledge is getting ignored. The communities have in-depth understanding and sound perceptions regarding the behavior of plants, animals and insects with respect to the climate variability. It may be useful for them to be face future challenges. Therefore, it is essential to understand the traditional knowledge that communities have about the local condition and use that along with the scientific information to develop strategies to deal with climate change issues. Against this backdrop, the present study has been launched the specific objectives. These include; (i) to understanding climate change/ variability at local level and to assess its economic impact on agriculture sector in arid and semi-arid area, (ii) to examine the pattern of agricultural development over time with a view to understand the farmers' strategies against risk and vulnerability, (iii) Assess the forward and backward linkages of climate change impacts on agriculture to ascertain the future opportunities for mitigation and adaptation at local level.(iv) Examine critically public policies and programs in the context of Climate Change and their role in enabling adaptation or mitigation opportunities, (v) ascertain the relevance of indigenous knowledge, household/ community's perceptions and local institutions in adaptation to climate change and to develop an integrated model for dry regions of India.

The study has been launched in conducted in three agro- climatic cultural zones of Rajasthan viz., Western, North-Eastern and Southern zones. These zones are vulnerable to climate change that affects living conditions of local population. The present study addresses the diverse issues relating to climate change in the region, which is most crucial for livelihood point of view. The study region is already poverty prone as compared to rest of the country where the study will generate knowledge to help local communities in adaptation, and also stimulate further research on the subject.

**Natural Resource Management and Environment****Completed Studies**

- Public Expenditure Review of Water Sector in Rajasthan
- Regulating Water Demand and Use in Rajasthan
- IWRM (Integrated Water Resource Management) and Local Level Planning in Rajasthan

**Ongoing Studies**

- Adaptations to Climate Change and Sustainability in Agriculture Sector: A Study of Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Rajasthan

**Social Policies, Institutions, Governance and Civil Society**

In the 1980s, evaluation studies of various anti-poverty programmes were carried out. In the 1990s, studies on the informal sector/non-farm sector, other sub-sectors and the public distribution system were also conducted. A number of studies on and with NGOs and civil society, on rights-based approaches to development, have also been initiated in the new millennium.

**Completed Studies****Changing Profile of Crafts in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Varsha Joshi and GS Rathore**

According to the United Nations, "The term handmade articles should be taken to cover those produced with or without the use of tools, simple instruments or implements operated directly by the craftsman mainly by hand or by foot... Within the group of handmade goods, some such as Handicraft often have identifying features such as, (a) traditional or artistic features deriving from the geographical region or country of production, (b) production by craftsmen working generally on a cottage industry basis. Rajasthan is one of the major states in handicraft productions. Rajasthan is a major manufacturer and exporter of traditional handicrafts where 0.13 million households are involved in handicrafts and 0.47 million handicraft artisans are engaged in various handicrafts. Rajasthan has a rich tradition of handicrafts. Tie and dye, block printing, wood crafts, blue pottery, pottery, stone work, embroidery, weaving and jewellery making etc. are some of the leading crafts of Rajasthan for centuries. The study was confined to crafts in Rajasthan. The focus was on two kinds of crafts one that is generating foreign exchange through exports and the other which is largely for local use. The following crafts were focused on: Weaving; Tie and dye, block printing and embroidery; Blue Pottery; Pottery; Jewellery making; Stone work and; Painting on Leather.

The study clearly indicates that crafts have undergone tremendous changes at all levels whether its usage, production and designing process. The first and the foremost is that it has shifted from rural households to elite households. The craft which was actually having a usage in every household has now turned into a show piece for homes. The changes in processes and designing have come especially in last twenty five years. In some of the crafts opening of markets and exports have certainly led to changes. The very fact those crafts which are exported have shifted from household production to factories. This was basically demand driven and also limited to those crafts which are into export markets. In export oriented craft we also find that employment pattern has also changed. We also find the displacement of women from some of the production processes. This too has changed because of the changes in designing and the process of making the craft. Interestingly, the changes in the style, production, colours and

designing have been accepted and internalized by the artisans. As one 70 year old artisan mentioned “in order to survive and earn we have been accepting the changes”. But where the artisans are not able to find marketing linkages and with rise of prices of raw material they have switched over to different professions. The youth certainly are not very much interested in taking by the hereditary profession until and unless they inherit a well established unit for their survival. Vocational trainings and in rural areas MGNREGA are preferred then to continue with traditional work. The younger generation of artisan community believes that “there is too much input and very little return.” Rajasthan is well known for its exports of craft. This has certainly led to development of craft industries in the state. These industries now instead of outsourcing work to the craftsmen have started employing them on regular basis. The products of these industries are either exported to foreign countries or to outlets like Fab India etc. within the country. The designers are invited from foreign countries in order to create products which would be palatable to the foreign market. In fact, a massive change can be noticed in designing of these crafts. The factory line production of craft items has certainly given a different dimension to craft profile of the state. The state certainly needs to come up with a craft’s policy. A region wise mapping of the crafts of the state is necessary as some of the crafts are on verge of vanishing. Moreover, only few crafts of state have received GI whereas Rajasthan with its vast diversity in the region each region has its specific crafts which need to be brought on public forums. For example, the *Azarakh* or *Pattu* of Barmer region is the identity of the region. But somehow, they still remain neglected. As the study indicated that craft is just not limited anymore with a specific caste emphasis needs to be made on trainings and capacity building of people in rural areas as it can be a new source of employment. The best example of this is Sikandra Stone Art. Even some of the senior artisans mentioned that teaching about crafts of the state should be made part of the school curriculum in order to make the coming generation know about its history and value. The senior crafts persons feel that the younger generation today needs to internalize the culture of the state only then they would be able to appreciate their handwork. It would certainly not be wrong to integrate craft work in the MGNREGA activities. This would not only stop the artisans to move out from the traditional occupation but would also increase employment in the rural areas. With proper marketing linkages of craft products could be brought back into mainstream.

### **Monitoring of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi)

**Shobhita Rajagopal and RS Sharma**

The Institute of Development studies is one of the Monitoring Institutions for carrying out Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Rajasthan identified by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources, GoI. The main objective of the ongoing Monitoring includes: making an assessment and analysing the implementation of the approved interventions and processes underlying these interventions at the habitation and school level keeping in view the overarching goals of SSA and provisions under RTE Act 2009; identifying the social, cultural, linguistic or other barriers coming in the way of successful implementation of schematic interventions and attainment of goals. Over a two year period monitoring was carried out in 14 districts of Rajasthan. The quarterly reports have been shared both with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajasthan and Government of India. In the last quarter monitoring was carried out in Barmer, Banswara and Rajsamand districts. In the districts surveyed, the MDM was being cooked in the school premises under the supervision of the SMC in all schools. Out of total surveyed schools 86.7 percent schools reported that the MDM was served regularly in the past 12 months. Out of the total children enrolled, 64.2 percent children were availing MDM on the day of visit. The participation of parents, VEC members and PRIs in monitoring and Supervision of MDM was reported only in 56.7 percent schools.

**Ongoing Studies****Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Varsha Joshi**

**The project**, Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity, is based on information, where creativity, innovation and knowledge play a major role. The arts and culture sector is often given less importance in economic development policies and is seen as a drain on the economy. The cultural industries all over the world have proved this conventional wisdom wrong. Products of the cultural industries are consumed by millions of people all over the globe. Scenario in India is not very different where selected commercial art works are available at a very high price. Irrespective of the global demand, market reach of craftsmen and communities are limited. Skilled workers (experts) at remote locations are faced with a hand to mouth situation and are bound to leave the traditional work. Also, with rapid change in lifestyle, aging and negligence, the vast repertoire of knowledge and wisdom that sustained and nurtured the community, is fast disappearing. There is urgent need to preserve and revitalize these traditions and make them integral part of our economic development. The project aims to provide a feasibility report for strategies, policies and action plan for the protection and promotion of Cultural industries in India. In between past and future, Hannah Arendt writes of the crisis of culture in which vacant time in modernity has led to an insatiable appetite for entertainment. Culture inevitably becomes functional for the life process of society and a consumer product to please the senses. This study would be divided into phases which will be looking at the various folk traditions of the state– Music, folklore, and craft. The study aims at: collection of data, map and provide analysis of viable cultural industries in India that needs protection and promotion; the cultural industries would include all viable forms of art, dance, crafts and music; map cultural spaces that are considered to be the root itself of social and cultural practices; cultural mapping of state and; recommend strategies, policies and action plan for the protection and promotion of cultural industries in India. The study focuses on western Rajasthan: Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur.

**Muslim Community of India: A Study of Social and Economic Issues**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Varsha Joshi and Varinder Jain**

**The project**, *Muslim Community in India: a Study of Economic and Social Issues*, deals with minority community issues. The fact of overall Muslim marginalisation since 1947 is well-known, and has been highlighted by numerous studies and even by various commissions set up by different governments. Often, these commissions were simply political gimmicks. They submitted their reports and made various recommendations to the government to address the marginalisation of the Muslims. Yet, the government took little or no heed to these suggestions, using the commissions simply as vote-grabbing gimmicks in order to give the impression of being serious about Muslim 'backwardness', but, in fact, doing precious little about it. Rajinder Sachar committee had prepared a report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslims of India and some affirmative action is being taken the government since then. There are few states in India where there is sizeable Muslim population viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam etc. In each state the socio-economic profile is different. In Rajasthan, for instance there is co-existence of communities and Muslims had close relationship with the rulers. The present study would be based in three states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. The focus of the study is both rural and urban. It tries to ascertain factors that contribute to marginalization of Muslims. Therefore, the study focuses on educational and social backwardness, access to jobs, health

issues, role and contribution of government schemes, employment and income levels, political participation in terms of voting, contesting elections, and representation in public/ private prestigious positions and decision-making bodies, access to credit facilities, assimilation and mainstreaming of Muslims, discrimination with respect to schooling, health services, social and physical infrastructure and so on. The study also focuses on Muslim women. Muslim women have been facing greater marginalization in all spheres of life. The study looks at discrimination of women in both in the household domain and outside. Women face religious orthodoxies and social prejudice. This present study comprehensively looks at Muslim community in three states in both rural and urban areas. The specific objective are: to study the socio-economic profile of Muslim households across rural and urban areas and across three states; what are the asset base and income levels across various states and regions?; what is occupational status of Muslim households?; what are the levels of skills with the members of the households and processes of skill acquisition?; what is the poverty profile of Muslim households and the strategies adopted viz., migration (internal and international), skill improvement, self-employment etc.; what is the level of their socio-economic development in terms of relevant indicators such as literacy rate, dropout rate, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) etc? What are the factors influencing them? What are the child rearing practices and intra-household distribution of resources? Is there is a lower gender bias in the distribution of food within the household?; What is level of education and health across households? What are the factors that leave Muslim girls, without sufficient access to primary, secondary and higher education? What are the state specific issues?; to access the housing condition of selected households; is there any relationship between economic development of a region with conditions of Muslims?; to understand how four factors- affirmative action, political mobilization, historical context and nature of governance- interact with economic development as it has influence over inter-regional variations in the conditions of Muslims. These interactions may have implications for the links between equity, security and identity issues; to analyse the fiscal and other incentives for Muslims in the three states being studied. Attempt is also to review the government programmes directed at minorities; to understand the role of community- specific and general policies/ institutions in ameliorating the conditions of Muslims. Are minority- specific and poverty alleviation policies substitutes? Are new institutions required?; what is the Muslims representation in public and private sector employment and analyse the variability across three states and its pattern. Also analyse the problems faced in getting employment; what is level of access to formal sector credit?; to understand the access to services provided by Government / Public Sector Entities; what is the level of social infrastructure in areas of Muslim concentration in terms of schools, health centres, anganwadi centres and other facilities?; to look at discrimination of women in both in the household domain and outside; to study the enterprises where Muslims are engaged in and; make suggestion policies for improving the socio-economic conditions of the community.

### **Evaluation of Convergence Project being Pilot-tested in 150 Gram Panchayats of Pali, District, Rajasthan**

(Sponsor: National Mission for Empowerment of Women, New Delhi)

**Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and RS Sharma**

**The project**, *Evaluation of Convergence Project: Mission Poorna Shakti Pali District, Rajasthan*, evaluates the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) launched project that aims to strengthen processes that promote all-round development of Women. The Mission aims to provide a single window service for all programmes run by the Government for Women under aegis of various Central Ministries. In light with its mandate, the Mission has been named Mission Poorna Shakti, implying a vision for holistic empowerment of women. The NMEW conceived a new model of delivery i.e. the 'Convergence Model' called the Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSK). The PSK is the focal point of action on the ground through which the services to

women at grassroots level are facilitated. The PSK have been set up with the aim of offering information on all Government programmes/schemes/services for women; maintaining a data base of target population; creating awareness on legal rights and entitlements; facilitating the availability and access to government programmes, schemes, services across various sectors i.e. health, education and livelihood, training and capacity building on various issues like leadership, legal rights etc.; organizing women into clusters to access various resources and coordinate the outreach services of various departments. The district convergence cum facilitation centre coordinates activities and is an umbrella body to execute various tasks under which the PSKs function. The model envisages setting up of convergence cum facilitation centres at the district, tehsil/ ward and village levels for facilitating outreach and convergence of schemes and programmes. The model provides an interface for citizens to approach the government for availing their entitlements. The study is an external evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the project in achieving its broader objective of holistic empowerment of women through convergence. The external evaluation will bring out the experience of operating the Pilot in terms of achievements, best practices, and limitations in the existing design and will provide scope for suitable corrective actions. It is expected that the evaluation would not only assess the relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact and sustainability of the project but will also provide an opportunity for scaling up operations. The specific objectives are: to evaluate how far the project has been successful in achieving its objectives and outputs established in the project; to determine the effectiveness of the project in addressing women's empowerment issues outlined in the project document and the positive impact it has had on local women; to assess how far the project has been able to address issues of convergence for empowerment of women; to determine how far the project has been able to address issues of sustainability through local capacity building initiatives; to determine the capacity of the project team (at State, District, Tehsil and Village level) in planning, implementing and monitoring the project progress and activities; to identify the strength and barriers in implementation; to provide 'way forward' and recommend effective ways to replicate the successful approaches in other States/Districts; to advise on possible changes to project approaches for development of future interventions.

### **Social Policies, Institutions, Governance and Civil Society**

#### **Completed Studies**

- Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Rajasthan (Ministry Human Resource Development, Government of India)
- Childline Research Support and Monitoring (Ministry of Women and Child, Government of India)
- Changing Profile of Crafts in Rajasthan (ICSSR, New Delhi)

#### **Ongoing Studies**

- Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity (ICSSR, New Delhi)
- Muslim Community of India: A Study of Social and Economic Issues (ICSSR, New Delhi)
- Evaluation of Convergence Project being Pilot-tested in 150 Gram Panchayats of Pali, District, Rajasthan (National Mission for Empowerment of Women, New Delhi)

### **Women and Gender Studies**

The Institute began its activities in the area of Women's Studies in the early 1980s by actively questioning the processes which lead to women's subordinated status in society. An organic linkage was established with the Women's Development Programme of the Government of Rajasthan. Over the last three decades, the research in the area of Women's Studies and Gender has focused on understanding issues related to women's rights and empowerment. Gender has been a cross-cutting theme across sectors such as education, violence, sexual and reproductive

health, livelihoods and poverty. The faculty has been closely involved in the women's movement both at the state and national level. Gender Training has also been an area of work.

### ***Completed Studies***

#### **Functioning of EWRs, their Existing Capacities, Challenges, Concerns and Needs**

(Sponsor: IGPRS, Jaipur)

**Kanchan Mathur and RS Sharma**

This study was sponsored under the MoRD-UNDP/CDLG project of Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Grameen Vikas Sansthan, SIRD, Rajasthan. It explored the situation of EWRs by appraising their functional effectiveness, assess their needs for capacity development, and analyze their concerns and challenges in grappling with their responsibilities in a patriarchal socio-cultural set up. The study explored the situation of EWRs via appraising their functional effectiveness, their concerns and challenges in grappling with their responsibilities in a patriarchal socio-cultural setup and assessed their needs for capacity development. It analysed women's experience in their new political role, the processes of change, problems of participation, inherent potential, support of families, communities and other social collectives. More importantly, it attempted to understand whether this new presence and experience has had a positive impact and empowering effect on the lives of elected women representatives. The study highlights that the profile of respondents is changing with middle and younger age group entering rural governance. The presence of younger women has had an encouraging influence on the performance of institutions of local self governance. They are energetic and have higher educational levels and have begun influencing the decisions/agenda of meetings. However, belonging to a younger age group involves a continuous struggle between their roles in the domestic/private and public domains.

The study revealed a large majority of EWRs are non-literates or have attained only functional literacy. Significant differences in educational status across positions are visible with maximum numbers of Zila Parishad members/Zila Pramukhs in the highly qualified category and a majority of the Pradhans, Panchayat Samiti Members, Sarpanchs and Ward Panchs being non-literate or having attained only functional literacy. However, there are several EWRs who have attained only functional literacy but have been elected as Zila Pramukhs. Caste is one of the main factor impacting differences in access, participation and influence of women in local politics in the state. Thus, in Rajasthan caste evolves into an exclusive system of control to consolidate and perpetuate exclusion. Caste works not just in conjunction with patriarchy but often becomes patriarchal itself. Distinctions along caste lines reveal a larger number of EWRs belong to the OBC and ST/SC groups. Therefore, the mandatory provision of reservation based on caste has provided the space for disadvantaged groups to represent and participate in institutions of rural local governance. However, for the EWRs particularly belonging to the lower castes the struggle to create spaces within these institutions becomes extremely challenging as they bear the double burden of being women and belonging to lower castes. Added to this is the fact that they have low literacy levels. The income levels of EWRs show that majority of the Zila Pramukhs, Zila Parishad Members and Pradhans fall in the higher income group, whereas most of the PS Members as well as Sarpanchs and Ward Panchs fall in the lower come group. Hence, those with higher income, larger landholding reach the upper echelons of local governance with relative ease. They also continue to contest elections twice or more times primarily because they have money, power, political background as well as the political experience to do so. The study underscores that representation of BPL category in local governance institutions continues to be marginal. There were several reasons behind EWRs motivation to join politics: caste and voters support, prior political experience of marital family and support and encouragement provided by the marital/natal family. However, reservation of seats for women emerged as the main reason motivating women to join politics. Mobility of

EWRs emerged as a major factor impacting their functioning in PRIs. Women's entry into political spaces has enhanced their mobility. Today many of the EWRs have begun visiting the PHC and Sub Health Centre, market place and venue of meetings. They are also visiting the district offices, post office, banks and community meeting places. EWRs also reach the block office and PDS shops though some of them continue to be accompanied by the male members of their families. Overall, the EWRs seemed to reflect low awareness levels regarding existing government schemes and programmes. Where education programmes are concerned, maximum number of EWRs are aware of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme. Similarly, they are aware of Widow/old age pension among social security schemes; maximum number of EWRs knew about the MGNREGS among employment related schemes and about the Janani Suraksha Yojana among health related programmes. It is imperative that EWRs have a sound knowledge of all existing government schemes/programmes in order to enable people to avail their benefits and entitlements. It is evident that EWRs face numerous problems and constraints during and post elections. A large majority of the EWRs faced problems at the stage of filing nominations itself. They have low/no literacy levels, no prior experience of contesting elections, lack of supporters to sign the nomination form and inability to understand the technical language of the nomination forms. Many of the EWRs also faced problems due to persisting social customs and practices including prevalence of *purdah*, inability to speak openly in the presence of village elders, and facing the moralistic gaze. Restricted social mobility also proved to be a problem for many of them. The study underscored that participation in training programmes has helped EWRs gain greater confidence and ability to articulate. It has enhanced their understanding of their functions, roles and responsibilities related to PRIs. Many of them have been enabled to do away with the *purdah* as they cannot participate in trainings while still in *purdah*. Some of the EWRs have also gained a sound understanding of decentralized planning and the role of Gram Sachivalaya and Standing Committees. Exposure visits organized as part of capacity development have helped EWRs to gain knowledge about governance systems in other parts of the state as well the country.

### ***Ongoing Studies***

#### **Transforming lives, Crafting New Identities: Reflections on Women's Empowerment through Innovative Programmes**

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

**Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and RS Sharma**

This research study aims to explore the shifting meanings of empowerment from the perspective of women who have been part of two innovative programmes i.e. the Women's Development Project (WDP) of the Government of Rajasthan and the Mahila Samakhya Programme (MS) of the Government of India. The purpose is to examine these innovations with a gender lens in order to establish the pathways to women's empowerment, agency and gender equality and the impact on transforming gender relations and women's lives. The present research explores the transformatory potential of these two programmes to initiate a process where women perceived the need to move from a state of passive acceptance of their life situation to one of active self determination of their lives and their immediate environment. The study is qualitative in nature and is centred around women's testimonies/ narratives. It also analyzes the larger structural factors that have determined the process of change. It covers women in the two initial districts of Rajasthan (first phase) where the WDP programme was launched i.e. Jaipur and Ajmer and one state Uttarakhand where MS was initiated in the first phase. A minimum of 10 *sathins* per district were selected for detailed study. In the case of MS, the focus was on the *sangha* women's individual as well as collective struggles in the selected state. A minimum of five *sanghas* were selected for in-depth analysis and 4 women selected from each *sangha* for detailed study. Thus the study covered a total sample of 40 women to capture variations across programmes.

The main points around which the narratives were compiled included the following:

1. What was the life situation of these women before they were selected as sathins i.e. self and family/community
2. What was their experience of experiential trainings conducted in WDP, what did they learn and what was the impact of training at a personal level and at the level of the family and community?
3. What were the challenges/struggles faced and how did they face these challenges?
4. How do they perceive the process of change in their journey as a sathin? How did they bring about a change in their lives?
5. What were their struggles, where did they get support and where did they feel let down?
6. What were the new learning's and the challenges they faced? What do they feel needs to change in programmes such as WDP?

Fieldwork in both states has been completed and the report writing is in progress.

### **India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan, India**

(Sponsor: Population Foundation of India, New Delhi)

**Shobhita Rajagopal, Kanchan Mathur and RS Sharma**

This study is a collaborative study proposed by IDSJ and the FXB centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University. The study focuses on female college students (pioneers) from the most marginalized and non-literate families in Rajasthan who have been able to overcome economic, social and structural barriers to gain access to college education. While investigating into the infrastructural and social drivers of female empowerment, the study provides an opportunity for empirically based research to impact government policy. This study is centered on "Champions" who we define as young women in their second year of college, both of whose parents lack advanced education. Specifically the study will probe the following:

- the influence of Champions' social environment e.g. family, peers, teachers, wider communities on the young women's educational progression;
- the extent to which Champions came under pressure to marry during adolescence, and if so from whom, and the personal strategies employed to resist these pressures;
- exposure to emotional, physical and sexual harassment within the home, public and educational spheres;
- the extent to which Champions accessed and benefited from government programs such as education schemes and reproductive health services and how these policies might be replicated and scaled to benefit future generations of Indian girls and women;
- how these experiences differed from a control group of young women, matched by age and geographic area, that dropped out before reaching tertiary education.

### Champion Project: College Coordinators Workshop, January 8, 2014



A Community Advisory Committee was constituted with members drawn from the academia and INGOs to provide guidance to the research team. A College Coordinators Workshop was organized at IDSJ on 8 January 2014 as part of the project. The participants in this workshop included one faculty member from the Government Colleges in the sample districts, members of

the Advisory Committee and officials from the Department of College Education, Government of Rajasthan. The FXB Centre and IDSJ team members jointly shared the objectives of the Champions Study with the College Coordinators in this workshop. Data was collected from approximately 400 Champions enrolled in Government Colleges and 200 non Champions across 5 districts of Rajasthan i.e Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Banswara, Jodhpur and Jaipur

### **Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

(Sponsor: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi)

**Shobhita Rajagopal and RS Sharma**

An MOU was signed between IDSJ and Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India in 2013 for monitoring of the SSA programme in Rajasthan for a period of two years April 2013- March 2015. IDSJ will be covering 12 districts in this period. In the first quarter three districts- Karauli, Bundi and Bhilwara have been covered and report has been submitted to Government of India.

### **Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**

(Sponsor: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi)

**Shobhita Rajagopal and RS Sharma**

A MOU has been signed between IDSJ and Department of School Education and Literacy, GoI in 2013 for monitoring the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme. The TOR is for two years. The main objectives of the RMSA Monitoring to assess and analyse the implementation of the approved interventions to enhance access to secondary Education and to improve quality, while ensuring equity through various interventions under RMSA. The IDSJ will be covering a total of 14 districts over the period of two years. In the first quarter, field work was initiated in Baran, Ajmer, Bikaner and Chittorgarh district and data was collected. The report based on the findings of the four districts has been submitted to Government of India.

### **Women and Gender Studies**

#### **Completed Study**

- Functioning of EWRs, their Existing Capacities, Challenges, Concerns and Needs

#### **Ongoing Studies**

- Transforming lives, Crafting New Identities: Reflections on Women's Empowerment through Innovative Programmes
- India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan, India
- Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

### **Centre for Micro- Finance Research**

A centre of excellence for promotion of research in micro-finance has been set-up at the Institute in collaboration with the apex-level Bankers' Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow and with support from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The centre has a mandate to develop an interface among the stakeholders such as financial institutions, non-government organizations, government officials and global bodies, and focus on research in the fields of micro-health and micro-insurance in addition to micro-finance. The centre works as a think-tank on micro-finance issues and its outputs have direct policy relevance. It attempts to bridge the gap between micro-realities and macro-policies. The centre has undertaken various Pan-India studies and added wealth to research on micro-finance.

**Completed Study****Micro-finance Institutions and Governance in India: Analysis of Contemporary Issues: A Review**

(Sponsor: NABARD, Mumbai)

**Mohanakumar S and Surjit Singh**

The present study made an attempt to analyse the mode of governance and its cascading impact on the future of MFIs in India. The objectives were: to review the concept of governance in organizations involved in providing/ facilitating financial services to the poor and; to review the experience and learning of enhancing/ facilitating governance structures and systems with specific tools. The study is based on primary as well as secondary data elicited and culled out from MFIs and their clientele spread over seven states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil nadu. For the study, 34 MFIs have been contacted. Important questions on mode of governance, vision, mission, goal, and core values of MFIs, mode of review, composition of Board, active borrowers of MFIs and mode of loan disbursement, entrepreneurial activities promoted, collection strategies, were elicited from MFIs and SHGs. Observations emerged from the study include: (i) There seem to be a set pattern for established MFIs to state their vision, mission, goal and core values. It could be observed that vision-mission statements are made available for public consumption as part of fulfilling the statutory norms under the Act of registration. Seldom the statements are honoured and measures taken to pursue it in practice. (ii) Based on the purpose and functions of MFIs, broadly they can be classed under three major categories viz., (i) erstwhile NGOs which were concentrated mostly on community services have either transformed into MFIs or set up affiliated branches for MFI operations; (ii) erstwhile village money lenders extended and expanded their activities into MFI; (iii) large corporations or their subsidiaries; (iv) schedule led commercial banks like Dhanalekshmi Bank in Kerala joint with caste, religious and political parties to form SHGs and lend money to its members. With respect to governance, most of such organisations lack corporate culture or tradition and therefore get reduced to an individual business concern. Moreover, such organisations lack transparency in their business. (iii) MFIs of different stature and nature compete now mostly in the rural money market. Large corporations employ a battalion of field staff to form SHGs while small MFIs whose geographical area of activity are mostly confined to a few districts or one or two states make use of caste or religious factor for mobilization of women under SHGs. Such MFIs are not governed by any rules or regulations; (iv) MFIs of every type and nature are now engaged in and actively pursue self-employment activities for poor women. The self-employment projects are implemented by supplying raw- material to SHG members with a buy back agreement. Now the money part of the credit is converted into raw material and machine for processing. It in fact has increased the magnitude of surplus extracted by MFIs. These changes have never been discussed in annual meets or other committees or bodies. (v) Although all established MFIs have stated vision, mission, goals and core values in their annual reports, bye- law and other publications, direct interviews with MFIs revealed that such issues are seldom discussed in their governing board meeting. Moreover, different layers of functionaries of the MFI are little informed about their vision and mission statements. (vi) For many of the middle level and lower level MFIs, governing body is seldom met. Recruitment of the chief executive and executive level functionaries are appointed with no clear- cut norms for appointment in MFIs. More often it works as single-man run business enterprises. (vii) The salary and remuneration package of executives and staff are not based on any laid out rules and regulations for most of the MFIs. In the industry, significant differences exist in pay packet and small and middle level MFIs pay pack for senior executives ranged between Rs 25000-50000. Field staffs are often hired and fired and their salary in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are below Rs 5000 per annum. (viii) It was reported that there exist hardly any mechanism to resolve principal-agent problem if at all it arises. Possibility of such issues is rather high in such organization with large crowd of field

staff. (ix) Fraudulent means, mishandling of money or breach of contracts and agreements can be frequently expected in MFIs where temporarily appointed field staff collect money from SHGs on behalf of MFIs. However, in the field survey, all most all MFIs have reported such practices, they could detect it in its budding and therefore the problem could be put into straightjacket without much loss. It was possible because the amount available for field staff for handling is meagre. (x) On litigation, MFIs often avoid such issues from public glare because it was reported that publicity to such issues has bearing on the reputation of the companies and in the financial sector fraudulent matters. (xi) Analyses of the trend in performance indicators are used as measures of governance. Important performance indicators used were: (i) trends in active borrowers, (2) return on assets; (3) return on equity share capital; and (4) amount per loan account. (xii) The number of active account holders or borrowers of MFI has registered phenomenal growth during the reference period. The size of active borrowers in MFI has increased from 1000 to more than one lakh during a short while of less than five years. It is taken as a positive indicator of good governance and MFIs are ranked. (xiii) However, many MFIs have not furnished data in their annual reports or websites, which would facilitate working out their performance. For instance, equity share, expenditure on salaries and administration, return on fixed assets, number of SHGs formed. (xiv) Return on equity share and assets indicate that the return was found negative for a good number of MFIs in the sample. (xv) Governance of MFIs measured by ranking on the basis of information made available for public consumption, 60 per cent of MFIs have scored less than 50 per cent. It indicates that MFIs have to be streamlined first to make available information on their business activity, which is mandatory for those registered under NBFC under RBI Act. (xvi) A comprehensive analysis of vision, mission, and objective of MFIs clearly showed that there is contradiction between the objectives for external stakeholders and internal stakeholder. For external stake holders, poverty reduction, empowerment of vulnerable sections, up-liftment of living standards etc are stated while the objectives set out for internal stake holders as maximization of return from investment contradict the long term goal, vision and mission of MFIs. In brief, it can be stated that the concept of good governance still remains a cry in the wilderness and MFIs function as extended version of village money lenders in several instances. Even scheduled commercial banks make use of caste and religious outfits to frame captive markets, which end up in different forms of extraction of the livelihood of the people. Irrespective of the size and sales volumes, MFIs have reported less 1 per cent of total disbursement as bad loan, which they ensure by all nefarious means. The study underlines imperativeness of a rigid and well thought out statutory mechanism in place to regulate MFIs in India, which should govern them.

### **Research Projects Initiated in 2013-14**

1. Impact of MGNREGA on the Rural Labour Market: A Comparative Study of Kerala and Rajasthan
2. Agriculture Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers
3. Animal Husbandry Sector and Farmers under Liberalized Market Regime in India: An Analysis of Challenges and Responses
4. Analysis of Farmers' Suicide in India
5. Agrarian Crises and Women amongst Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation
6. Livelihood Insecurity in India's Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing Segment across Selected Industrial Clusters
7. Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity (ICSSR, New Delhi)
8. Muslim Community of India: A Study of Social and Economic Issues (ICSSR, New Delhi)
9. Evaluation of Convergence Project being Pilot-tested in 150 Gram Panchayats of Pali, District, Rajasthan (National Mission for Empowerment of Women, New Delhi)
10. Functioning of EWRs, their Existing Capacities, Challenges, Concerns and Needs
11. Transforming lives, Crafting New Identities: Reflections on Women's Empowerment through Innovative Programmes
12. India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan, India
13. Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
14. Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
15. Adaptations to Climate Change and Sustainability in Agriculture Sector: A Study of Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Rajasthan

### **The NGO and Panchayati Raj Centre**

The Institute established the NGO and Panchayati Raj and Centre in the 1990s to train and disseminate research-based information to NGOs and members of the civil society. This activity has now expanded to partnering with NGOs and civil society for joint action. The Centre continues to maintain a close association with current development processes. It provides a forum for reasoned debates on development issues, in addition to establishing relationships between policy planners, experts, thinkers and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Centre anticipates creating a full-fledged public sphere for dialogue and consensus between the civil society and the state. It adopts a strategy comprised of mix-dialogues, building relationships and

advocacy. It supports social movements for perceived injustices and specific causes. The Centre's activities are constantly up-scaled and revamped with the involvement and inflow of funding from the UN and other donor agencies for assessing needs and aspirations of the civil society. The Centre recognises specific concerns and issues like livelihoods, natural resources, social exclusion, education and health at the state and district levels, consequently influencing policy-making processes and donor organisation agendas. The major activity of the centre is to act as Nodal for Childline project of Rajasthan. Under the project various activities are undertaken during the year.

### **Childline: Research Support and Monitoring**

(Sponsor: Ministry of Women and Child, Government of India)

**Varsha Joshi**

**The project, *Childline Research Support and Monitoring***, is an attempt the analysis of the programmes and schemes of the Rajasthan Government for children vis-à-vis CRC. This is an ongoing project wherein the Institute is a nodal agency. "A child-friendly nation that guarantees the rights and protection of all children" is the vision of Childline. CHILDLINE is a national, 24-hours, free, emergency telephone helpline and outreach service for children in need of care and protection. CHILDLINE number 1098 is a toll free number that is common in all the cities of India. Initially started in Mumbai in June 1996, CHILDLINE is currently operational in 200 cities. CHILDLINE aims to reach out to the most marginalized children and provides interventions of Medical, Shelter, Repatriation, Rescue, Death related, Sponsorships, Emotional support and guidance. CIF is the nodal organisation for CHILDLINE service across the country. The goal of CIF is to reach out to marginalised children in need of care and protection. **CHILDLINE** reach out to every child in need and ensure their rights and protection through the 4 Cs: Connect through technology to reach the 'last mile', Catalyze systems through active advocacy, Collaborate through integrated efforts between children, the state, civil society, corporate and community to build a child friendly social order and Communicate to make child protection everybody's priority.

CHILDLINE shares a vibrant and dynamic relationship with the children it works with. Ingrained in its daily functioning, is grass root outreach and interaction with children. Monthly Open House, an open forum for children to share feedback about the functioning of the service, as well as share their issues and concerns for themselves, is critical to the functioning of CHILDLINE. City mapping, an extensive exercise to highlight high risk areas where children are prone to abuse, and child protection resources, enables CHILDLINE to priorities and reach out more effectively. Children and youth identify with CHILDLINE and often offer their services as volunteers. They play a critical role in creating awareness about the CHILDLINE service and work as informers who inform CHILDLINE about children in need of assistance. Many of these children and youth grow into the CHILDLINE system and find themselves a space in CHILDLINE centers as paid volunteers or team members. Formats for documentation are prepared for feedback of various activities under Child line. During the year open house at 24 different places to spread awareness about CHILDLINE and find out problems of children in the area were conducted. Re-orientation Programme and Resource organizations meeting were organized at Institute of Development Studies Premises with NGOs and Child line Functionaries. The problems faced by the functionaries were discussed in the programme.

Among various activities Child line message displayed on website of Tourism Department and on the walls of schools. CHILDLINE message is imposed on every fitness vehicles according to Government circulars i.e. Auto, Bus, Truck etc. Information about CHILDLINE 1098 is being

printed on water Bills and Electricity Bills. News items on CHILDLINE are regularly published in local dailies (Hindi & English). IDSJ as a nodal organization did networking with NGOs and government departments.



- Organized a workshop in Rajasthan on “**Severe Acute Malnutrition – A national priority**”. Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition and Usage of ICT. Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) and Forum for Learning and Action with Innovation and Rigour (FLAIR) Foundation in collaboration with Institute of Development Studies and UNICEF has taken the initiative to organize a one day State Level Workshop in Rajasthan on “ **Severe Acute Malnutrition – A national priority**”. The workshop was organized on 18 January, 2014.
- Organized a two day workshop on Child Budget Analysis collaboration with Forum for Learning and Action with Innovation and Rigour (FLAIR) and Save the children on 28-29 March, 2014.

## 4. Writings

### Publications

#### **Amrita Agarwal**

- “Piracy and the Hazard of Marine Pollution in the Malacca Straits: The Potential Impact of Oil Spills”, *Journal of Foreign Policy Research Centre*, New Delhi, 2013, No. 14, pp. 106-114.
- “Islands, Maritime Boundaries and International Sea Law”, *The South Asian Journal of Socio- Political Studies, Kerala*, Vol. 14, No.1, July-December, 2013. pp. 18-22.
- “Indian Ocean from a Zone of Conflict to a Zone of Peace: Role of Cultural Exchange”, in Issa Asgarally and Amena Jahangeer – Chojoo (ed.) *Diversite Culturelle et interculturelle: Quelle assises pour la Prix? Presses du MGI, Juin 2013*, pp. 189-200.

#### **BM Jain**

- “Problematic Trajectory in US-China Relations: Will the Obama Administration be Able to Reshape its "Grand Design Strategy" in Asia?”, in Joyce Juo-yu Lin, ed., *Asian-American Relations after the 2012 US Presidential Election*, Tamkang University: Graduate Institute of Asia Studies, Taipei, 2013, pp.220-233.

#### **Kanchan Mathur**

- *Functioning of Elected Women Representatives : Existing Capacities, Challenges, Concerns and Needs*, published by Government of Rajasthan, UNDP, IGRPRS & GVS and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, Kumar and Company, 2013 (with R.S.Sharma).
- *National Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya – State Report of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for the Ministry of Human Resource Development*, Government of India, 2013 (with Gouri Srivastava).
- *Report of the evaluation of the Mahila Shikshan Kendras of the Mahila Samakhya* as part for the PriceWaterhouseCoopers team, New Delhi, 2013.

#### **Mohanakumar, S.**

- “Expansion of Natural Rubber Cultivation in Tripura: Impact on Landholding, Employment and Income”, NLI Research Study Series, No.107/2013.
- “Poverty Estimates and Sampling Design of NSSO: An Exploratory Analysis”, IDSJ WP 169, June, 2013.

#### **Motilal Mahamallik**

- “Access to Agricultural Land and Capital Assets”, in Thorat and Sabharwal (Ed.) (2014) *Bridging the Social Gaps: Perspective on Dalit Empowerment*, Sage Publication, New Delhi. (with R.S. Deshpande)
- “Efficacy of Equity Principle: Re-examining the Issues in Indian Fiscal Federalism”, IDSJ WP 168, October 2013 (with P. Sahu).

**S.S.Acharya**

- "FDI in Multi-Brand Retail: Will it Benefit Small Holder Farmers", Commemorative Volume, MIP Program, International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT), April 2013, p. 59-64.

**Shobhita Rajagopal**

- "Engendering the Education Landscape: Insights from Policy and Practise" *IDSJ WP* 164, 2013
- "National Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya – State Report of Tamilnadu and Karnataka", Government of India (with Shweta Sandaliya), December 2013

**Surjit Singh**

- "Culture and Economic Transformation: Perspectives from India and China" eds. (with Surinder S Jodhka) Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013
- "Labour Market Experiences in China" in Surjit Singh and Surinder S Jodhka eds. *Culture and Economic Transformation: Perspectives from India and China* Rawat, Jaipur, 2013
- "Emerging Patterns of Income and Consumption in China: Some Evidence on Rural-Urban Gaps" in Surjit Singh and Surinder S Jodhka eds. *Culture and Economic Transformation: Perspectives from India and China*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013
- "Introduction" in Surjit Singh and Surinder S Jodhka eds. "Culture and Economic Transformation: Perspectives from India and China" Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013
- *Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STTCS) in Odisha* (with VS Bhadauria) published by NABARD, Mumbai and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2013
- *Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STTCS) in Rajasthan* (with VS Bhadauria), published by NABARD, Mumbai and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2013
- *Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STTCS) in West Bengal* (with VS Bhadauria) published by NABARD, Mumbai and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2013
- *Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STTCS) in Gujarat* (with VS Bhadauria) published by NABARD, Mumbai and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2013
- *Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STTCS) in Chhattisgarh* (with VS Bhadauria) published by NABARD, Mumbai and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2013
- *Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STTCS) in Haryana* (with VS Bhadauria) published by NABARD, Mumbai and Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2013
- *India China Bilateral Relations: Dragon and Elephant's Engagements*, *IDSJ WP* 167, May 2013.

**Varinder Jain**

- “Historic Initiative, Limited by Design and Implementation: A National Overview of the Implementation of NREGA” in K.P. Kannan and Jan Breman eds. *The Long Road to Social Security*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2013 (with K.P. Kannan)
- “National Health Insurance for the Poor: A Review of the Implementation of RSBY” in K.P. Kannan and Jan Breman eds. *The Long Road to Social Security* Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2013 (with K.P. Kannan)

**Other Publications****Mohanakumar, S.**

- “Budget and Farmers”, Karshakanadam, February 2014. (Regional language)
- “Kerala Budget could be a disaster for the farming sector”, Karshakanadam, Vol.16, No.2. 2013. (Malayalam)

**SS Acharya**

- Book Review *Agricultural Prices in a Changing Economy* by Munish Alagh (Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2011), in *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 68, No. 1, Jan.-March 2013, p. 138-40.
- “A Glorious Journey of Agricultural Journal of CITA”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, April 2013.
- “Main Features of Union Budget 2013-14 as they relate to Indian Agriculture and Farmers”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, April 2013, p.38-39.
- “The best way for India to Celebrate the International Year of Water Cooperation is by Linking India’s Water Basins - As a pathway out of Poverty and Improved Rural Livelihoods”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, May 2013, p.15-16.
- “Biotech and Transgenic Crops: Some Facts”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, June 2013, p.9-10.
- “Whether Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-brand Retail will Benefit Small Farmers of India”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, July 2013, p.7-8.
- “Challenges of Making Indian Agriculture Climate Resilient, Part I, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, August 2013, p.27-29.
- “Challenges of Making Indian Agriculture Climate Resilient, Part II, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, September 2013, p.11-13.
- “New Initiatives towards Right to Food”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, October 2013, p.9-10.
- “Value Addition and Processing of Agricultural Commodities”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, November 2013, p.7-8.
- “Indian Agriculture Attains New Heights during the Last Decade”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, December 2013, p.10-12.
- “Some Basic Aspects of Agricultural Price Policy in India”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, January 2014, p.10-11.
- “Policy Roadmap for Indian Agriculture with Special Focus on Marketing and Price Policies”, SHARAD KRISHI, Hindi, February 2014, p.21-22.

**Varinder Jain**

- Tribute “In the Memory of Prof. Surjit Singh: An Academic Tribute”, submitted to *Millennial Asia*, March 2014.

## 5. Seminar Participations, Reports and Other Writings

The faculty participated in large number of seminars, conferences, within India and abroad. Faculty also prepared papers, reports, keynote address and so on that are in publication stage and reports for peer review.

### ***Amrita Agarwal***

- Presented a paper, "Maritime Security of India with Special Reference to Its Island Territories", in the Conference on "India as an Emerging Power in 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Possibilities and Challenges before Indian Foreign Policy", organised by Government College, Kota, January 29-31, 2013.
- Presented a paper "Shipwrecking: A Threat to Environment and Human Security" at an International Conference "Redrawing the Boundaries of International Relations: Going Beyond State and Power" organised by Department of Political Science, Ravenshaw University, Odisha, February 20-22, 2014.

### ***BM Jain***

- Presented a paper "Shift towards Globalization and Regionalization: State Sovereignty in Peril?," at First Annual Regional Social Science Congress, Institute of Development Studies(IDS) , Jaipur, 3-5 April 2013.
- Presented a paper "Upward Graph in Security and Strategic Ties Between New Delhi and Washington: Dynamics and Implications for Security Architecture in Asia-Pacific Region", at International Studies Association (ISA-ISSS) Conference, Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University, Washington D.C., 4-6 October 2013.

### ***Dalbir Singh***

- Presented a paper "Sustainable Livelihoods Improvement through Farm and Non-Farm Initiatives in Marginalized Area of Madhya Pradesh: Gaps and Future Strategies", in National Seminar on 'Challenges for agriculture and rural development in India' Vijaya Raje Govt. Girls College Morar, Gwalior, September 28-29, 2013.
- Presented a paper, "Agricultural Development and Growing Water Crisis in Rajasthan: The Way Forward", in National Seminar on Water Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur October 3-4, 2013.
- Presented a paper, "Growing Inequities in Irrigation Water and Institutional Failures in Diverse Environments: Where to Lead?", in National seminar on "Water and Food Security in India" organized by Institute of Development and Planning, Amritsar November 7-8, 2013.

### ***Mohanakumar, S.***

- "The State and Peasants in India under Globalisation: The Case of Natural Rubber Farmers in Tripura, India", Paper presented at the Colloquium Seminar series in Geography Department, York University, Canada. October 2, 2013.

- “Farmers’ Suicide in India: A Political and Economic Analysis”, Paper presented at York Centre for Asian Research, November 6, 2013. Canada.
- “Rural Labour Market and MGNREGA in Rajasthan”, Paper presented in a Workshop on “The Future of MGNREGA in the emerging context of rural India: Learning from Rajasthan and Kerala” held during 10-11 December 2013.

### ***SS Acharya***

- “Agricultural Price Policy in India: Insights and Oversights”, Text of Special Lecture in the 27<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar (Karnataka), December 19, 2013.

### ***Shobhita Rajgopal***

- ‘Making Policies work for Education and Social Empowerment Reflections on the Shikshakarmi Project: Rajasthan paper presented in the Anil Bordia Memorial Policy Seminar on Education and Social Empowerment: Policies and Practices : 16-17 December, 2013, NUEPA, New Delhi
- “First Quarterly Monitoring Report of RMSA (Ajmer, Baran, Bikaner, Chittorgarh)”, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, 2014
- “Women teachers and the achievement of gender and equity goals in secondary education in District Baran, Rajasthan”, report prepared for Educational Resource Unit, New Delhi, March 2014

### ***Surjit Singh***

- “Identify Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan” a report for National Rainfed Area Authority, New Delhi, 2013 (with Varinder Jain)

### ***Varinder Jain***

- “Pattern of Indian Urbanization: Macro Trends and Spatial Variations” paper presented at the Watson Institute of International Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhodes Island (U.S.A.), April, 2013.
- “State of Urbanization in South Asia: Pace, Pattern and Emerging Challenges” paper presented at the Watson Institute of International Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhodes Island (U.S.A.), April, 2013 (with Sagar Sharma).
- “Migration, Urbanization and the Challenge of Slum Development” paper presented at the Watson Institute of International Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhodes Island (U.S.A.), April, 2013 (with Alberto Augusto Eichman Jakob).
- “Identify Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan” a report for National Rainfed Area Authority, New Delhi, 2013 (with Surjit Singh)
- “China and India in Energy Sphere: An Inquiry into Energy Situation, Pervading Challenges and the Scope for Cooperation”, Paper presented at the International Conference on the

Political Economy of Economic Cooperation among Asian Countries, at Centre for Development Economics and Innovation Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala, February, 2014.

- “Manufacturing Sector in Punjab: Evolution, Growth Performance and Emerging Challenges”, Paper presented in the International Conference on the Rejuvenation of Punjab Economy, Punjabi University, Patiala, March, 2014.

### **Seminar Participation and Other Academic Activities**

Many faculty members delivered lectures, talks and contributed to policy making by the way of attending important meetings as members, resource persons and chairpersons of committees and academic groups.

#### ***BM Jain***

- Delivered two lectures “Shifting Paradigms in International Relations Theories: A Critique”, “Redefining National Interest : With reference to the Post Cold War Scenario and 9/11” as UGC Resource Person at the Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, 5 July, 2013.
- Delivered two lectures “India –Nepal Relations in a Changing Political Landscape”, “India-Sri Lanka Relations : Post-Ethnic Conflict Challenges” as UGC Resource Person at Academic Staff College, University of Rajasthan, 17 July, 2013.
- Chaired a panel discussion on “Dynamics of Conflict in East Asia” at the International Studies Association (ISA-ISSS) Conference, Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University, Washington D.C., 4-6 October 2013.

#### ***Dalbir Singh***

- Participated in Safeguards Orientation and Training Workshop organized and supported by World Bank, New Delhi, October 7-9, 2013.
- Chaired a Technical Session “ MNREGS and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources” of UGC National Seminar on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: Challenges and Responses Organized by Department of Rural Development & Social Work Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuram held on March 24-25, 2014.
- Chaired a Technical Session “Resource Utilization” of National seminar on “Water and Food Security in India” organized by Institute of Development and Planning, Amritsar November 7-8, 2013.

#### ***Kanchan Mathur***

- Delivered a lecture on “Gender and Patriarchy – A Theoretical Perspective” for Population First, Bombay, and CFAR Rajasthan April 13, 2013
- Participated in the workshop on Empower and Protect: Children and Adolescents in India- A Critical Rights Agenda organised by PHFI and FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University, at New Delhi July 25, 2013.
- Participated as member of the Anti Sexual Harassment Committee of the Rajasthan Sangeet Vidyalaya attended three meetings, January 8, May 12 and September 15, 2013.
- Participated in the planning meeting of ‘One Billion Rising 2014’ at Vinobha Gyan Mandir, Jaipur, October 8, 2013.
- Government of India nominee for the **National Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas** visited Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh as mission member, November 17 to December 1, 2013.
- Participated in the core group meeting of Udyogini, to plan the module on Violence against women for livelihoods/micro-enterprise work with women SHGs in Jharkhand, New Delhi, December, 2013.

- Participated in a meeting on 'Rajasthan State Women's Policy' at the Rajasthan State Commission for women, February 11, 2014.
- Participated in the 'One Billion Rising 2014' celebrations at Ambedkar circle, Jaipur, February 14, 2014.
- Participated in Ethics Committee meeting of the Educational Research Unit for their MacArthur supported project on 'Women Teachers in Rajasthan' on February 26, 2014 at Jaipur.
- Delivered lectures on Qualitative Research Methodology in a training programme on 'Project Management' organized by the FORCES network, CWDS Delhi for their national level partners on February 26, 2014 at Jaipur.
- Gave a series of lectures to the students of MSID on Gender and Development planning, March 10- 11, 2014.
- Chaired the Executive Committee and Annual General meeting of Udyogini, New Delhi, March 23, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Gender Roles and Responsibilities' in the Leadership Development Programme for Minority Community' organized by Vividha Documentation and Research Centre at the Gita Mittal Institute, Jaipur March 25, 2014.

### ***§§ Acharya***

- Interview given to Mr Deep Mukherjee, Journalist on Implications of Foreign Direct Investment in Tobacco Sector, April 15, 2013.
- Chief Guest, Annual Day and Prize Distribution Function of Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, May 2, 2013.
- Participated (as a Member) in the Annual Meeting of the Audit Committee of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), May 5, 2013.
- Chaired the Annual Meeting of the Program Committee of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), May 5, 2013.
- Participated (as Independent Director) in the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), May 6-8, 2013.
- Participated (as Independent Director) in the Annual International Stakeholders' Meeting of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), May 8, 2013.
- Conducted (as Independent Director and Program Committee Chairman) on-the-spot Review of Field Work and interacted with farmers, farm women, government officials and agricultural entrepreneurs in Kenya, May 9, 2013.
- Participated (as NAAS Fellow) in the Scientific Sessions on Frontiers of Agricultural Research and Dr A.B. Joshi Memorial Lecture, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi, June 4, 2013.
- Participated (as NAAS Fellow) in the Foundation Day Program and Annual General Meeting, National Academy of Agricultural sciences, New Delhi, June 5, 2013.
- Participated in the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), Shere Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKAUST-K), Srinagar, September 10-12, 2013.
- Presided (as Chairman) the Meeting of the Editorial Board of Agricultural Economics Research Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), Shere Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKAUST-K), Srinagar, September 10, 2013.
- Presided the International Session on Partnership Between CGIAR and National Agricultural Research System, Shere Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKAUST-K), Srinagar, September 11, 2013.

- Participated (as Chairman, Editorial Board) in the Meeting of the Executive Council of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), Shere Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKAUST-K), Srinagar, September 11, 2013.
- Participated (as Chairman, Editorial Board) in the Meeting of the Annual General Body Meeting of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), Shere Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKAUST-K), Srinagar, September 12, 2013.
- Inaugurated (as Chief Guest) the National Workshop on Agricultural Market Intelligence Centres in India, NAIP-ICAR, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur, October 3, 2013.
- Participated (as Member) in the Meeting of the Working Group of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, October 7, 2013.
- Participated (as Independent Director and Chairman of Program Committee) in the International Tele-Meeting of the Board of Directors of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, October 23, 2013.
- Participated (as a Member) in the Meeting of the Board of Management of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, November 8, 2013.
- Participated (as Panel Chair) in the Discussion Meetings with International Scientists of International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) on the external review of ICRISAT activities, Hyderabad, November 25-26, 2013.
- Participated (as Panel Chair) in the International Workshop on Impact Assessment of Research and Development Projects, International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad, November 27, 2013.
- Participated (as Panel Chair) in the Discussion Meetings with Deputy Director General (Research), on Assessment of IMOD Approach for Quick Impact in Asia and Africa, ICRISAT, Hyderabad, November 28, 2013.
- Inaugurated (as Chief Guest) the 27<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar (Karnataka), December 18, 2013.
- Delivered a Special Lecture on Agricultural Price Policy in India, 27<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar (Karnataka), December 19, 2013.
- Participated (as Chief Editor) in the Meeting of the Executive Council of Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar (Karnataka), December 19, 2013.
- Chaired the Session on Agricultural Business Orientation of Indian Farmers, 27<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar (Karnataka), December 20, 2013.
- Participated (as Chief Editor and Past President) in the Annual General Body Meeting of Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar (Karnataka), December 20, 2013.
- Presided (as Chairman) the Inception Meeting of the International Panel for External Review of International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Nairobi (Kenya), January 19, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Meeting of international scientists of ICRISAT in Eastern and Southern Africa, Nairobi (Kenya), January 20, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Focused Group Discussions (3) with Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, and Kenya Seed Company, Nairobi (Kenya), January 21, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Focused Group Discussions with the scientists of Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi (Kenya), January 22, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Meeting with ICRISAT Scientists, Lilongwe (Malawi), January 23, 2014.

- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Discussion Meetings (3) with Seed Companies, Seed Producer Farmers' Groups and Scientists of National Agricultural Research Institute, Lilongwe (Malawi), January 24, 2014.
- Review Visit (as Panel Chair) to Seed Production Villages and a large seed production farm, Lilongwe (Malawi), January 25, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Discussion Meetings with Seed Companies, Sorghum Processing Companies and National Agricultural Research Institute of Niger, Niamey (Niger), January 28, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Meeting of Scientists of ICRISAT, Niamey (Niger), January 29, 2014.
- Led (as Panel Chair) the Panel's visit to Women Farmers' Groups in villages of Niger and Weekly Cattle Market in Niger, Niamey (Niger), January 30, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Review and Discussion Meetings (10) with DG, DDG-R, CRP Directors, RP Directors and International Scientists of ICRISAT on the external review of ICRISAT activities, Hyderabad, February 13-14, 2014.
- Led (as Panel Chair) the visit and community interactions with Model Watershed Development work partners of ICRISAT, Kothapally, Hyderabad, February 15, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Review Meetings (3) with VC, Directors and Scientists of ANGRAU, Directorate of Sorghum Research (ICAR), and Indian Society Of Agricultural Economics, Hyderabad, February 17, 2014.
- Participated (as Panel Chair) in the Discussion Meeting with DG and Director MIP of ICRISAT, Hyderabad, February 18, 2014.
- Presided (as Panel Chair) the Tele-Conferences (3) of International Review Panel of ICRISAT, February 20, 26 and 28, 2014.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on project proposal entitled Impact of Market Reforms on Market Integration of Pulses in India, Emeritus Scientists Scheme, Division of HRD, Indian Council of Agricultural research, New Delhi, April 8, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Assessment of International Project on Pro-Poor Policy Formulation, Dialogue and Implementation at the Country Level in 8 countries of Asia-Pacific Region, On-line Comments as Consultant, FAO website, April 22, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., Comments on paper entitled Preference Analysis of Producers towards Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, May 17, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the paper entitled External Market Linkages and Instability in Indian Edible Economy: Implications for Self-sufficiency in Edible Oils", for Agricultural Economics Research Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), New Delhi, sent July 19, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Assessment of 26 Nominees for the Award of Fellowship of National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi, sent July 22, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., Comments on the Draft and Suggestions for a new Outline for Vision 2050 document of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, sent July 28, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the paper entitled Factors Affecting the Prices of Bullocks in the Organized Cattle Fairs of Rajasthan" for Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, sent July 31, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the Concept Paper on Monitoring and Evaluation of AREE4D (Agricultural Research, Education and Extension for Development), National Academy of Agricultural sciences, New Delhi, sent August 6, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., " Comments and Outline for the document entitled Hundred Years of Social Sciences for Agricultural Development in India, National Academy of Agricultural sciences, New Delhi, sent August 26, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on Draft Syllabus for Diploma Course in Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness, Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Nagpur, sent September 29, 2013.

- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the paper entitled Input Subsidy vs. Farm Technology – Which is More Important for Agricultural Development", for Agricultural Economics Research Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), New Delhi, sent November 11, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the paper entitled Analysis of Risk Behaviour of Jatropha Growers in North-East India", for Agricultural Economics Research Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), New Delhi, sent November 16, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the paper entitled "Public and Private Capital Formation and Agricultural Growth: State-wise Analysis of Inter-Linkages during Pre- and Post-Reform Periods", for Agricultural Economics Research Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), New Delhi, sent November 22, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the Book entitled, Agricultural Revival and Food Security in India" Springer India Publishers, New Delhi, sent November 22, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Comments on the paper entitled Production and Marketing of Cumin in Jodhpur District of Rajasthan" for Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, sent November 23, 2013.
- Acharya S.S., "Review of 73 Reports, Publications and Documents of ICRISAT on Inclusive Market Oriented Development of Dryland Areas of Asia and Africa, January-March, 2014.
- Acharya S.S., "Prepared a Draft Report on External Review of ICRISAT's Technology and Innovations in Asia and Africa, March 2014.

### ***Shobhita Rajagopal***

- Participated in a meeting on 'Establishment of Directorate of Child Rights by SCPCR, 18 April 2013.
- Attended the meeting of NGOs and Womens groups with UN Rappoteur on Violence Against Women, 24 April 2013.
- Participated in a meeting on setting up guidelines for Corporal Punishment organised by RSCPCR, 27 May 2013.
- Participated in a Workshop on Women Teachers in Secondary Education organised by ERU, New Delhi, 26 June 2013.
- Was invited as a Resource person in a workshop on reviewing the BSTC syllabus and paper on "Bharatiya Samaj Aur Shiksha" organised by SIERT and ICICI Foundation, 2 July 2013.
- As a member, attended the meeting of the Working Group on Gender Budgeting at the Directorate of Women's Empowerment, 3 July 2013.
- As a member attended the Executive Committee meeting of Sandhan, Jaipur 6 July 2013.
- Participated in the workshop on Empower and Protect: Children and Adolescents in India- A Critical Rights Agenda organised by PHFI and FXB Centre for Health and Human Right , Harvard University, at New Delhi July 25, 2013.
- Participated in a workshop on Women Teachers in Secondary Education organised by Education Resource Unit, New Delhi 5-7 August 2013.
- Was invited to Chair a Session in the Workshop on Empower and Protect: Children and Adolescents in India- A Critical Rights Agenda organised by PHFI and FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights , Harvard University, Jaipur 8 August 2013.
- As member attended the meeting of the Anti Sexual Harassment Committee of Rajasthan Housing Board, 12 September, 2013.
- As a member attended the IDSJ Governing Body meeting organised at New Delhi, 28 September 2013.
- Gave lectures to students at MSID on Gender and Education 1, 7<sup>th</sup> and 11 October, 2013
- Was invited as a Jury member to select entries for the Laadli Media Awards 2013, UNFPA, Jaipur 28<sup>th</sup> October 2013.

- Was Invited to be a member of the **National Evaluation of KGBV** by Ministry of Human Resource Development , Department of Education, Government of India and visited two states Tamilnadu and Karnataka, 18 November -1 December 2013.
- Participated in the Anil Bordia Memorial Policy Seminar on Education and Social Empowerment: Policies and Practices: 16-17 December, 2013, NUEPA, New Delhi and presented a paper on **Making Policies work for Education and Social Empowerment Reflections on the Shikshakarmi Project: Rajasthan.**
- Visited the Government Girls Colleges Kotputli, Shahpura Chimanpura, Chomu, in Jaipur District and Government Girls College in Jhunjhunu and interacted with Second Year students as part of the ongoing Champions Study- January and February 2014.
- Attended the Executive Committee Meeting of VIVIDHA, 23 January, 2014.
- Attended the Executive Committee Meeting of Bodh Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur 25 January, 2014.
- Participated in the Workshop on Women Teachers in Secondary Education, organised by ERU, New Delhi, 26 February, 2014.
- Was invited to the Leader Speak session for female employees of INFOSYS, BPO, by INFOSYS, Jaipur, 5 March 2014.
- Gave lectures to students at MSID on Gender and Education, March 10 and 11, 2014.

### **Varinder Jain**

- Delivered lecture on “Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005: A National Overview” to Norwegian Students at Jodhpur on August 19, 2013.
- Delivered lecture on “Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation in India: Status and State Initiatives” to Norwegian Students at Jodhpur on August 19, 2013.
- Referee comments on the paper entitled, “Inequality in Access to Modern Energy Services in Rural India during the Era of Economic Reform”, for Energy Policy, sent August 25, 2013.
- Reviewed book entitled, *Climate Change: An Asian Perspective*, edited by Surjit Singh and S.Mohanakumar, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2012, published in *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 484-485, July-September, 2013.
- Participated in the 55<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics held at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi during December 16-18, 2013.
- Organised a four-day ICSSR-sponsored Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences, at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur during December 26-29, 2013.
- Participated in a consultation on “Livelihood creation by Solid Waste Management”, conducted by Institute of Development Management (IDM), Jaipur, 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2014.
- Attended meeting with the Association of Asia Scholars, New Delhi for the project entitled, “Agrarian Crisis and Women among Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation”, at Patiala (Punjab), February 8, 2014.
- Met Prof. Ravi Srivastava along with Dr. Varsha Joshi at the University of Rajasthan to discuss the progress in their ongoing study on “Muslim Community in India: A Study of Economic and Social Issues”, February 13, 2014.
- Attended meeting with the officials of National Rainfed Area Authority, New Delhi to discuss the final report for the project entitled, “Identify Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan”, on February 18, 2014.
- Had a meeting with the expert committee in connection with a project on “Livelihood Insecurity in India’s Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing Segment across Selected Industrial Clusters”, at the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, February 25, 2014.
- Had an interaction with Dr. R.P.Dhir, Director (Rtd.) Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur who visited IDS on March 12-13, 2014.

***Varsha Joshi***

- Attended a meeting with Justice Ajay Rastogi and Deputy Secretary, Mahendra Kumar Dave, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, High Court, Jaipur Rajasthan and Jaipur Childline Partners for Rescue 52 Child Labour Cases 11 January, 2014.
- Meeting with Deputy Secretary, Amar Varma, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, High Court, Jaipur Rajasthan for Childline Awareness and missing children issues on 31 January, 2014.
- Meeting with Justice R.S. Chouhan and Deputy Secretary, Amar Varma, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, High Court, Jaipur Rajasthan for Childline Awareness and discussion on some case of missing children on 7 February, 2014.
- Attended a Meeting on Strengthening implementation and monitoring of ICPS conducted by save the children on 6 March, 2014, Jaipur.

## 6. Seminars/ Workshops at the Institute

During the year various seminars/workshops were held relating to various projects being undertaken by faculty. Eminent persons visited the Institute to interact with the faculty and learnt about the researches being carried out at the Institute.

### **International Programme in Collaboration with Norwegian University of Life Science, AAS (Norway)**

The Institute of Development studies, Jaipur has been hosting the post graduate students of Department of International Development, Norwegian university of Life sciences, Norway since 2009-10 as a part of the institutional collaboration programme. In fact, this programme was initiated by late Prof. Surjit Singh and under his supervision, Dr. Motilal Mahamallik was the co-coordinator. Last year (2012-13 session), the course was conducted during 1<sup>st</sup> august, 2013 to 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. Eleven students of the Department of International Development participated in the field course programme. Lectures were delivered at different places like, IDS, Jaipur; Central University of Rajasthan, Kishangarh; Barefoot college, Tilonia; CECOEDECON, Chaksu; Udayapur and Jodhpur. Along with lectures, students were taken to fields to have practical understanding of the ground level realities. They submitted individual/group terms papers, which was a part of the examination system, to IDS on different development issues.

### **Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences**

The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur organised a four-day *Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences* during December 26-29, 2013. Being sponsored by the **Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)**, this training course aimed at updating the research skills of young research scholars and college teachers. This programme was specifically targeted to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and other marginalised sections of the society such as Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs), women and handicapped. It was desired that the participants should come from all-over Rajasthan, to ensure which we adopted not only the formal modes of communication such as advertisement on websites, approaching Directorate of College Education, etc. but we also tried to inform the candidates through informal channels and networks. With our best effort, we could mobilise more than thirty candidates<sup>1</sup> belonging to different social science disciplines such as economics, sociology, political science, geography and so on. Keeping in mind the nature of the target group, we invited the distinguished scholars having long expertise in their areas of research.<sup>2</sup>

On 26<sup>th</sup> December, the programme commenced with registration. In the inaugural address, we invited Prof. Chandrakala Padia, Vice-Chancellor, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner as the chief guest. The inaugural address was given by Prof. K.L. Sharma, Vice-Chancellor, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Prof. Naresh Dadhich presided the inaugural session. Following the inaugural address, a total of 10 lectures (of one and half hour duration each) were delivered over the four-day period along with three interactive sessions where the participants aired their queries and clarifications to get feedback from the experts on the dais. The first lecture was delivered by Prof. Arun Chaturvedi where he discussed about the social science research and the philosophy of learning. In addition, Prof. Chaturvedi also introduced the participants to issues such as foreign policy and the relevant research approach in this field. The second lecture was delivered by Dr. Mohanakumar. This lecture focused on providing a conceptual

<sup>1</sup> A list of participants is attached.

<sup>2</sup> A list of resource persons along with their areas of expertise is attached.

understanding to the research methodology and the tools. Following these two lectures, the first day of the programme ended with an interactive session which was chaired by Prof. R.K. Dixit, Prof. Sashi Sahay and Prof. Arun Chaturvedi.



The second day started with the review of the previous day. It was followed by a lecture by Prof. P.C. Mathur. An overall focus of this lecture was to orient the candidates to the research in political science. The fourth lecture was the continuation of research methodology lecture delivered earlier by Dr. Mohanakumar. The fifth lecture by Prof. Kanchan Mathur and Dr. Shobhita Rajagopal informed the participants about the nature of research methodology used in the case of research in gender studies. These lectures were followed by an interactive session where the participants interacted with the research associates, viz. Dr. Jai Singh Rathore and Mr. Jagdish Prasad Sharma, to know about the nitty-gritty of field survey. The third day started with the review of the previous day. It was followed by a lecture by Dr. Motilal Mahamallik where the speaker informed the participants about the significance and utilisation of data in research. Though the overall focus of the lecture was on Indian economy database, the speaker emphasised on the equal significance of data in other spheres of research as well. The seventh lecture was delivered by Prof. Naresh Dadhich. Main focus of this lecture was to educate the participants about the philosophical undertones of research in political science. Prof. P.M. Patel delivered the eighth lecture with a specific focus on the significance of large scale surveys. The third day concluded with an interactive session where Prof. K.N. Joshi, Dr. Rajesh Shukla and Dr. Dalbir Singh answered various queries of the participants. On the fourth day, the ninth lecture was delivered by Prof. Vinay Kumar Srivastava where he informed about the significance of qualitative research. He quoted several examples from the sphere of sociology mainly to guide the participants about the insights that the qualitative research delivers. He also took the next lecture. A specific focus of this lecture was on the Research Act where the speaker cautioned the participants about adhering to certain research ethics. He emphasised that the researcher should refrain from indulging in any academic fraud, plagiarism etc.

Following these lectures, there was the valedictory session where Prof. V.S. Vyas motivated the participants about remaining updated with technology to have a cutting edge in research. Prof. Vinay Kumar Srivastava delivered the valedictory address. Prof. Naresh Dadhich besides presiding this session also delivered vote of thanks to all the resource persons, participants, IDS faculty & staff and guests who made this four-day training course a success. The programme concluded with the thanks-giving address by the coordinator. The participants were given certificates by the coordinator. Based on the feedback received from the participants, it is learned that the four-day training programme has been successful in its objective of brushing up the research skills of the young research scholars and the college teachers. Overall the participants were satisfied and were curious to know more about various research-related aspects such as paper writing, project formulation etc. Keeping in view its utility, the participants found this programme of a very short duration and they urged for having such programmes of a sufficiently longer duration.

### **Book Launch ‘Churning the earth-the making of global India’ and Discussion on ‘Radical Ecological Democracy: Escaping India’s Globalisation Trap’**

The Institute organized the launch of Aseem Shrivastava and Ashish Kothari’s book ‘*Churning the Earth: The Making of Global India*’ and a discussion on ‘Radical Ecological Democracy: Escaping India’s Globalisation Trap’ on March 25, 2014. The participants included academicians; researchers, administrators, media representatives and others keenly interested in development issues. Prof. Kanchan Mathur welcomed the guests and introduced the speaker Mr. Ashish Kothari. Mr. Kothari is the founder-member of Indian environmental group Kalpavriksh, Pune. The Director Prof. Naresh Dadhich launched the book.



In his presentation titled 'Radical Ecological Democracy: Escaping India's Globalisation Trap' Mr. Kothari underscored that the current dominant model of development emphasized material growth (through industrial and financial expansion) measured in percent economic growth, per capita income, etc. Development, therefore, has come to mean economic growth at all costs. Elaborating his argument with facts and figures he emphasized that today's vision of 'development' perpetuated violence against nature, people, and cultures. He went on to add that this impacts India's ecological deficit which was mirroring the world trend. The current development scenario was leading to 'growth-less' growth and growing inequality, leaving half our population behind. Kothari cited several examples of sustainable development in the country. He especially highlighted the work of the Deccan Development Society (AP) which is working towards integrating conservation, equity and livelihoods through sustainable agriculture; Kachchh water self-sufficiency in one of India's lowest rainfall regions: decentralised harvesting and governance, Arvari Sansad (Parliament), Rajasthan; forest conservation in Mendha-Lekha (Maharashtra); and community forests in Orissa Dangejheri with all women's forest protection committee; Jharcraft (Jharkhand) provides employment for 2.5 lakh families and is working towards reviving crafts, reducing outmigration. He underpinned that Radical ecological democracy (RED) aimed at achieving human well-being, through pathways that empower all citizens to participate in decision-making, ensures equitable distribution of wealth and respects the limits of the earth and the rights of nature. According to him voices of resistance have already begun to emerge. He gave example of Vedanta/POSCO, Orissa; anti-SEZ; citizens' networks, joint action forums, collective visioning and increasing awareness and empowering political movements, students/ other unions, etc. In the discussion that followed several issues were raised. Some of the participants felt that Kothari's work had not been able to provide answers to the nature of globalization in the future. Others felt that local initiatives are not sustainable and die down over a period of time, there was also the challenge of governance and replicability as initiatives got larger. Mr. Kothari replied that models per se cannot be replicated but learnings' from projects/ small initiatives can be replicated. Also policy has a major role to play in spreading and implementing initiatives.

### **Visits Abroad**

Prof. B.M. Jain visited the Department of Political Science, Cleveland State University, Ohio (USA) during Fall 2013 (August 2013-December 2013).

Prof. S. S. Acharya visited Kenya to participate as Chairman of International Panel for external review of ICRISAT, visited Hub Office of ICRISAT, Meetings with scientists, partners of ICRISAT like AGRA, AHBFI, Seed Companies and farmers groups during January 17-23, 2014.

Prof. S.S.Acharya visited Malawi to participate as Chairman of International Panel for external review of ICRISAT, visited Country Office of ICRISAT, Meetings with scientists, partners of ICRISAT like National Agricultural Research Institutes, Seed Companies, Women Agri-entrepreneurs, seed producing farmers and farmers groups during January 23-26, 2014.

Prof. S.S.Acharya visited Niger to participate as Chairman of International Panel for external review of ICRISAT, visited Country Office of ICRISAT, and held meetings with scientists, partners of ICRISAT like National Agricultural Research Institutes, Seed Companies, Women Agri-entrepreneurs, seed producing farmers and farmers groups during January 27-31, 2014.

Dr. Varinder Jain visited Watson Institute of International Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA during April 1-3, 2013.

## 7. Representation in Academic Societies/ Committees/ Other Bodies

### ***Vijay S Vyas***

- Member Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council
- Vice Chairman, Rajasthan State Planning Board
- Chairman, Kumarappa Institute of Gram Swaraj
- Chairman, Ajit Foundation
- Chairman, Managing Committee, Centre for Competition, Investment, and Economic Regulation
- Member Executive Committee, Doosra Dashak

### ***Surjit Singh***

- Life Member, Indian Econometrics Society
- Life Member and Secretary, Indian Society of Labour Economics
- Life Member, Indian Regional Science Association
- Life Member, Indian Political Economy Association
- Life Member, Rajasthan Economic Association
- Member, Rupayan Sansthan, Jodhpur
- Member, Governing Council Entrepreneurial Management Institute, Jaipur
- President, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Rajasthan
- Vice President, Sukam Vikas Samiti, Jaipur
- Member Executive, CECOEDECON, Jaipur
- Member, Planning Board Kota Open University, Kota
- Member, Governing Board, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
- Member, Rajiv Gandhi Mission on Social Security, Government of Rajasthan

### ***SS Acharya***

- Member, Advisory Board, Supertech University, Rudrapur (Uttarakhand).
- Chairman, International Panel for Center Commissioned External Review of IMOD concept of International Crops Research Institute of Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad.
- Chairman, Committee for Review of Guidelines for Election/Selection of NAAS Fellows, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi.
- Member, Research Fellowship Evaluation Committee, Village Dynamics in South Asia (VDSA) Project, International Crops Research Institute (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.
- Member, International Steering Committee, VDSA Project, International Crops Research Institute (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.
- Member, Working Group on Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, since April 2012.
- Member, Board of Management of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, for two years up to March 2014.
- Chairman, Editorial Board, Agricultural Economics Research Review, an International Journal Published by Agricultural Economics Research Association of India, New Delhi.
- Member, Academic Committee, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, nominated by the Minister for Rural development, Government of India, for a period of three years from January 27, 2012.

- Member, Editorial Committee and Associate Editor of International Journal of Agricultural Research, published by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi in association with Springer.
- Member, Search-cum Selection Committee for National Professors, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for a period of three years, April 2011.
- Member (Scientist), General Body of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society for a period of three years, February 2011.
- Member, General Council of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for a period of three years, January, 2011.
- Member, Executive Council of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for a period of three years, January, 2011.
- Member, Editorial Board, Journal of Rural Development, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad (w.e.f. April 1, 2010).
- Adjunct Faculty, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (w.e.f. June 1, 2010).
- Director, on the Board of Directors of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Washington DC (USA) w.e.f. May 09, 2009.
- Chairman, Program Committee, Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Washington DC (USA) w.e.f. May 09, 2009.
- Member, Audit Committee, Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Washington DC (USA) w.e.f. May 09, 2009.
- Chief Editor, Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing, published by the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Nagpur (since 1988).
- Member, Governing Board of Grassroots Innovation Augmentation Network (GIAN)-North, National Innovation Foundation, Government of India, Jaipur (since 2002).
- Member, Advisory Committee, PJ Foundation (Poornima & JIET Group of Colleges and Poornima University), Jaipur & Jodhpur (since 2007).
- Member, Editorial Board of Chinese Agricultural Economic Review, Based in Chinese Agricultural University in Beijing (China) and Published by Emerald (UK) (since 2007).
- Trustee, Kusum Rathore Memorial Trust, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur (Rajasthan), since 1997 till date.
- Trustee, Education and Research Development Foundation, Gandhi Bal Niketan Group of Institutions, Ratangarh (Churu, Rajasthan), since 2004 till date.

### ***Kanchan Mathur***

- Chairperson, Udyogini, New Delhi
- Life Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies
- Member General Body, IBTADA, Alwar
- Member, Gender and Law Association (GALA)
- Member, Fourth Joint Review Mission of the Mahila Samakhya Programme
- Member, Sexual Harassment Committee, Rajasthan
- Member, Working Group and Drafting Committee on 'Women's Agency and Empowerment' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), Planning Commission, Government of India
- Government of India nominee for the Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, visited Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh as a mission member, December 2013-14.

***Varsha Joshi***

- Member, Board of Consultants, Global Ethics Forum, USA
- Member, Board of Rupayan Sansthan, Jodhpur
- Life Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies (IAWS)
- Member, GEAFS Advisory Group on Vulnerability and Food Systems, London.

***Shobhita Rajagopal***

- Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies
- Member, Executive Committee, Bodh Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur
- Member, Executive Committee, Sandhan
- Member, Committee on Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur
- Member, Executive Committee VIVIDHA, Jaipur
- Member, Steering Committee on 'Rajasthan School and Teacher Reform Initiative, Government of Rajasthan and ICICI Foundation
- Member, Working Group on Gender Responsive Budgeting constituted by the State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan

***Varinder Jain***

- Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics

***BM Jain***

- Member of International Political Science Association (IPSA)
- Member, Association of Asia-Pacific Research Association (AAPRA)
- Sponsored Life Member, Association of Third World Studies
- Member, International Peace Research Association (IPRA)
- Member, International Congress of Psychology
- Member, International Association of Historians in Asia
- Member, Indian Political Science Association
- Member, Editorial Board of Virginia Review of Asian Studies (New Jersey, USA)
- Member, Indian Congress of Defence Studies

***Amrita Agarwal***

- Member, Editorial Board of International Journal of Peace Education (Taylor & Francis Group, Routledge, UK)
- Member, Editorial Board of Journal of Sociology and Anthropology (Horizon Research Publishing, USA)
- Member, Editorial Board of US-China Education Review (David Publishing Company, Illinois, USA)
- Reviewer for "Syllabus" published from Rhodes Island College, USA
- Member, Rajasthan Political Science Association
- Member, Indian Association of Political Science
- Member, American Studies Research Center, Hyderabad
- Member, Indian Association of American Studies
- Member, Indian Association of Canadian Studies
- Member, International Association of Educators for World Peace, Thiruvananthapuram
- Member, Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad
- Associate Member, Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi

- Life Member, Association for the Future of Humanity (IAFH) Orissa

***Dalbir Singh***

- Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics
- Member, Agricultural Economics Research Association (India)

***Radhey S Sharma***

- Member, Executive Committee, Prayatna, Solavta (Dudu)
- Member, Village Education Committee, Chhardara
- Member, People's Union for Civil Liberties, Jaipur
- Member SAJAG Upbhokta Sangthan, Jaipur

***Jai Singh***

- Joint Secretary, Rajasthan Economics Association

## 8. Infrastructure/ Support Services

### Campus

The Institute's present building was constructed in 1993 with funding from the ICSSR and the Government of Rajasthan. The building comprises a two-storey modest structure, which is now expanded with the construction of a separate training centre-cum-guest house complex.

### Library

The institute's library has a rich collection of books, back volumes, research materials, reference data books and other documents relating to various aspects of development. The library has added 508 books and other documents during the year, raising the total number to 349018. The library continues to subscribe 82 journals including 30 of foreign origin. In addition the library receives 26 journals on exchange or complimentary basis making a **total of 108 Journals**. It also subscribes 9 daily Newspapers, which help researchers to keep track of policy and development issues. The IDS library is using CDS/ISIS and WINISIS library software package (developed by UNESCO) for easy and speedy storage, faster processing and retrieval of information system. This also allows search on individual field such as author, title, subject, key words and accession number. It also enables the library users to create print file of the search. The in-house indexing database of published articles of various academic journals touched **38693 records** by the end of March 2014 in well retrieval/searchable format.

The institute's library is depository library of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Labour Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and has so far received more than 4737 valuable publications under the programme. In addition, the library has a rich collection of research and reference material from various international agencies such as FAO, APO, (Asian Productivity Organization), IDRC (International Development Research Center, Canada), IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute, USA), IWMI (International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka).

The institute's Library has 3 PCs for routine library work. It has various International Data bases on CD Disks. World Data (World Bank Indicators of Countries), World Development Sources in 4 CDs by World Bank, World Development Reports CD Since 1978. TradeCan by UNCTAD, Food & Nutrition Library by IFPRI and various useful CD databases of the International Labour Organization, Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The institute's library also has the following useful online data bases for users:-

1. JSTOR: A leading online Full Text Archives of the Social Sciences Journals from the JSTOR New York, USA
2. IndiaStat.com:- Online statistics data base of India by the Datanet India, New Delhi
3. EPW & EPW Research Foundation' Time series data under the Social Science Library Network Support programme of the ICSSR

Apart from the IDS faculty and staff, the Institute's library is frequently visited by scholars from India and abroad, students and teachers from various institutions/universities and officials from government departments.

**Working Papers**

1. Surjit Singh, 2013, "India China Bilateral Relations: Dragon and Elephant's Engagements", IDSJ WP 167, May.
2. Motilal Mahamallik and Pareswar Sahu, 2013, "Efficacy of Equity Principle: Re-examining the Issues in Indian Fiscal Federalism", IDSJ WP 168, October.
3. Mohana Kumar S., 2013, "Poverty Estimates and Sampling Design of NSSO: An Exploratory Analysis", IDSJ WP 169, June.
4. V.S. Vyas, 2014, "Changing Countours of Rural India: Causes and Consequences", IDSJ WP 170, January.

**Research Reports**

1. Singh, Surjit ; James,A J ; Ratna Reddy,V ; Marothia,D K ; Gardener,Janet, 2013, IWRM (Integrated Water Resource Managment) and Local Level Planning in Rajasthan, Special Studies Series:- Rajasthan Study 2, European Union State Partnership Programme.
2. Rahm,Abdul ; Jha,Parveen ; Chaudhuri,S K ; Singh, Surjit ; Joshi, K.N ; Joddar,Pinki ; Bishnoi,Promila, 2013, Public Expenditure Review of Water Sector in Rajasthan, Special Studies Series:- Rajasthan Study 3, European Union State Partnership Programme.
3. Singh, Surjit ; Ratna Reddy, V ; Batchelor, Charles ; Marothia,D K ; James,A J ; Rathore, M.S., 2013, Regulating Water Demand and Use in Rajasthan, Special Studies Series:- Rajasthan Study 4, European Union State Partnership Programme.
4. Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit, 2013, Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Odisha.
5. Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit, 2013, Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Chattisgarh.
6. Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit, 2013, Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Gujarat.
7. Singh, Surjit; Mahamallik, Motilal and Jain, Varinder, 2013, Assessment of Revenue Potential of Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan.
8. Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit, 2013, Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in West Bengal.
9. Bhadauria, V S ; Singh, Surjit, 2013, Impact Assessment on the Implementation of the Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in Rajasthan.
10. Singh, Surjit ; Mohana Kumar S., 2013, Independent Survey on the Effectiveness of Farmers' Clubs.
11. Mohana Kumar S., 2013, Evaluation Report of the Scheme of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises): Upgradation of Data base for the Continuation of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## 9. Current Faculty and Staff

### Faculty

Surjit Singh	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Professor &amp; Director (till December 3, 2013)</i>
VS Vyas	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Professor (Emeritus)</i>
Kanchan Mathur	Ph.D (Sociology)	<i>Professor</i>
Sunil Ray	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Professor (on leave till August 29, 2013)</i>
Varsha Joshi	Ph.D (History)	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Mohanakumar S.	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Shobhita Rajagopal	Ph.D (Sociology)	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Jyotsana Rajvanshi	Ph.D (Sociology)	<i>Associate Professor (till June 30, 2013)</i>
Motilal Mahamallik	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Assistant Professor</i>
Varinder Jain	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Assistant Professor</i>

### Honorary Faculty

SS Acharya	Ph.D (Agricultural Economics)
Kanta Ahuja	Ph.D (Economics)
DD Narula	Ph.D (Economics)
MMK Wali IAS (Retd.)	

### Visiting Faculty

AJ James	Ph.D (Economics)	Honorary Visiting Professor
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### ICSSR Fellow

Amrita Agarwal	Ph.D (Political Science)
BM Jain	Ph.D (Political Science)
Dalbir Singh	Ph.D (Economics)

### Research Staff

Ratan Lal Jogi	MA (Economics)	<i>Project Associate</i>
Gopal Singh Rathore	MA (Public Administration)	<i>Project Associate</i>
Jai Singh Rathore	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Project Associate</i>
Radhey Shyam Sharma	MA (Sociology)	<i>Project Associate</i>
Jagdish Prasad Sharma	MA (Public Administration)	<i>Project Assistant</i>

### Library

Mohd. Ismail Khan	Librarian cum Documentation Officer
Asha Tekchandani	Senior Library Technical Assistant

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## **Administration**

### **Secretary**

Vinod Singhvi MA, MBA (till 31.1.2014)

Thakur Dass Sindhi, *Secretary I/C* B.Com, L.L.B. (from 20.12.2013)

Pushpa Kripalani, PS to Director (till May 31, 2013)

NR Mohandas, Senior PA (till November 8, 2013)

Rajendra Sharma, Section Officer (Adm.)

Neeru Mendiratta, Senior Office Assistant

Rachael Varkey, Senior Office Assistant

Shyam Bihari Gupta, *Junior Office Assistant*

Kailash Chand Meena, *Junior Office Assistant*

Jyoti Swami, *Receptionist cum Telephone Operator*

### **Finance**

SK Jain *Accounts Executive*

GL Mittal *Accountant*

### **Computer Centre**

GG Rajan *Supervisor(Computer)*

### **Support Staff**

Kesar Singh Rathore

Mohan Singh Chauhan

Rajeev Choudhary

Shankar Singh Daroga

Brij Sunder Sharma