



2017-18

ANNUAL REPORT



GIRI INSTITUTE OF
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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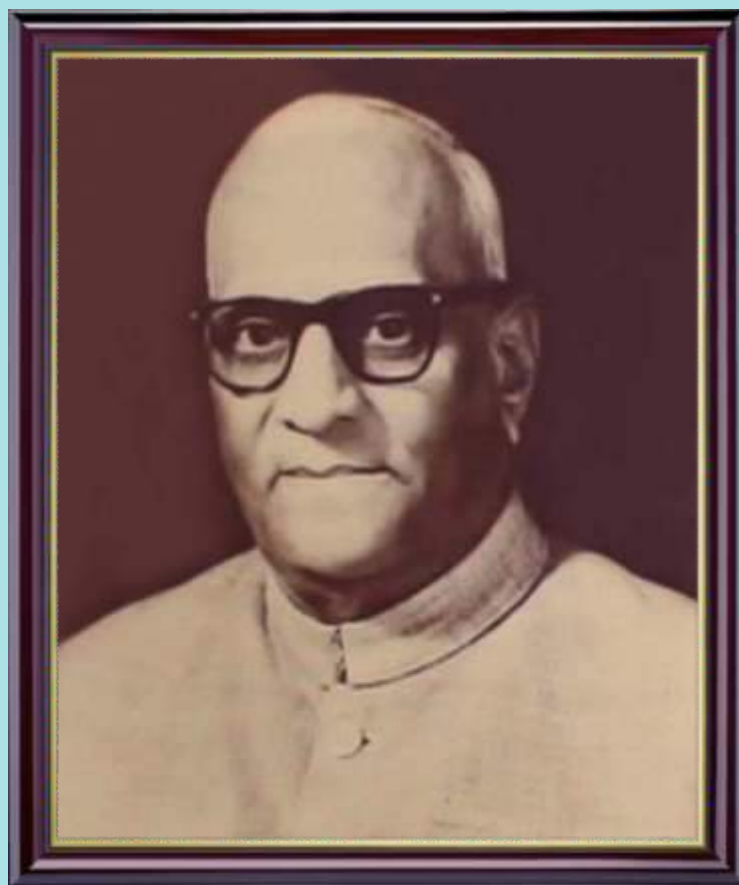
GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Sector O, Aliganj, Lucknow-226 024

Phone : (0522) – 2321860, 2325021, 2334059; Telefax : 2332640

E-Mail : directorgids@gmail.com, gids@sancharnet.in

Website : <http://gids.org.in>



Dedicated to Achieve the Vision of
Late Shri V.V. Giri
former President of India & a Veteran Trade Unionist

FROM DIRECTOR'S DESK



I am pleased to present the Institute's Annual Report 2017-18 and share our major academic achievements in the past and activities during this year. As many as 20 research projects have been completed by our faculty members during this year. The projects present valuable insight and research output in the fields of Child Labour, Rural Development including Gram Panchayat Development and Rural Housing Development. Other completed research projects during this year related to the study of knowledge attitude and behavior of voters for the attainment of healthy democratic practices in the region. The research in different areas of agriculture has been undertaken to address to issues pertaining to the performance of agricultural schemes covering the dimensions such as likely improvements in seed quality through seeds certification of food grains and vegetable crops, soil health, dissemination of low cost agricultural technology and improvement in the quality of animal husbandry in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The studies in the areas of poverty estimates, share of exports and imports in state income and construction of composite index for the districts house holds of Uttarakhand State. Other set of research projects completed during this period cover the issues like, job search and hiring practices in urban labour market, agrarian crisis and farmers' distress, community participation and utilization of public health services and study of water sanitation program in different states. The reports and findings of these studies have been widely appreciated by the State Government and among academic circles. These studies also include the research projects funded by the ICSSR, New Delhi.

During this period, the faculty members have published 2 books and 8 book chapters. The distinguishing feature of this year publications has been that these books were published by prominent national and international publishers like Academic Foundation, Rawat and Aakar etc. Faculty members have published more than 20 research papers in leading national and international journals and one Working Paper of the Institute. Faculty was also encouraged to write popular articles in daily national news papers for active participation on public issues to raise

social awareness in the society. During the year, faculty contributed many articles in leading new paper. Most of the Faculty members are members of a large number of international and national academic societies & organizations and they regularly participate and contribute research papers in national and international conferences, seminars and workshops.

Two Ph.D. scholars have completed their thesis work and have given their final pre-submission seminars and are awaiting submission to the Banaras Hindu University. Fifteen Ph.D. scholars are continuing with their thesis work. Three Post-Doctoral Fellows namely Dr Ruchi Tewari, Dr Achala Srivastava and Dr Neelam Aggarwal have submitted their project reports to ICSSR on completion of their fellowship. Three new Post-Doctoral Fellows, Dr Neetu Batra, Dr Barkha Srivastava and Dr Neelo Farooqui have joined the Institute. Three Senior Fellows of ICSSR, Prof. D.N. Kakkar, Prof. S.S.A. Jafri, Prof. Fahimmudin have also joined the Institute during this year. All these additions have made academic environment on the campus quite vibrant.

GIDS library is fully automated and works on LIBSYS system, and on line access is available to the faculty and students. The library has a rich data base including DELNET, EPW Research Foundation time series data etc. It has some CD-ROM Databases especially of World Bank and the Uttar Pradesh Government publications. Library provides current awareness service which includes article indexing and abstracting, book reviews, subject bibliographies and books on inter-library loan etc. The library has a collection of 46,029 books and it subscribes to print copies of 90 Indian and 12 international journals, and a large number of journals are subscribed through JSTOR. The library has enriched itself by adding almost all the good social science books published in India and abroad in the last one decade. Library added 300 books to its collection during this year.

Hope we will keep up our forward march to excellence!

Prof. B.K. Bajpai
Director



Two Week Capacity Building Programme for
SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women Faculty members in Social Sciences



7th V.V. Giri Memorial Lecture on
"Challenges to Measuring Employment and Work in India".



2nd T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture on
"Labour Markets, Employment and Inclusive Growth : Emerging Perspectives in India"



Two week Capacity Building Programme for SC/St Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences.

CONTENTS

Title	Page No.
The Institute	1
Board of Governors	2
Faculty and Administrative Staff	4
Major Research Activities under taken in the past	7
Completed Research Projects during this year	11
Ongoing Research Projects	27
New Research Projects Initiated	37
Seminars/Memorial Lectures/Workshops/Training Programmes	38
Research Publications	41
Participation in Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures and other Academic Events	45
Membership in Advisory/Consultative and Academic Bodies	53
Research Affiliation and Ph.D./M.Phil Programme	55
Academic Activities of ICSSR Senior Fellows and Post Doctoral Fellows	58
Library and Knowledge Resource Centre	63
Finance and Accounts	64

ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE 2016-17

Research Projects Completed	:	20
On-going Research Projects	:	19
Workshops, Lectures, Seminars & Training	:	12
Books Published	:	02
Research Papers+ Book Chapters	:	19 + 8
Working Papers	:	01
News Paper & Magazine	:	1
Other Academic Work	:	8

THE INSTITUTE

Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), an autonomous research institute, was established in 1973 on the initiative of some eminent social scientists and public personalities. It was brought under the aegis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in 1977. Since then, it has been regularly receiving financial support from ICSSR and the Government of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) as well. The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors comprising eminent persons, distinguished scholars and nominees of ICSSR and the Government of U.P. The GIDS is registered under FCRA and is eligible to receive foreign grants for development research.

The Institute undertakes, aids, co-ordinates and promotes research on development issues with special emphasis on the problems of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. It provides academic and professional guidance, advice and consultancy to agencies, institutions and individuals in the field of research and action on development. It offers advanced training to researchers and practitioners in the field of development studies with a view to improve capacity and quality in research.

Over the years, the Institute has established itself as a centre of excellence for research on development issues in the country. The Institute has been conducting research studies on a wide variety of issues, problems and themes. It also provide evidenced based policy support to central and state governments, and other international organisations.

The research areas of GIDS may be broadly categorised into the following themes:

- Agricultural and Rural Development
- Labour, Employment, Livelihoods and Development
- Inter-regional and Inter-state Disparities
- Population, Public Health, Education, Basic Amenities and Human Development
- Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Security
- Social Infrastructure particularly Health, Education and Basic Amenities
- Rural Industries and Informal Sector
- Urbanisation and Migration
- Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Other Socially Excluded Groups
- Gender and Child Studies
- Evaluation of Government Schemes and Programmes

In addition to research studies, the Institute provides guidance and facilities to students for pursuing doctoral degree in Economics, Sociology and Political Science. BHU has approved GIDS as a Research Institute/Centre for its Ph.D. Programme. GIDS has MoU with BBAU and Lucknow University to collaborate for Research Studies/Workshops/Seminars/ conferences etc.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS AS ON 31 MARCH 2018

Professor S.R. Hashim
Institute for Human Development
IIPA Campus, IP Estate
New Delhi -110 002

Chairman
(upto 07.03.2018)

Sh. N.C. Bajpai, IAS (Retd.)
3/54 Vishwas Khand-3 Gomti Nagar
Lucknow 226 010

Vice Chairman
(01.04.2017)
Chairman(08.03.2018)

Principal Secretary
Planning Department
Government of U.P
Yojana Bhawan
Lucknow - 226 001

U.P. Govt.

Principal Secretary
Higher Education
Government of U.P
Secretariat
Lucknow – 226 001

U.P. Govt.

Member Secretary
Indian Council of Social Science Research
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi -110 067

ICSSR Representative

Professor K.S. Chalam
Chairman
Institute for Economic and
Social Justice
4-53-1, L.B. Colony
Visakhapatnam-530017

ICSSR Representative

Professor B.K. Joshi
Director
Doon Library & Research Centre
21 Parade Ground
Rajpur Road
Dehradun-248001

Member

Professor K.P. Kannan
Former Director
Centre for Development Studies
Prasanta Nagar Road, Ulloor
Trivandrum- 695 011

Member

Professor Mahendra Dev
Vice-Chancellor & Director
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
Gen. A.K. Vaidya Marg
Goregaon (East)
Mumbai -400 065

Member

Professor Zoya Hasan National Fellow (ICSSR) Council for Social Development 53, Lodhi Estate New Delhi -110003	Member
Professor Padmini Swaminathan Professor Tata Institute of Social Sciences 2nd Floor, S.R. Sankaran Block, AMR-APARD Campus, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad -500 030	Member
Professor Sucha Singh Gill Director General Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development 2-A Sector 19-A, Madhya Marg Chandigarh -160 019	Member
Professor Rajiv Kumar C-215 Sarvodaya Enclave New Delhi-110 017	Member
Vice Chancellor Lucknow University Lucknow	Member
Dr. K. S. Rao Associate Professor Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	Faculty Representative
Dr. Kavita Baliyan Assistant Professor Giri Institute of Development Studies Lucknow	Faculty Representative
Professor Surinder Kumar Director Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	Member Secretary (upto 28.02.2018)
Professor B. K. Bajpai Officiating Director Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	Member Secretary (w.e.f. 01.03.2018)

FACULTY

B.K. BAJPAI M.A., M.B.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)	Officiating Director (From 01.03.2018 onward)
R.P. MAMGAIN M.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)	Professor
CHITTARANJAN SENAPATI M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (International Studies)	Associate Professor
CHARAN SINGH VERMA M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Eco.)	Associate Professor
P.K. TRIVEDI M.A., Ph.D. (Soc.)	Associate Professor
K.S. RAO M.A., PGDA, Ph.D. (Eco.)	Associate Professor
NOMITA P. KUMAR M.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)	Assistant Professor
SHILP SHIKHA SINGH M.A., Ph.D. (Pol. Sc.)	Assistant Professor
KAVITA BALIYAN M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Eco.)	Assistant Professor
ANIMESH ROY M.A., Ph.D. (Geography)	Assistant Professor
MANJUR ALI M.A., Ph.D. (Pol. Sc.)	Assistant Professor

RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF

MANOJ KUMAR SHARMA M.Sc., Ph.D. (Stat.)	Technical Assistant (Contractual) Up to 24.02.2018
SHIVAKAR TIWARI M.A. (Eco.), M.Phil.	Research Assistant (Contractual)
TOSIB ALAM M.A. (Eco.), M.Phil., Ph.D.	Research Assistant (Contractual) Up to 31.03.2018
ABSAR AHMAD M.Sc. (Statistics), M.Phil.	Research Assistant (Contractual) Up to 30.11.2018

LIBRARY STAFF

ANURADHA KAKKAR M.A. (Edu.), M.L. Sc., Ph.D. (Lib. & Info. Sc.), MBA	Librarian
REETA SINHA M.Sc., B.Ed., M.L.Sc.	Assistant Librarian
ANJALI SRIVASTAVA M.A., M.L.Sc.	Library Assistant
PRAMOD KUMAR	Library Attendant
PREMKUMAR B.A., M.Lib.	Library Attendant (Contractual)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Col. (Retd.) D.P. SINGH M.B.A.	Finance & Admn. Officer
RANJAY KUMAR M.Com., M.B.A.	Accounts Officer
RAM KAILASH M.B.A., M.A. (Eco.), PGDIB & EM	Secretary to Director
R.S. BISHT M.A. (Eco.)	Office Superintendent
SUNIL SRIVASTAVA B.Com	Accountant
MANOHARAN K. B.A.	Store Superintendent
GAURINATHANEY B.A.	Receptionist
GEETA BISHT M.A. (Sociology)	Office Assistant
RAM KISHOR M.A., B.Ed.	Caretaker (Contractual)
ASHOK KUMAR KASHYAP M.Com.	Accounts Clerk
N.S. BISHT B.A.	Typist Clerk (Jr.)
KRISHNA KUMAR VERMA B.A.	Typist Clerk (Sr.) (Contractual)



SUBORDINATE STAFF

VIRENDRA SINGH

Driver (Contractual)

RAM KRIPAL

Electrician

MANOJ KUMAR

Driver

ASHWANI KUMAR

Peon

MAHESH KUMAR

Peon

SITA RAM

Cook-cum-Guest House Attendant

H.D. BHATT

Gardner

GURU PRASAD

Gardner

RAJU KANAUIA

Peon

CHHOTELAL

Helper (Contractual)

VIJAY KUMAR

Daftari (Contractual)

VIJAY KUMAR SINGH

MTS (Contractual)



MAJOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN THE PAST

A. IMPORTANT RESEARCH STUDIES COMPLETED IN THE PAST

1. **Drought Mitigation Programme in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh: A Vision Paper**
Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
2. **Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA in Bihar**
Sponsor: Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.
3. **Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM in Bihar**
Sponsor: Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
4. **Audit of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh,**
Sponsor: Mid-Day-Meal Authority, Government of Uttar Pradesh
5. **Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) state of Uttar Pradesh**
Sponsor: Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
6. **'Poverty Assessment Methodology, Scrutiny of State Specific Poverty Alleviation Schemes, Poverty Alleviation Policy and Recommendations'**
Sponsor: Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh
7. **Deprivation and Social Inclusion in India and Kazakhstan**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
8. **Assessment of the Household Healthcare Utilization and Burden of Healthcare Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
9. **Private Enterprise Development among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India: A Comparative Study of Ownership, Productivity and Policy Implications**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
10. **National Level Monitor Report on Rural Development Programmes**
Sponsor: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
11. **Social Science Research Output with Reference to Various Themes**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research New Delhi
12. **Governance, Growth and Fiscal Consolidation: A Study of the Experiences of the Sub-national Governments in India**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

13. **Social and Educational Status of OBC/Dalit Muslims in Uttar Pradesh,**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
14. **Impact of W.T.O. Provisions on Horticultural Exports: The Case of Indian Mango,**
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
15. **Base Line Study of Knowledge Attitude Behavior and Practices of Electoral in Uttar Pradesh**
Sponsor: Chief Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh
16. **The Project Evaluation of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) in Uttar Pradesh,**
Sponsor: Department of Rural Development Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
17. **Training Needs Assessment, Module Development for Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh (GPDP)**
Sponsor: Department of Panchayati Raj Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
18. **Impact Evaluation of Orientation Programmes Conducted by BIRD, for Regional Managers and Chief Managers of Regional Rural Bankers,**
Sponsor: BIRD, Lucknow
19. **Study of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Scheme for Working Children in Uttar Pradesh,**
Sponsor: UNICEF
20. **Impact of Laptop Distribution Scheme on Knowledge, Economic Empowerment and Employability of Youth in Uttar Pradesh**
Sponsor: Government of Uttar Pradesh

B. SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/TRAINING PROGRAMMES

1. National Seminar on “Health and Development: Emerging Issues and Challenges in Uttar Pradesh”
2. Induction Training Programme on Statistical Methods and Applications for Assistant Statistical Officers of Directorate of Economics and Statistics Division, Planning Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
3. Mid-Term Appraisal Conference of ICSSR Research Programme on Urban Labour Markets in India
4. Mid-Term Appraisal Conference of ICSSR Sponsored Research Programme on Disaster in Uttarakhand
5. Orientation Programme in Social Sciences. The programme was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
6. Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Students on Social Sciences. The programme was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

7. International Seminar on Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development in Uttar Pradesh - Experiences, Challenges and Policy Options. Seminar was sponsored by ICSSR, Government of Uttar Pradesh and ILO.
8. Nine Internal Seminars were held on different contemporary themes of relevance.
9. Seventh V.B. Singh Memorial Lecture on 'Town and Village Enterprises in China: Lesson for India' by Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Former Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi.
10. First T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture on 'Economics and Climate Change' was delivered by Prof. B.K. Joshi, BOG Member of GIDS on the behalf Prof. Y.K. Alagh, Vice - Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.
11. Pre-budget consultation workshop on Uttar Pradesh State Budget 2017-18
12. Capacity Building for Faculty Members in Social Sciences sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
13. Training Programme on Skill Development for Youth on Primary Data Collection and Field Survey. The program was sponsored by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Planning, and Government of Uttar Pradesh.

C. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

1. During the past two years more than 17 books were published by the Institute's faculty members on the important themes on ethnography, development, poverty, Indian society and social issues, women health and empowerment, land reform, agro-processing, labour and employment and exclusion and poverty.
2. More than 85 articles in reputed journals and edited books were published by the faculty members of the institute during this period.
3. Apart from the above five working papers were published in the Institute on important research issues like poverty and gender analysis, taxable capacity, functional and financial devolution of urban local bodies, out migration and issues related to tribal population of Uttar Pradesh. Our faculty members have also been actively involved in the thinking and analyzing the important sociopolitical and economic issues as a social scientist and also as a member of civil society.

D. PARTICIPATION IN ACADEMIC EVENTS AND OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

There has been a widespread participation in conferences, seminars, workshops, lectures and other academic events of the Institute faculty members at the state, national and international levels. Faculty members have membership in prestigious advisory, consultative and academic bodies.

E. INSTITUTIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND PH.D. PROGRAMME

In the recent past, three Senior Doctoral fellowships and four Post Doctoral fellowships awarded by ICSSR at the Institute. Out of four Post Doctoral fellowships one has been awarded UGC Post Doctoral Fellowship for women on “Quality of Life among School Age Children and Their Schooling in District of Lucknow: A Geographical Study” to Dr. Ruch Tiwari under the guidance of Prof. B.K. Bajpai.

Apart from above, twenty two ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellows have been working in the Institute. The Ph.D. to these scholars is awarded from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Out of total enrolled PhD scholars, four have submitted their thesis and two of them have also been awarded PhD degree.

F. LIBRARY AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE

The GIDS library is an invaluable resource center for students, researchers and faculty of Social Science disciplines. It is a State of the art library which provides access to rare academic resources and infrastructure for its scholars. Library endeavours to provide enriching academic environment to its users. It is committed to identify, acquire, organize and retrieve updated information for its research fraternity.

There is focused subscription of on-line resources in the library through ICSSR consortiums plan for the library. The scholars are largely benefitted by the DELNET and EPW Research Foundation time series data. The Library has a few CD-ROM Databases especially of the World Bank and UP Government publications.

The GIDS Library is fully automated and works on LIBSYS software for its in-house operations and other reader services. Institute's free publications have been digitized and are provided to users in PDF format.

COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS DURING THIS YEAR

1. 'Survey of Child Labour in Gonda District of Uttar Pradesh'.

Sponsor: **National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Gonda**

Project Director: **Professor B. K. Bajpai**

In view of comparatively higher share of child labour in Uttar Pradesh in general and Gonda district in particular, it becomes imperative to examine the factors responsible for the phenomenon. Main objectives of the study have been to find out number of working children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in the district and to identify those households which supply child labour. Study also investigates the reasons as to why those households supply child labour and parents do not desire to send them to school. Finally study analyses educational, health and working status of child labour.

The present study findings are based on survey of child labours in Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh. Survey of child labours has been conducted in Sadar and Colenganj tehsils including town area of Gonda district. All the child labours and their households have been surveyed in the two tehsils. The information has been gathered on well prepared schedule provided by NCLP, Gonda.

About 34 percent of the total child labours were found to be dropouts in the district. Maximum, 79 percent reported the reason of the dropout as poverty. As per findings, need of work realized by the parents and lack of interest in studies were found to be two other major reasons for dropping the studies for such children. Some more than 24 percent child labours dropped out schools due to poor school environment and lack of basic facilities in the schools. However, around 69 percent of the families and child labours of the district have expressed their willingness for taking up vocational training. Children having willingness to join vocational training, wanted to go in for training of tailoring and computer. Other preferred areas of vocational training by them were auto mobile repairing, mobile repairing, beautician, cycle repairing and bakery. Religion-wise distribution of child labours reflected that the percentage of Hindu child labours is highest 64.11 percent followed by 35.89 per cent Muslims. It is found highest child labours were from OBC caste group. This was followed by SC, general and ST categories.

2. 'Survey of Child Labour in Bahraich District of Uttar Pradesh'.

Sponsor: **National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Bahraich**

Project Director: **Professor B. K. Bajpai**

Main objectives of the study have been to find out number of working children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in the district and to identify those households which supply child labour. Study also focuses on the reasons as to why those households supply child labour and parents do not desire to send them to school. Finally study analyses educational, health and working status of child labour.

The present study findings are based on survey of child labours in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. Survey of child labours has been conducted in Sadar tehsil including town area of Bahraich district. All the child labours and their households have been surveyed in the Sadar tehsil of Bahraich district. The information has been gathered on well prepared schedule provided by NCLP, Bahraich.

About 15 percent of the total child labours were found to be dropouts in the tehsil. Maximum, 53 percent reported the reason of the dropout as poverty. Need of work realized by the parents and lack of interest in studies were found to be two other major reasons for dropping the studies for such children. Some about 3 percent to 5 percent child labours dropped out schools due to poor school environment and lack of basic facilities in the schools. However, about 86 percent of children having willingness to join vocational training, wanted to go in for training of tailoring. Other preferred areas of vocational training by them were Auto mobile repairing, mobile repairing, computer, beautician, and cycle repairing. Religion-wise distribution of child labours reflected that the percentage of Hindu child labours is highest 63.11 percent followed by 36.89 per cent Muslims. It is found highest child labours were from OBC caste group. This was followed by SC and general categories.

3. **The project, 'Survey of Child Labour in Etah District of Uttar Pradesh'**

Sponsor: **National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Etah**

Project Director: **Professor B. K. Bajpai**

High incidence of child labour in Etah district in particular is analysed in this study. Study examines the factors responsible for the phenomenon. Main objectives of the study include number of working children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in the district and to identify those households which supply child labour. Study also investigates the reasons as to why those households supply child labour and parents do not desire to send them to school. Finally study analyses educational, health and working status of child labour.

The findings of the study are based on survey of child labours in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh. Survey of child labours was conducted in all the tehsils including town area of Etah district. All the child labours and their households have been surveyed in the district. The information has been gathered on well prepared schedule provided by NCLP, Etah.

Need of work realized by the parents and lack of interest in studies were found to be two other major reasons for dropping the studies for such children. Some child labours also dropped out schools due to Poverty. However, around 91 percent of the families and child labours of the district have expressed their willingness for taking up vocational training. Children having willingness to join vocational training, wanted to go in for training of More than 49 percent of children having willingness to join vocational training, wanted to go in for training of Mobile repairing. Other preferred areas of vocational training by them were Auto Mobile Repairing Food preservation, Tailoring, Computer training, Painting, Beautician, and Handicraft work. Religion-wise distribution of child labours reflected that the percentages of Hindus child labours is highest 55 percent followed by 45 per cent Muslims and 0.20 percent Sikhs. It is found highest child labours were from OBC caste group. This was followed by SC, ST and general categories.

4. **'Documentation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)'**

Sponsor: **Department of Panchayati Raj Govt. of Uttar Pradesh**

Project Directors: **Professor B. K. Bajpai and Prof. IC Awasthi**

The objective of the study is to document the process and functioning of participatory village level planning. In this context a module of village development plan has been prepared by us which is based on participatory planning and convergence of available resources. This module has been applied on a practical basis in gram panchayat Amokhar of district Sonbhadra during 5th to 7th November 2016. This report is about documentation of the entire process involved in village level plan of the selected model village.

There are different steps involved in the preparation of the village level development plan. Starting from peoples participation followed by meeting of Panchayat functionaries for their capacity building. Next step is situation analysis and prioritization of Panchayat activities at the village level. Lastly a resource envelop is prepared to examine the resources for meeting the expenses of the required activities. Finally, on the basis of these activities, a draft of the village Panchayat plan has been prepared and presented in an open meeting of the Gram Sabha for discussion and final approval. The Village Development Plan has already been approved and finalized.

5. 'Import-Export of All the Commodities in Uttarakhand'

Sponsor: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Uttarakhand'

Project Directors: Professor B. K. Bajpai and Prof. IC Awasthi

Objective of the study is to analyze the volume of commodity imports in the state based on the trip sheets supplied by National Informatics Centre, Government of Uttarakhand. Other important objective is to classify products imported in National Industrial Classification digit level product groups and also to estimate revenue generation from the imports. Finally, to suggest policies towards making State's trade more competitive and viable.

Study is based on secondary data available from trip sheets obtained from the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

On the basis of the study analysis it is found out that trade plays an important role in the development of an economy. Uttarakhand is primarily an importing economy. The state imports a variety of goods from other states and Union Territories. Import basket of the state is quite diversified. From a macro view point, total imports of Uttarakhand are about 80 percent of its GSDP. This illustrates import intensive nature of the state's economy. The relationship between the growth of GSDP and the growth of imports is captured in the coefficient of import elasticity which is calculated to be 1.31.

Commodity wise and source wise composition of the imports of Uttarakhand signifies a considerable diversity. However it would be in the interest of the state to reduce its dependence on imports by promoting indigenous industries. Imports have increased from Rs1205813.789 million in 2013-14 to Rs 1580682.805 million marking a CAGR of 14.49 percent. During 2014-15 to 2015-16 imports surged by a very high rate of 24 percent.

The top ten industries roughly account for about 80 percent of the imports. Among the top ten industries happen to be: Machinery and Equipment, Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-trailers, Rubber and Plastics Products, Electrical Equipment, Chemicals and Chemical Products, Basic Metals, Food Products, Computer, Electronic and Optical products. Beside these the other industries featuring in the top ten industries in some of the years are: Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products, Other Manufacturing, Fabricated Metal products and Coke and Refined petroleum products. To bring out the role of imports in state's economy in more detail, construction of an Input- Output table and analysis should be taken up. This would also reveal the inter-industrial linkages. Data on exports are not found to be adequate; there is a need to augment them. Data on commodity composition of exports should be collected/ obtained. Export promotion Council of Uttarakhand may be involved in this task. There must be a dedicated cell in the Directorate of Economic Statistics for tracking and analysing the trends in Imports and Exports of Uttarakhand. Trade statistics must be published in statistical publications of the department.

After switching over to the GST regime, there has to be a different method of collecting the data on imports by the commercial tax department and the National Informatics Centre. As things stand today, e-way bills and information through IGST may provide data on the imported commodities. However, NIC classification of commodities and the HSN code of GST have to be harmonized for smooth flow of data.

6. 'Evaluation of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) in Uttar Pradesh',

Sponsor: Department of Rural Development Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai, Dr Senapati, Dr Nomita and Dr Tyagi

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is a welfare program for providing housing assets to the poor and needy households. Scheme is unique in a sense as it targets on priority basis the households at the bottom level of development. Uttar Pradesh being the largest state in terms of population with 20.7 percent of SC population and around 38 percent of household falling in BPL list showing there by the volume of prospective demand as they are under priority list in guidelines.

The objectives of the proposed evaluation study include overall performance examination of the IAY in terms of actual construction of houses; analyze the obstacles in realizing the target, to evaluate the changes in the quality of life on account of IAY benefits, make recommendations for cost effective housing facilities and finally suggest the ways for making an overall improvement in their social and economic life.

The study results are based on quantitative and qualitative data collected from 10 sampled districts on the basis of structured questionnaire. These are canvassed in ten sample districts with sample of around 500 beneficiaries in each year thus a total of 1500 beneficiaries. The physical and financial targets as well as achievement have been examined for the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. This indicated that funds have not been utilized, as over the years the share of unspent balance has increased from around 16 percent in 2010-11 to 30 percent during the 2012-13. It was further revealed that most of the beneficiaries of IAY in all ten sampled districts were not able to construct their houses with in the amount sanctioned under the IAY. To complete the construction work programme beneficiaries had to resort to other sources for financial assistance. Results indicated that there has been significant positive socio economic impact in the lives of IAY beneficiaries. Possession of IAY house has improved the living standard of the beneficiaries. Health, sanitation and social security of the beneficiaries have improved. The economic status of the beneficiaries has also improved to a great extent. Ownership of IAY house has also influenced their decision of not to migrate from their own village to any other place. There are tangible and intangible benefits to the beneficiary households on account of the acquisition of IAY houses. Possession of IAY houses has given an incentive for the IAY beneficiaries to begin more income generation activities such as animal husbandry. It has increased the annual income of the IAY beneficiaries in several ways.

Study suggested that intensive monitoring is needed for the construction the houses under the scheme. Apart from taking measures to eliminate the corruption in the disbursement/ release of the construction amount, efforts should be made to enhance the existing financial assistance to IAY beneficiaries. The physical and financial performance of the programme should be improved by taking timely measures to complete the target and spend the money on a yearly basis.

7. 'End line Study of Knowledge Attitude Behavior and Practices of Electoral in Uttar Pradesh'

Sponsor: Chief Electoral Officer of Uttar Pradesh

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

This is a study of the levels of awareness, belief, perception and ongoing practices of voters post their participation in the 2017 Assembly elections. This survey is to be read in conjunction with the Baseline study conducted before the elections with the aim of establishing benchmarks for the KABP indicators against which performance has been assessed. The purpose of the study is to assess the impact of implementation of the Election Commission's programmes for improving electoral practices in the state to review the overall experiences gained to ensure a better application of these programmes in the forthcoming elections.

The study is expected to help understand the knowledge, attitude, practices, behaviour and faith of voters of the state in the existing electoral system across demographic features and socio-economic structures in terms of class and gender divide, cultural values, literacy level, leadership abilities and other critical issues. In addition to understanding voters' knowledge, attitude and practice, the study shall also be helpful in deciding the future course of action for closing the gaps between prevailing electoral practices and expected outcomes.

Data for the study was collected through an extensive survey from the sample voters across the shortlisted Legislative Assembly Constituencies (LACs) through structured questionnaires and focus group discussions. The study is based on a sample of 300 respondents from each of the 42 sample LACs to arrive at the analysis of a total of 12600 sample respondents/voters across the state. The elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in seven phases, hence the study sample was distributed among a total of 42 LACs, six from the group of each phase. From the sample households, the Kris Grid method was used to identify the respondent to whom the survey would be administered. The method involved constructing a list of eligible individuals at a particular address, ordered by age, and then selecting the respondent according to the serial number of the address itself. The system thus gave all individuals in the household an equal chance of selection.

Overall findings drawn from a detailed analysis of the survey data collected from the 14 sample districts, incorporate both qualitative and quantitative findings that have been culled out from the survey, the interviews and the focus group discussions. Enrolment figures were high across the surveyed constituencies with more than nine in 10 eligible voters having enrolled. The Election Commission's efforts to enrol first time women voters (examined for the first time in the Endline survey) met with great success, with seven in 10 new female enrolments happening in the 18-21 years age group. Yet overall, enrolled female voters are slightly less than their male counterparts but outnumber men in the category of those who have never tried to enrol. While there is awareness about broad issues such as minimum age for voter registration, finer details such as cut-off date to calculate age were not known to most respondents. Voter enrolment was high with almost nine in 10 respondents being enrolled in the rolls. Less than 1% of the respondents had never tried to enroll them but even fewer than that had their applications in progress. There is a high level of knowledge about the ECI's SVEEP programme and men had an edge over women in the same.

In the wake of the above findings, study also made some recommendations. According to these, the ECI needs to examine, why despite massive efforts, this perception has sustained. The BLO not visiting the home of the respondent was the third most cited reason for non-enrolment and this is one area in which the ECI can make direct intervention for perceptible results. As a lasting

solution however, the ECI must consider making the online registration process completely online by eliminating the need for submitting the required documents to the BLO in physical form. For the first time, the state had a dedicated Twitter handle and Facebook page. The highest engagement on this social media came from the voters in the 18-25 years age group. The ECI should continue making use of this media to engage with young voters on a sustained basis, and not just during the elections.

8. 'Evaluation of Integrated Computerization Networking and MIS Scheme implemented by U.P Seed Certification Agency, Lucknow.'

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The objective of the project was to improve the development of decisions support system and database, promote the centralize applications of farmers, improve the dissemination services to the farmers and rural people of the state and improve the dissemination agricultural resources, inputs and technologies.

Under the project 76 HP Core i3, Desktop, 23 HP Laser 1020 plus printers, 03 HP Laptop core i5 desktop, one Microtech 10KVA online UPS and 04 Software Development (PIS, CPM testing etc) were purchased from RKVY funds for online registration of seed growers for seed certification in the project area. The ultimate seed growers are not aware about MIS and online registration. Actually the seed certification agency registers the seed growers' farmers through certain seed growing agencies and seed traders. These agencies and traders collect the registration forms and samples from the original seed growing farmers. Sometimes they submit the sample from their own store and submit in the names of the farmers. These traders sell the foundation seed to the farmers in high rate and purchase their produce in low rate and get done certified by the seed certification agency. Sometimes the complete procedure is not adopted for seed certification.

Thus the original seed growers have nothing to do with computerization. However the agency is taking the full advantage of the equipments purchased under the project. The seed traders work as facilitators for seed growing farmers. The success of the project is doubtful unless some modifications/ improvements are made in this scheme.

9. 'Evaluation of Eradication of "Anna-pratha" implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh.'

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

In Bundelkhand region unproductive cattle are sent to the forests for grazing, which is called Anna Pratha. The main objective of the project was to improve the breed of the low productive local cattle through artificial insemination of high breed bulls to increase the milk production so that the farmers could keep their cattle's at home. The project was implemented in two districts-Jhansi and Chitrakoot.

The activities implemented under the project are artificial insemination, castration of local bulls, distribution of indigenous bulls in the region, awareness programmes and distribution of fodder seed. Out of the samples beneficiaries about 95 percent had knowledge about breed

improved 95 percent about castration, 96 percent seed distribution and 91 percent awareness programme. Before the implementation of project only about 12 percent had cattle of improved breed while after the projects about 33 percent beneficiaries had the cattle of improved breed. Thus after the project implementation, number of improved breed cattle increased by about 200 percent. Similarly after the project Anna Cattle decreased by 46 percent. Thus due to the implementation of different activities under the project the number of Anna Cattle had decreased while the number of improved breed of cattle increased.

10. 'Evaluation of the project Farmers Empowerment for high Harvest of Pulses in Central Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh through Participatory Approach.'

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The main objective of scheme was to enhance the production/productivity of green gram (moong) and black gram (urad) during summer and kharif season through participatory approach and to acquaint and motivate farmers as to how produce quality crops which are recently innovated area specific varieties of green gram and black gram.

Three districts namely Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat and Kannauj are covered under the project. Kanpur Nagar district was selected for evaluation the project was prepared for four years from 2013-14 to 2016-17. The proposed cost for the project was Rs. 114.48 lakhs. But the project was lunched for three years. Four activities such as demonstrations of pulses cultivation on farmers' field, training to farmers, field day and exposure visit were under taken under the project. Under all the projects hundred percent targets were achieved. From the sample district Kanpur Nagar 120 beneficiaries were selected for detailed study. It was observed that all sample beneficiaries had knowledge about the scheme. The sample beneficiaries had also the knowledge about the new varieties of the pulses such as PDM-139 and urad Shekhar-2, Samrat Shweta and IPM 2-3. According to the sample beneficiaries scientist and subject matter specialists were present during the field demonstrations. Most of the beneficiaries have reported that productivity of pulses crops increased after implementation of the project. After the implementation of the project, the annual income of the sample beneficiaries increased by around 19 percent.

11. 'Evaluation of Participatory Vegetable Quality Seed Production to Enhance Vegetable Production in U.P.'

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The main objective of the scheme was to ensure the availability of foundation seed of vegetable crops, to enhance seed replacement rate of vegetable crops, to minimize the cost of vegetable seed production to educate the vegetable growers for quality seed production and to develop linkage between seed growers farmers and seed agencies.

The project was implemented in three districts of central U.P. These are Kanpur Nagar, Jalaun and Farrukhabad. District Jalaun was selected for the evaluation of the project. The project lasted for two years while it was proposed four years. In the sample district Jalaun the project was implemented 6 villages of three blocks. As much as 60 farmers (10 from each village) were benefited under the project for demonstration and training however another 60 farmers were indirectly benefited who participated in the one day field visit at village level. All 120 farmers

were included in the study and interviewed in detail. In the district only one vegetable crops (vegetable pea) had included in the project. During the two years Rs. 63.75 Lakh was disbursed for the implementation of the project which was spent hundred percent. During the project seed growers are given foundation seed free of cost through self help groups. They were also given training organizing field days and exposure visits to the important institutions. More than 74 percent seed growers reported that their social condition has improved, while 73 percent reported that their economic condition was improved while 44 percent growers' of living standard has improved. The annual income of the sample beneficiaries has increased by around 22 percent due to the scheme. About 93 percent sample seed growers' seed productivity increased, while 38 percent reported reduction in the production cost of the seed.

12. 'Evaluation of the Project, Quality Production of a Biotic Stress Torrent Microbe Based Bio Inoculants and their Popularization for Improving Soil Health and Sustained Crop Production in Uttar Pradesh'

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The main objective of the project was to popularize bio-fertilizer among the farmers through 17 soil testing laboratories of state agriculture department. The NBRI had provided mother culture of bio inoculants to these labs for the production of bio fertilizer. The technicians of the labs were imparted training for this purpose. Demonstration activities and training programs of farmers were also organized.

Limited number of bio inoculants kits were produced by NBRI for free distribution among farmers during training programme, other culture to the labs of agriculture was supplied only once during the project period. It was not accounted that how much bio-fertilizer was produced during this period. These beneficiaries had a little knowledge about the functioning of NBRI. Many of the farmers reported that they were not aware about one or two hours speech given by the scientists. Six types of equipments worth Rs. One Core was purchased under the project from RKVY funds. These equipments are decorated in the lab of NBRI because the project lasted for only one year. More than 78 percent beneficiaries told that the field day training programme was useless. The beneficiary farmers reported that method of awareness about bio fertilizer was not suitable, bad arrangements during the training programme were made and technical language used by the trainers during the training and field day programmes which could not be understood by the trainees.

13. 'Evaluation of Technology Dissemination of Low Cost, User Friendly Improved Farms Techniques/ Implements in Eastern Uttar Pradesh'

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The main objective of the project was to enhance the productivity and profitability through introduction of improved farm techniques and implements, mechanization of farming operations and introducing post harvest technology with respect to the prevailing conditions of Eastern U.P.

The major finding of the study indicated that under the project improved agriculture implements were purchased for demonstration in the fields of farmers and distribution among

the interested farmers. The farmers were also given training through field day activity and three days farmers training to teach the techniques for using the different implements. A custom hiring centre was also established under the project where these implements were kept safely and interested farmers could hire the implements for use without paying any rent. Out of the total expenditure 76 percent was spent on the purchase of implements. The project was proposed to be implemented in Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts but it was implemented in Mirzapur district only. In all 120 farmers benefited by different programs were interviewed. About 92 percent beneficiaries reported that they have gained the knowledge about the use and techniques of sowing through improved implements. Due to the introduction of new technique and implements, the productivity of wheat and arhar crops enhanced by 31 to 40 percent. All 120 beneficiaries reported that their economic status had improved by introduction of new implements through minimizing production cost and increase in productivity. Most of the sample farmers have reported that during the peak season the implements were not available as per requirement in custom hiring centers.

14. **District-level Poverty Estimation in Uttarakhand**

Sponsor: **Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand**

Date of Initiation: June 2016

Project Director: **Prof. R.P. Mamgai**

The present study generated district-wise poverty estimates, separately for rural and urban areas for Uttarakhand. It also provides poverty estimates for various social groups across hill and plain areas of the state. The study also makes a critical analysis of poverty and inequality and measures district-wise degree of inclusion/exclusion. Finally it offers few suggestions for reducing poverty and inequality in the state. Given the constraints of access to other bigger data sources, such as SECC and NFHS-4, the present exercise of poverty and inequality estimation is largely based on NSSO pooled data on consumption expenditure for Uttarakhand for the year 2011-12.

15. **Job Search and Hiring Practices in Urban Labour Market: How Inclusive is the Private Industry?**

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

Date of Initiation: January 2014

Project Director: **Prof. R.P. Mamgain**

The study aims to understand the functioning of job search and hiring practices in the urban labour markets in select Indian cities with a special focus on marginalised groups. More specifically, the study examines the nature, trends and structural changes in employment in urban areas; occupational pattern and diversification therein; job search methods by job seekers and their efficacy in getting employment; hiring practices by employers in the urban labour markets and their impact on employment of marginalised social groups; analyse the extent of various forms of job mobility, its determinants and impact on income of labour; assess the impact of educational and skill development on employability and earnings in urban labour markets; analyse the nature, form and magnitude of discrimination in urban labour markets, its consequences on income and social status of labour; the role of affirmative measures in promoting employment and social security to workers in urban areas.

The study is largely based on primary survey in the four cities of Delhi NCR, Lucknow, Pune and Coimbatore. For the study of supply side dynamics, the study is examining the job seekers, their households' characteristics and methods of job search. On the demand side, it is analysing the

hiring methods by firms, strategies of promoting social equity in their recruitments, issues relating to employees turnover/attrition, wages and challenges they face in hiring, etc. Role of intermediary labour market institutions and campus placement cells is also being studied to understand the dynamics of urban labour market.

16. “Agrarian Crisis Leading to Farmer's Distress in the State of Uttar Pradesh”

Sponsor: **NABARD, R.O., Lucknow**

Project Director: **Prof. G.S. Mehta, Prof. I.C. Awasthi and Dr. Nomita. P. Kumar**

The study mapped the dynamics of agrarian distress over the last few decades with focus on changing pattern of land use, cropping pattern, irrigation facilities, productivity etc. An attempt was also made in the study to understand and analyze rural credit and marketing arrangements.

Keeping the above crucial aspects in view, the present study was conducted through a sample survey of rural households with the broad objectives to study the dynamics of agrarian distress with focus on changing pattern of land use, cropping pattern, irrigation facilities, productivity etc. secondly, to understand and analyze rural credit and marketing arrangements; thirdly, to examine the pattern, status of completion and kinds of deficiencies and gaps emerging in efficient implementation of different projects undertaken to promote agricultural development; fourthly, to examine the trends and pattern of suicides in Uttar Pradesh and factors associated with such mis-happening; lastly, to recommend measures to be initiated for achieving better results from the implementation of such projects for agricultural development in the State. Multistage stratified purposive sampling design with the intention to fulfill the objectives of the study was applied. To ensure the full coverage of the study, a field survey was conducted so as to cover all the regions of the State. In the second stage, we selected one district from each region but two districts from Bundelkhand region as a special case due to regularly occurring of drought almost every year, which had highest crop loss due to natural disaster (drought) during 2015. In the third stage we selected 2 development blocks from each district where area of crop failure has been enormous. In each block, 3 villages were picked up one developed, one underdeveloped and one nearer to district head quarter and finally in each village 30–38 households were covered. In all, a total of 1038 households were covered in all five districts viz; Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur Dehat, Chandauli and Hathras.

The survey highlighted that the farming community was plagued with a large number of problems and these largely relate to agricultural inputs and other support system that is required for improving the agriculture and thereby bettering the lives of farmers in rural areas. The reasons for agrarian crisis were attributed to various motives and these were primarily related to both technological and institutional factors. Technological reasons were due to what was termed as “technology fatigue”, arising out of earlier gains made during the Green Revolution and which has deeply diminished and has resulted in low investment, low production and low productivity and stagnation in crop-yield. Prolonged period of abnormally low or low rainfall leads to a shortage of water hence ushering in drought situation. The survey results clearly indicated that all the districts have been afflicted by drought. This indicates the enormity of the crisis. The interactions with the sample households clearly indicate their pathetic and deplorable conditions. An overwhelming large proportion of sample households visibly report their appalling condition in agriculture. The results eloquently demonstrate that the majority of those households have stated that agriculture has become non-remunerative vocation. The most prominent reasons mentioned (over 80% households) across all the districts are high cost of inputs, uneconomical prices, high labour cost and lack of irrigation sources.

Despite the fact that agriculture has become most uneconomical and inefficient creativity, it is baffling to note that majority of households still want to continue with agriculture. This is somewhat puzzling question that needs to be exploded. It is noticeably clear that a small fraction of respondents (less than one tenth) has only unequivocally stated that they do not want to leave agriculture occupation remaining households (over 90%) continue with agriculture as vocation despite of numerous difficulties they encounter. The discussion clearly brought to the fore that they have more emotional attachment to the land which they have inherited from their forefathers and that makes difficult to extricate themselves out of agriculture.

This emerging agrarian crisis in Uttar Pradesh in recent years is a matter of serious concern for the government as well as society at large. The slowdown has occurred in all the sub-sectors of agriculture, including livestock and horticulture which were the main drivers of agricultural growth in the past. A large number of proximate and structural factors have contributed to the decline of agriculture. Our study has shown that the high incidence of crisis and thereby suicides is basically related to the economic poverty and vulnerability of the people of the region. The public support systems are also not able to reach the large number of marginal and small farmers. It is high time that public policy pays due attention to the problems of small scale farmers. In the long run, the solution to the problems of small scale farmers requires a large shift of agricultural workers to non-agricultural sector. In the short run and medium term measures are required to increase agricultural productivity and generates non-agricultural sources of employment in the rural areas. Moreover, the supply and demand side policy measures, strategies and action points should be undertaken by the State Government and related departments which would broadly help to understand the agriculture policy perspective and any disconnect with this frame may likely lead to agrarian crisis, distress or hardship to farming community.

17. **'Construction of Composite Index of Backwardness for Districts of Uttarakhand'**

Sponsor: **DES, Uttarakhand Government.**

Project Director: **Dr CS Verma, Associate Professor**

The study was sponsored by Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand. Broad objective of the study were:

- ♦ To construct the district level composite index of backwardness for state of Uttarakhand.
- ♦ To compile various indicators of backwardness from relevant data source and analysis of its suitability as well as comparability.
- ♦ To examine the level of development and disparity among various districts of Uttarakhand.
- ♦ To assess the broad development trajectory of the Uttarakhand state in the last one and half decades and suggest suitable policy measures for inclusive development of the state.

Since development and backwardness of region can be defined as antonyms of each other, for construction of the index of backwardness, the concept of development evolved during last five decades has been thoroughly reviewed. Broadly, it spans from measuring development of region through income (GDP) as indicator of economic development further to inclusion of certain other important dimension as discussion by human development index. In this order recent multi-dimensional index has expanded the concept in micro level progress of human being/household. Thus along with income, health and education has also been considered as crucial dimension of development. Apart from this micro level progress is also tried to capture by including certain indicator of access to household amenities.

In this way, development or backwardness has been defined in five dimensions which are captured through several indicators and altogether 29 indicators have been utilized. These five dimensions include: Demographic, Economic Progress, Educational Development, Health and Access to Amenities. While constructing sub-component index weight is calculated through principal component method and further aggregation of sub-component index is done by assigning equal weight to each component.

Based on the analysis in the study, development gap among the districts is clearly evident which supports the hypothesis of rising inter district disparity along with catching up of aggregate economic development with relatively developed states of India. For better policy intervention to arrest the emerging pattern of widening development gap following observations are made:

The strongly argued case of widening development divide between hill and plain districts needs to be examined cautiously. It is found in the study that one of the major gaps among districts is of demographic characteristics measured through urbanisation rate and population density that has implications in both analysis of phenomenon and policy design. Higher population growth in the plain districts is dominantly in urban area co-existing with sizable rural population. It would be better to compare rural area of the plain districts with the dominantly rural population of hill districts. The comparison of average per capita income (PCY) of districts is misleading as in plain districts PCY is biased in favour of urban population and economic activity. In absolute terms the rural population in these districts is higher than total population in hill area of some of the districts.

Further in terms of economic activity the districts with predominantly rural population may have distinct economic activity than those of highly urbanized and thus will be reflected in gap in economic attainment. However, the information on distribution of income and consumption expenditure may reveal more accurate scenario. Thus it is suggested to measure and compare inequality adjusted per capita income which is not possible currently due to unavailability of data at the further micro level.

Industrial investment in plain district in the last decade and half is higher than the hill districts. However, promoting industrial investment in highly urbanized plain district will be different from hill district. Thus, as Uttarakhand is a unique state, investment and economic activities in hill region need to be promoted based on their comparative advantages as mentioned above.

Lastly, outmigration from the hill district is a serious problem which has both economic as well as strategic consequences particularly from border districts. Since there is lack of informed literature, a longitudinal analysis of the migration pattern of these districts with sustained policy intervention is suggested to be undertaken to reverse the process.

18. **'Effect of Multi-Sectoral Approach on Community Participation and Utilization of Public Health Services: A Longitudinal Analysis'**

Sponsor: GIDS and BGVS

Project Director: Dr. C.S. Verma, Associate Professor

The primary objective of the study was to assess the sustainability of behavioural change practices in utilization of government provided health services and benefiting from government schemes by the people. Visiting the sample households after a decade was to

understand the factors for internalizing of behavioural change in the community toward public health and other development services. The different objectives of the study can be listed as follows :

- ♦ To assess the current scenario regarding utilization of public health services and change from the earlier situation
- ♦ To examine the extent to which the practice has been internalized in the community--- improved, unchanged or declined
- ♦ To study the process of internalization and role of leadership and panchayats in behavioural change of community towards public utilities

Purposive Sampling for blocks households was done. Six panchayats from three blocks (Two panchayats from each block) of Raebareli district were visited. 300 households (50 households from each panchayat) which were also a part of MSAH project were followed up. Along with it, similar 100 households (Controlled group) were collected from two panchayats from one adjoining block where the MSAH programme was not implemented. Data on utilization of healthcare, nutrition and other variables was collected through structured questionnaire, In-depth interviews and 8 Focus Group Discussions. Interviews of Health department officials and Community Health Workers were also done.

As is evident from the findings, there is a substantial difference in various health development indicators of the three MSAH blocks vis a vis the non MSAH block. The behavioural transformation in the people of MSAH blocks continues to be part of their routine. In fact, it will be correct to say that they have internalized fairly good number of the traits imbibed by them during the MSAH project phase. This is reflected in the utilization pattern of government provided services, health check ups, community participation in panchayat level activities etc. In most cases, it is clearly visible that development activities of the MSAH blocks are moving at a better pace than the non MSAH block.

This reflects that the households in the three blocks where MSAH was implemented are socio-economically better off as compared to those in Harchandpur. The mean family size for all blocks is 6.04, however, it is highest for Harchandpur among all.

The cooperation from government departments is also better in these blocks. It was evident from number of BPL cards of economically weaker groups in the two types of blocks.

"It also reflects that working of local administration is more efficient in these three blocks as compared to that in Harchandpur."

However, it does not mean that the share of BPL population is lower in Harchandpur, *it rather reflects the shortcomings and inefficiency of local administration in providing BPL cards to the eligible households.*

Similar trends are noticed in other spheres. If we take a look at sanitation facilities we find that:

Among all blocks, 66 percent households in Shivgarh have sanitation facilities while it is 55 percent in Maharajganj and 43 percent in Bachhrawan. In Harchandpur, only 14 percent households have sanitation facilities in their household premises.

However, one of the reasons for this may be the difference between approaches of ASHAs in these blocks. Since a substantial share of the ASHAs in these three blocks had already worked in

MSAH, their knowledge and approach on maternal and child health, their sensitization towards the importance of nutrition helps them in counselling the pregnant and lactating females as compared to other community workers, which were not a part of this programme.

The analysis concludes that nearly 74 percent of traits acquired by the functionaries during the programme period, have sustained a decade. Since people are benefitting from those traits, they are likely to retain them.

19. 'End-Term Evaluation of Community Health Facilitator's Project and Water and Sanitation Programme in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar'.

Sponsor: CSR division TISS Mumbai, The Healing Fields Foundation and CASHPOR.

Project Director: Dr. C.S. Verma, Associate Professor

GIDS-TISS research collaboration produced another fruitful work when GIDS undertook the task of the Third Party Evaluation of the impact of 'Healing Fields Foundation's work in 7 districts, of two states - 4 districts of Uttar Pradesh- Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur and Balia and 3 of Bihar - Buxar, Muzzafarpur and Sasaram ,during June and August 2017. According to official records the project area was spread to six districts but actually it covered 15 districts as many Gram Panchayats were found to be situated in neighbouring districts.

The Evaluation was undertaken with the following objectives:

- ◆ To assess the impact of the programme on the Community Health Facilitators: To identify the improvement in their confidence, social and economic status, as well as to compare the situation of women before and after receiving training to become CHF's.
- ◆ To assess the increase in community members' health knowledge through the CHF's
- ◆ To assess the situation in the villages trained by the CHF's regarding their health knowledge, access to healthcare, access to sanitation facilities and access to sanitary napkins.
- ◆ To study the behavioral changes as a result of CHF intervention in the target villages.
- ◆ To review and clarify the theory of change based on evaluation findings
- ◆ To gain knowledge of the challenges and context-specific factors influencing the effectiveness of the health project, to compile a list of lessons learned and recommendations for future initiatives with a road map for the future.

Healing Fields Foundation (HFF), a non-profit organization, is recognized as a pioneer in the areas of Community Healthcare, Community Health Education and Health Financing. HFF's vision is 'to make quality healthcare affordable and accessible to all people in India, especially the poor, underprivileged and marginalized'. The programme strives to build a system locally of trained, accountable Community Health Facilitators who can fill the gap in healthcare access with building an ecosystem within the community through the knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, prevention of illness including common as well as communicable illnesses, creating access to building toilets, as well as use their first aid skills. women, primarily in the northern states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, providing micro-credit and other services to communities there. Dia Vikas has partnered with CASHPOR since 2008. CASHPOR was one of the first microfinance institutions to become SMART Certified, a symbol of its commitment to social impact. CASHPOR Micro Credit is also one of Opportunity's largest microfinance partners in its global network.

Work in the district of Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Jaunpur has been funded by DEAR Foundation through Opportunity International, a non profit organization through its offices in Switzerland, Germany and Australia. Healing Fields Foundation and CASHPOR along with their partner agencies commissioned an external evaluation of the Community Health Facilitator (CHF) programme to TISS National CSR hub in three districts of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and three districts of Bihar. GIDS undertook the task of completing the work in a limited time. CASHPOR Microcredit is a poverty focused, not for profit Company that provides microfinance exclusively to Below Poverty Line women in eastern U.P. and Bihar. CASHPOR targets Below-Poverty-Line.

The proposed sampling of the study was 5%, derived from the total universe of 1328 villages (and CHFs) for meeting the objectives of the study. Hence, 35 villages in 3 districts of UP were selected for data collection. Based on proportion of CHFs trained in each district, a sample of 13 villages was selected in Azamgarh, 12 in Gorakhpur and 10 in Jaunpur.

A mixed method approach - with qualitative and quantitative methods - was used to meet the objectives of the study. The tools used for the study were :

1. Transect walk
2. Focus Group Discussion with CHF
3. Focus Group Discussion with sthe village community
4. Semi structured interview with important village functionaries (ASHA worker, PHC staff, village sarpanch or panchayat leaders)
5. Structured interview for the households in the village where CHF is working
6. Structured interview for the CHF in the village

After development, translation, pilot testing and finalization of the tools, the field team comprising of 12 field investigators and 2 field supervisors were trained in data collection for 2 days. Two research officer from TISS was also on the field for overall supervision. The data collection was completed in 1 month. The field team was monitored by the TISS team on a daily basis.

Upon completion of data collection, data entry was undertaken. This was followed by data cleaning and analysis of quantitative data using SPSS. Qualitative data were transcribed and analyzed for convergent themes.

The evaluation of the CHF programme revealed a number of positives. Firstly, the programme is trying to promote better health and hygiene practices in rural parts of Uttar Pradesh, where the access to healthcare is poor due to which preventable and easily curable illnesses may also turn fatal. Secondly, the programme trains rural, marginalized women as Community Health Facilitators in preventive healthcare, hygiene, nutrition, menstrual health and first aid, so that they in turn impart this knowledge in their communities, and thereby become agents of change. The evaluation revealed that the CHFs overcome a number of social, financial, mobility and other challenges and undergo a transformation process, making them more aware, confident and empowered within their families and their communities. Thirdly, the programme envisions change in the health and hygiene practices of communities, through the transfer of knowledge from the CHF during health awareness sessions. The evaluation revealed that communities had started gaining awareness of health and hygiene practices which could lead to behavior changes in the long term. The study revealed that though there was access to financing options provided by the CHF to the communities for construction of toilets and purchase of water purifiers, the

communities have had a lukewarm response to avail these loans, due to financial constraints. The study has also delved into the programmes theory of change and looked at the social, cultural and systems factors that would affect the outcomes of the programme. In conclusion, the study found that creation of livelihood opportunities for the CHF and behaviour change in communities are long term outcomes that would take time to achieve. Though HFF and CASHPOR microcredit has set up a pilot sanitary napkin production unit as a livelihood activity, significant future focus is required on exploring product baskets for health entrepreneurs and/or in creating partnerships with government institutions to ensure continuity in the CHF's work.

20. 'Muzaffarnagar Riots: Interrogating Political Dynamics of Religion and Caste of Western Uttar Pradesh'.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh

Truth of riots remains under-explained in theory and practice. Immediate trigger incidence often fails to explain specific riots. Our study reveals that there is no denying the fact that the political dividends of communal riots were high in Muzaffarnagar, but there was no direct and neat connection. The argument that communal riots strengthened the right wing politics in the district was only partially true. Communal Riots did give political advantage to BJP in the district but they are not the starting point of such an advantage. In other words the electoral advantage that works as an incentive for pushing communal riots in a communally sensitive area is often not local. The electoral advantage that BJP reaped was at the level of western region and subsequently at the level of the state, as a result of communal violence. Where communal riots would happen is not dependent on the weak electoral position of a party but rather on other socio-cultural factors that make a place fit for communal polarization.

Our study underlines that for Communal Riots to happen there has to be strong communal polarization independent of election. Such polarization are not transient or immediate, they take time to gain ground. The changes at the social and cultural level happen at a slow pace. Again the autonomy of communal riots in producing electoral dividend hinges on long term changes in the perception, attitude, behavior and expectation of the respective community groups.

The organization on both the sides flared fundamentalism before the riots and continue to do so after the riot to bring about permanent change in the inter-community perception. A closer look at the mode of functioning of Hindu and Muslim religious organization reveals a starking difference in their approach. While the Hindu organizations were aggressive and vocal in their propagandas, the Muslim organization preferred to work silently.

Again it is important to note that the religious polarization that resulted in communal riots did not completely sweep the caste divides. Infact the caste identities were much more visible in this riot. Hindus in this riot were largely landowning Jats and the Muslims were farm laborers, carpenters and blacksmiths to them.

The study found that the violent outburst pre-ordains reaching a threshold, but reaching that threshold is not a natural phenomenon, especially when the violence starts around a day-to-day-incidence. It is a deliberate attempt by some key players who take advantage of fragile inter-community perception. The autonomy of such groups is however limited by the availability of fertile ground for communal polarization. Media too plays an important role in creating an immediate perception of intolerance.

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. **Evaluation of Diploma Courses for Livestock Extension and Animal Health Personnel's and Veterinary Pharmacists'**

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The present study is conducted with the objectives of assessing the adequacy of the funds and analyzing the availability of infrastructure facilities in the veterinary institute. Study also aims to observe the quality of infrastructural services such as drinking water, sanitation, teaching materials etc.

Towards teaching and training aspects the study assesses the availability of seats and numbers of enrolled students and also analyzes the method of entrance and enrolment of students. It also assesses the availability of laboratory for practical and also observes the adequacy and quality of teaching personnel. Finally, finds out interest and satisfaction of students.

2. **Evaluation of Land Reclamation of Ravenous (Katri area) in Ram Ganga River Catchment.'**

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

Present study is conducted to assess the adequacy and timely availability of sanctioned & released funds and to analyse the process of implementation by the implementing agency. Study also explains the status of pre and post implementation of the project area and analyses the feasibility of the techniques applied for lands reclamation. Apart from these, assesses the quantity and quality of land reclaimed under the scheme and its utilization level to find out level of growth in productivity of different crops in project areas of sample districts.

Finally, study finds out level of improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries and overall advantages of the project and its impact on stockholders.

3. **'Evaluation of Removal of Seepage and Water Logging near Canal**

Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai

The present study is conducted to examine the criteria for the selection of project area and to find out criteria for the selection of pulse crops for demonstration. It also observes the status of release of funds and its utilization including physical targets and achievements. Along with these objectives, study focuses on assessing the process of implementation of scheme and the available organizational setup for implementation of scheme.

Finally study probes the changes in economic status of farmers after the implementation of the project and to suggest corrective and remedial measures for better implementation of the project.

4. **'Concurrent Evaluation and Monitoring of Doubling of Farmers Income by 2022-23 in the State of Uttar Pradesh'**

Sponsor : Department of Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai, Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi and Dr. K.S. Rao

The Government of India has initiated a policy in 2015-16 for Doubling of Farmers Income by 2022-23. Accordingly, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has committed itself to ensure doubling of the farmers' income by 2022-23 for the state. The main objectives of the study are as follows :

To estimate the income levels in the base year 2015-16. For this purpose, we propose to use the data collected by GIDS for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12/NSSO. These income levels will be projected to arrive at 2015-16 estimates of category-wise farmer income in all the agro-climatic regions in the state. And to provide yearly estimates of farmer's income in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23. We propose to conduct annual surveys twice a year (Rabi and Kharif) to determine holding size wise farm and non-farm incomes of farmers in all the 9 agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh in the years 2017-18 to 2022-23 (Six years).

To achieve the above objectives of the study, the strategy of this study is as follows: In the final stage we will select about 10 percent households for survey from the total households in the village. Thus, our total sample will consist of 75 districts, 150 blocks, 444 villages and 13320 households. While following the multistage random sampling, the sample maybe considered as fairly representative for the state. First round of the survey for the year 2017-18 starts from January 2018 to February 2018 and Second round survey will start from July 2018 to August 2018 and the report will be submitted in the month of December, 2018. Subsequently, every year, we should conduct the same surveys among the same households and submit the reports at the month of December. In this way, we will conduct the surveys for coming 6 years and regular monitoring of the concerned departments from the state level to village level to achieve the target of Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022-23 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. To conduct the above study, Department of Planning and Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to sponsor the necessary budget of more than Rs.4.22 crores for the above mentioned project during the Study Period.

5. **The Project, 'Third Party Evaluation of Rehabilitated Scavengers and Dry Toilets Converted in to Water Drain Toilets in 38 Districts of U.P.'**

Sponsor: Department of Panchyati Raj, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai and Dr. Kavita Baliyan

To accelerate the efforts for achieving universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014, with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), both aim to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019.

In order to address the two major issues relating to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Uttar Pradesh has commissioned Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to conduct the third party evaluation of rehabilitated Scavengers and converted dry toilets into water drain toilets in thirty eight districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Out of total dry toilets in 38 districts, 5 percent sample has been selected for survey. Proportionate Random Sampling technique has been adopted to select 5 percent toilets and

5 percent scavengers in each district. After selection of 5 percent as sample at the district level, same sampling technique have been followed at block and village levels.

It is also proposed to prepare video graph testimony of all the scavengers and sample toilets as a proof of ground situation. The survey work is going on in sample districts.

6. **The Project, 'Estimation and Geo-Tagging of Homeless Population in Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh'**

Sponsor: State Urban Livelihood Mission- SUDA, Ministry of Urban Development Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai, Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati, Dr.K. Srinivasa Rao, Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh, Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Dr. Animesh Roy and Dr. Manjur Ali

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner under the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued guidelines Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) aims at providing permanent shelter(s) equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner to cater the needs of urban homeless and ensure the availability and access of permanent shelters (including basic infrastructure facilities like water, sanitation, safety security etc.) to urban homeless.

In this background, SULM-SUDA, UP commissioned Giri Institute to carry out a survey of Urban Homeless across all 653 ULBs of Uttar Pradesh, so that homeless people can be identified and necessary infrastructure with essential services could be created to provide shelter and subsequently rehabilitate them through access to various entitlements.

Survey would ensure four objectives, to Provide planners a detailed mapping of concentration areas of homeless populations in each city / town. Establish the demographic profile of homeless populations in city / town. Identify official resources such as land and vacant buildings that can be deployed to provide the required infrastructure for shelters in appropriate location in each city/town; and establish the location and type of shelters needed in each city/town by gauging the specific needs of the beneficiaries.

To fulfill above objectives, the field survey has been started only after the trained survey teams are in place. The field survey begins from 9.00 PM to 3.00 AM, because homeless people can usually be identified and contacted at this time. In addition, to cover homeless persons who work during the night, surveys has been planned during the day time, i.e. 10.00 AM to 4.00 PM.

GIS-MIS and Biometric based Survey for the identification of urban homeless along-with photographs are being conducted in 4 rounds (2 day gap between all 4 rounds). First & Second round survey would be between i.e. 9:00 pm to 3:00 am during nights and day time 10:00 am to 4:00 pm for third and fourth round.

7. **Human Security and Vulnerability in U.P and Odisha**

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. C. Senapati

This study "Human Security and Vulnerability in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha" sponsored by ICSSR with following major objectives: 1) To contextualise vulnerability as human insecurity; 2) To find out practical implication of human security framework for Indian context; 3) To find out the existing insecurities of Scheduled Caste population of U.P. and Odisha; 4) To analyse the interrelation of social exclusion, human right violation, lack of democracy and human insecurities; 5) To see the nexus between insecurity and governance; 6) To see the relations between development and freedom; 7) To compare and contrast both the state of U.P. and Odisha in process of human security parameters.

The research design for this study is exploratory, descriptive, and analytical in nature and it helps to evaluate the various insecurities facing by individuals/group. The proposed indicators for this study covers 4 aspect of human security and are arranged in 4 separate clusters to study the vulnerable groups they are: 1) personal and physical security, 2) basic freedom, 3) economic security and 4) political security. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to this study. Total 1000 samples have taken for the present study and 500 samples taken from each of the states of U.P. and Odisha. The data collected at village, community and individual/household levels, by using three primary research techniques: 1) Focus group arranged to further investigation. Within the focus groups, the discussion took place across themes. Schedule of enquiry used to give shape to the results from draw-out-data. 2) Ethno-methodology focuses on the world of 'social facts' as accomplished or co-created through peoples' interpretive work. This technique is used to know the social reality and social facts have already constructed, produced and organized through the mundane actions and circumstances of everyday life. This conversation analysis is often linked to Ethno-methodology by a common interest in understanding the methodical construction of social action. Conversation analysis takes communication or talk-in-interaction as one of the fundamental ways that people co-construct or collaboratively produce social action and social lives. Conversation analysts develop an empirical approach to study talk-in-interaction. 3) Schedule of enquiry designed to finding the fact and raw data for further analysis. 4) The methodology of mapping was used to find out vulnerable groups within the targeted population from districts of U.P. and Odisha. The districts were selected on the basis of demography of the vulnerable groups of both the states. The data collected for these vulnerable groups by keeping groups' concentration in geographical areas.

8. **Economic Integration and Peace Prospect in South and Central Asia: Implication to India's External Security"** awarded by Indian Council for Foreign Affairs, Sapru house, New Delhi.

Sponsor: ICWA, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. C. Senapati

South and Central Asia are basically contrasting regions, with some crucial commonalities. They are geographically contiguous; they were historically under play of the great game played by British and Russian empire; now also they are very important for their strategically location in heart of world. The socio-economic evolution of South Asian peoples has been essentially based upon settled agrarian practice. On the other hand, the Central Asian peoples have been pastoral societies. The three South Asian and three Central Asian countries - Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India (UTTAPI) - have been taken for the study with these objectives: 1) To assess the situation of trade and integration taking place in this region (UTTAPI); 2) To understand, measure and extent of the external security environment

problems for India; 3) To find out possibilities of converting security threats to economic cooperation by creating developmental conditions; 4) Trying to establish cooperation through Trade, transport corridor and initiatives of human security and peace in the region; 5) Helping policy makers to understand strategies for long term peace and tranquillity in the region; 6) The study will recommend furthering this type of research by providing information that will allow national and multilateral agencies or other stakeholders, to formulate and implement better policies for international security cooperation. Such policies may help to reduce inequities and promote development and wellbeing for all people of UTTAPI.

Despite common heritage, history, linguistic, cultural and social practices shared by these six nations, have emerged as the least integrated region in the world. The relationships between countries had some or the other historic baggage due to which they have still not been able to move ahead by burying their differences. The challenges faced by this region are based deep rooted and historic differences. The complex security issues, multiple inter-state disputes and yet a high untapped economic potential are the characteristics of all these countries. Consequently political issues and conflicts have not allowed economic and strategic interests to take precedence in matters of policy and development. Therefore, the study is going to examine these hypotheses: 1) Transport corridor and transportation system will create conditions for trade to integrate the people to people in this region; 2) Regional economic integration initiatives bring potential benefits to the economic development, security and peace; 3) Human security initiatives will promote peace and tranquillity in the region; 4) The external security of India will be subsided through regional economic integration of UTTAPI.

9. **Emerging Agrarian Relations and Agricultural Labour in North India: An Investigation in Uttar Pradesh',**

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

Project Director: **Dr. P.K. Trivedi**

The project on agrarian relations and agricultural labour in UP has been initiated by the Giri Institute of Development Studies because a large body of literature is available on different aspects of Indian agriculture but not much academic attention is paid to differential impact of changing agrarian relations on different agrarian classes in particular on the most vulnerable class of agriculture labour.

Available literature on the subject present seemingly contradictory evidences making it difficult to theories on changing agrarian relations in a market oriented economy. Claims regarding rise of new landlords, increasing tenancy and persistence of interlocking arrangements will lead to a very different theorization than evidences of average four percent annual growth of agriculture in last one decade', capitalization of agriculture to the extent forcing marginal farmers out of agriculture, increasing integration of agrarian economy with macro economy and emergence of active labour markets in rural areas. Some of these evidences may represent dominant trend and are crucial in defining phase of development. The literature on agrarian relations lacks a comprehensive explanation of these processes necessitating a through probe into these issues.

A study to address these gaps would entail investigating nature and character of evolving agrarian structure in different regions of UP in terms of land ownership and tenancy to comprehend the direction of change in agrarian relations. This will also demand examination of claims regarding non-cultivating households gaining prominence in Indian agriculture and

'forcing out' of marginal farmers to understand emerging agrarian relations in changing macroeconomic context. Various aspects like dynamics of rural labour market in terms of impact of emerging labour arrangements, rising proportion of women in agriculture, technological changes, changing cropping patterns, increasing cropping intensity, state interventions and availability of non-farm opportunities on demand for labour and wages will require attention in this research. This will validate existing conceptual framework of agrarian studies in changing context of market oriented macro economy and integration of agrarian economy with macro economy.

Since the topic of research involves several issues that have a long history of debate and contestations, a larger part of the first year was devoted to the study of existing body of literature on the subject. This review helped in conceptualizing research problem and articulating research questions. The literature on the subject also served as a guide to develop a methodology that suits contemporary context. This review included several books published on the subject since 1960s and some recently published books. Similarly, a number of paper published in reputed journals were reviewed.

The first methodological challenge one faces in exploring agrarian relations relates to assessment of class composition. The rampant usage of land class size continues till date but political economists had long back identified limitations of this categorization. They pointed out that land size did not represent scale of operation. Investigation into agrarian relations of third world should not only consider land and labour but also farm implements, investible capital etc. Composite indices would be more useful in capturing contemporary agrarian realities. Development of such a composite index is a challenge considering closer integration of agrarian and non-agrarian sectors of the economy. Recent empirical observations reveal that both in terms of time allocation and proportion of income, rural workers are more dependent on non-agricultural sources. In fact, one can easily observe a close correspondence of all agrarian classes with comparable non-agrarian classes. Wining and hiring out of farm implements have given rise to a section of entrepreneurs, some of whom are rich peasants and some others non-agrarian.

To collect data on contemporary issues in different parts of the state, one village each from Saharapur, Barabanki, Jalauan, Deoria, Sonbhadra districts was selected. Household survey and data entry was completed. Data analysis and report writing

10. **'Rural Transformation in Uttar Pradesh-A Longitudinal Study of Selected Villages',**

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. P.K. Trivedi & Prof. Surinder Kumar

Rural transformation studies have taken a linear and deterministic view of change. However, experiences of transformation in post-independence India do not conform to this perspective. Western Theories and concepts have failed to capture Indian complexities. The dynamics of transformation in this country is rather complicated due to the intermingling of various processes. Changes have occurred in the rural India, completely debunking the possibility of any debate regarding its isolation, as penetration of capital, migration, new aspirations and the information revolution alter their social, cultural and economic fabric. These changes compel us to look at the transformations that have occurred with the interaction of the larger economic transformations with the social, economic and cultural structures.

The objectives of the study are :

1. To examine agrarian changes in terms of land ownership, tenancy relations, cropping pattern, productivity, penetration of technology
2. To investigate dynamics of employment diversification and migration
3. To explore pattern of household asset ownership, income, indebtedness and living status
4. To study socio-political transformation including caste relations, political participation, gender relations
5. To probe progress on social development issues like demographic changes, access to education, health, food-nutrition, housing, impact of government schemes

The First UP Rural Transformation Survey (2013) by GIDS had covered 1638 households in four villages of four distinct regions of the state. It included 503 households in Gohanakala (Lucknow), 471 households in Senapur (Jaunpur), 368 households in Pandari (Chitrakoot) and 296 households in Seemli (Muzzafarnagar). During five years since 2013, a number of households would have gone up due to splitting of some households. In the proposed survey, all these original and newly constituted households will be covered.

Data will be collected on demographic aspects, ownership of assets, agrarian change, household income, expenditure, indebtedness, living status, employment, migration, and social development. Similarly, Data on social group wise land holdings, land transactions, land leasing contracts, land use pattern, sources of irrigation, cropping pattern and agricultural input-output and disposal of produce will be helpful in examining agrarian change.

A study of employment diversification entails data collection on various indicators such as availability of wage employment and daily wages of agricultural labour. Similarly, data on employment conditions of non-agricultural workforce in different sectors of employment, wages, self employed workers, salaried workers, access to social security etc . Indicators like gender-wise and social group-wise composition of migrant workers, duration of migration, destination of migration, etcetera will be helpful in analyzing migration pattern.

To operationalise 'Ownership of assets', it can be further disaggregated into livestock assets, agricultural implements, land, building, machine and equipments, household durable assets, financial assets.

Socio-political transformation can be understood by considering both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data reveals inequality along caste and gender lines. Qualitative data can be used to explore power relations on the basis of caste, gender, class etc.

Demographic aspects can be explored by looking at educational and occupational status of the population besides usual indicators like social group wise population, sex ratio, age profile, etcetera.

Data on indicators like access to education, health services, PDS, political participation, impact of government schemes etc has been found useful in the analysis of state intervention for people's welfare.

In addition to the proposed survey, qualitative data will be collected through FGDs and in-depth interviews.

A comparison between data collected in 2013 and data collected by proposed survey in 2018 will reveal interesting aspects of transformation in rural areas during these five years. This comparison will be made between household data aggregated at village level. Data collected by household survey will be analyzed along class, caste, gender axis. Since these villages fall in different regions of the state, they will also divulge regional differentiation.

11. 'Skill Gap Analysis in Uttar Pradesh'

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Project Director: I.C. Awasthi & Dr. K.S. Rao

- ♦ Prepared a Chapter (Draft) on 'Skill Gap Analysis in Uttar Pradesh', in the Project entitled 'Skill Gap Analysis in the State of Uttar Pradesh' sponsored by ICSSR.
- ♦ Prepared a Chapter (Draft) on 'Summary and Conclusion', in the Project entitled 'Skill Gap Analysis in the State of Uttar Pradesh' sponsored by ICSSR.
- ♦ As a Co-Principal Investigator, Draft Report on 'Skill Gap Analysis in the State of Uttar Pradesh' Submitted to sponsor agency ICSSR, Government of India.

The study proposes to conduct a skill gap analysis in the state with specific objective to promote vocational training in the state and reduce unemployment among the educated youth by providing them technical training for employment/self-employment. A detailed survey shall be conducted with an objective of identifying the demand for skills in various jobs.

The specific objectives of the survey shall be as follows:

- ♦ To identify the skill requirements and estimate the skill gaps at district level.
- ♦ To identify the potential employment where the trained people could be placed.
- ♦ To explore the possibilities of skills development in addition to the existing skill training opportunities in the district.
- ♦ To formulate possible skill strategies in each district with a view to aiding policy.

There are numerous challenges of skill development in the face of burgeoning labour force on the one hand and lack of corresponding skill sets, both in terms of number and quality, on the other. We need to continuously upgrade the skills of the population in the working age group. Employability of those trained is an important indicator of labour market. The evidence shows that employability is still a challenge due to lack of acceptability of these skills in the market. The employment market is driven by technology which is changing very fast, whereas skills are not keeping pace with the changing job profiles in the face of fast changing technology. There will be plenty of low to moderate skilled people for jobs that may not exist. The one-time-window opportunity of demographic dividend is expected to last for 25 years and if this opportunity is lost then it may well turn up as a demographic nightmare. We need to identify and prepare for the critical competencies of employment in future. As per India Skills Report 2017, among all the students entering the job market across the country, hardly 2 out of 5 students meet the criteria of the employment set by the employers. Despite the fact that the national skill policy and its elaborate structure is in place, there are still serious concerns that hinge the success of the skill development programmes. This overview of skill initiatives at all India level helps to understand the similar efforts undertaken by the state governments particularly the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- ♦ As a Co-Principal Investigator, Baseline Survey Report on 'Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022-23 in the State of Uttar Pradesh' has submitted to Department of Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

- ♦ As a one of Project Director, Involved in the Project entitled 'Homeless population survey in Uttar Pradesh' and completed the Field survey sponsored by SUDA, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

15. 'Employment Vulnerabilities Faced by Women in Urban Unorganized Labour Market in Uttar Pradesh'

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi.

Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar (initiated in March, 2018)

The main objectives of the study are :

1. To study the Industrial and occupational distribution of women in the formal and informal sectors of the economy in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
2. To examine various dimensions of "employment vulnerability" in the urban informal labour market with particular reference to women;
3. To probe the nature and quality of employment in terms of earnings, job-security, working conditions, etc. in the urban informal sector in Uttar Pradesh;
4. To explore the contractual relations in different segments of urban informal sector;
5. To investigate the association between the extent of vulnerability and age, and the level of education and earnings distribution;
6. To suggest policy provisions to improve the conditions of workers in urban informal sector.

In view of stated objectives this study will be based on both secondary and primary sources of data. The secondary data will be collated from unit level records from the Employment and Unemployment Survey of the National Sample Survey organization for the years 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2011-12. For the collection of primary information data would be collected through sample survey of households and enterprises in informal and formal sector. Since U.P. is a vast State with wide gambit of activities taking place in informal/ formal sector and women's increasing numbers show their inclination into this growing arena of activities. The study will be confined to the informal sector with information collected from formal sector as well to act as control group on gendered vulnerability index in selected urban centres. The urban centres of Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Jhansi and Varanasi are selected on the basis of concentration of industrial establishments and female participation in these districts.

18. 'Changing Electoral Dynamics in Uttar Pradesh: A Case Study of Marginalized Communities'

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research

Project Director: Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh and Dr. Manjoor Ali

The study attempts to capture the dynamic forces on ground that configures democratic space for people. There are evidences of many local level experiments by the political parties and their allies in U.P that determined the possibility of dalit-muslim, dalit-backward and many such combinations in different part to determine major electoral outcomes. Again these voting blocs have their own trajectories, which the study attempts to explore. The study also focuses on why certain political combination works at one place and donot have any impact in some other places.

19. **'Development, Dispossession and class formation: A Study of Rajarhat New Town in West Bengal and POSCO Project in Odisha'**

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. Animesh Roy

The study examines the change in agrarian status of the dispossessed farming households and their access to agricultural land in the post-acquisition stage. It illuminates how the neoliberal development mould for planned urbanism and industrialisation transmutes the economic activities of the dispossessed peasants in a process of economic change. The study further examines how the post-acquisition stage real estate escalation on the existing agricultural land surrounding the development projects develops a process of 'subaltern phase of land conversion' and socioeconomic transformation within and between the erstwhile homogenous farming communities, especially in Rajarhat, leading to the formation of a new class.

The prime source of data for this project is the sample household survey. The survey would be undertaken in Rajarhat C. D. Block of district North 24 Parganas in West Bengal and Ersama C.D. Block (where POSCO project site lies) of Jagatsinghpur district in Odisha. The size of the sample would be approximately 1000. The secondary data (nine fold land use category data at district and C.D. Block level, different categories workers at the revenue village, revenue village wise area acquired and satellite imageries) would be collected from the Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal and Odisha, Primary Census Abstract, West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBHIDCO), Odisha Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad. Four satellite imageries (P6 LISS 4 & RS2 LISS 4) for 2004 and 2016 to be sourced from the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad would also be used in the study.

The study is about to be completed. The project director is writing the final chapter for the project.

NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS INITIATED

Prof. B.K. Bajpai

1. The Project, "Time and Work Study on Panchayati Raj Functionaries"
Sponsor: Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Work to be done in coordination with the nodal agency, NIRDPR, Hyderabad.
Project Director: Professor B. K. Bajpai and Dr. K.S. Rao

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. Employment Opportunities and Challenge of Employability in Uttarakhand (under preparation)
2. Survey of Homeless Population in Uttarakhand, submitted to SUDA, Uttarakhand (submitted to Government of Uttarakhand)
3. Preparatory work for a research programme on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development in Uttar Pradesh

Dr. C.S. Verma

1. Submitted a major research proposal on 'Review of Health Programmes and Presenting Case studies of successful models in U.P' to the ICSSR, New Delhi.
2. Submitted a proposal for International Seminar on 'BRICS' to ICSSR, proposed in Aug-September 2017.
3. Submitted a research proposal on 'Climate Change' to SANDEE Kathmandu.

Nomita P. Kumar

1. 'Changing Dynamics of Labour Contracts in Agriculture Labour Markets and Their Implications for Labour Welfare: A Study in Uttar Pradesh' submitted to to Ajim Premji University for fund (with Dr. Kavita Baliyan).
2. 'Agricultural Produce Marketing Act and Its Implementation in Uttar Pradesh' submitted to State Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad, Government of Uttar Pradesh. (with Prof. B. K. Bajpai).

SEMINARS/MEMORIAL LECTURES/WORKSHOPS/ TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A. International Seminar SPECIAL LECTURE

(Coordinator: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar)

The Institute organized a special lecture on **Water Resource Planning and Constraint in India**. Prof. Kamta Prasad, Chairman, IRMED, Delhi delivered the lecture on 13th March 2018. The lecture was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from universities/institutions and participated in discussion. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, Prof. N.M.P. Verma, BBAU, and Chief Guest Prof. G.P. Mishra, Former Director, GIDS, Prof. M. Muzammil, Former V.C., Agra & Rohilkhand University and participants. Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Coordinator of the lecture.

B. MEMORIAL LECTURE

1. Seventh V.V. Giri Memorial Lecture on "Challenges to Measuring Employment and Work in India"

The Institute organized Seventh V.v. Giri Memorial Lecture on "Challenges to Measuring, Employment and Work in India" on 23rd September 2017. The Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. TCA Anant, Secretary and Chief Statistician, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

The lecture was presided over by Mr. N.C. Bajpai, Vice-Chairman, GIDS & Dr. Anis Ansari was a Chief Guest. The lecture was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from universities and institutions and participated in the discussion. Prof. Surinder Kumar, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks was given by the programme coordinator Dr. Animesh Roy.

2. Second T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture on 'Labour Markets, Employment and Inclusive Growth : Emerging Perspectives in India'

The Institute organized Second T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture on "Labour Markets, Employment and Inclusive Growth: Emerging Perspectives in India" on 09th February 2018. The Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. Alakh Narayan Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi. The lecture was presided over by Prof. S.R. Hashim, Chairman, GIDS. The Lecture was Coordinated by Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh, Assistant Professor of this Institute.

The lecture was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from universities and institutions and participated in the discussion. Prof. Surinder Kumar, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh.

C. TRAINING

1. **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women Faculty members in Social Sciences** (Coordinator: Dr. Animesh Roy)

The Institute organized **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women Faculty members in Social Sciences** during May 22, 2017 to June 04, 2017. The programme was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. The main objectives of the programme were to (i) To develop capacity for conceptualizing and writing research proposals; (ii) To enhance skills to prepare and appropriate research design, including conducting an overview of literature, formulating research questions and hypotheses, collection of information and analysis; (iii) To enhance the capacity for writing a research paper for publication; (iv) To develop the capacity for planning and writing a book; (v) To develop the capacity for research grant applications; and (vi) To guide participants for collaborative and multi disciplinary research in the areas of social science and allied disciplines.

The programme was chaired by Prof. S.R. Hasim, Chairman of the Institute (GIDS). Dr. Ravi S. Srivastava, Professor, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, JNU, inaugurated the programme and delivered the Keynote Speech on '**Objective of the Programme**'. Dr. Animesh Roy, Programme Director welcomed the participant and chair persons.

30 participants all over the country from various Universities/Colleges/Institutes have attended the Capacity Building Programme. We invited eminent experts as resource persons from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons including Prof. Anjan Chakrabarty (Calcutta University), Dr. D. Vaghela (ICSSR, Inffibnet), Prof. S.K. Sashikumar (VVGNI, Noida), Dr. Rajesh Kumar Bhattacharya (IIM-Kolkata), Dr. S.B. Singh, Deputy Director General (NSSO), Prof. Swapna Barejee Guha (TISS Mumbai), Prof. Sucharita Sen, Prof. S.S. Jodhka (JNU), Dr. Ankur Datta (SAU, Delhi), Prof. S.P. Singh (IIT Roorke), Prof. Sabyasachi Sinha (IIM, Lucknow), Prof. Sanatan Nayak (BBAU, Lucknow), Prof. Yasvir Tyagi, Dr. N.K. Maurya, Dr. Rajesh K. Chauhan, Prof. Rajesh Kumar Mishra, Lucknow University, Prof. Masood Siddiqui, Jaipura Institute of Management, Lucknow and Faculty Member of the GIDS delivered their lectures in various development aspects of social sciences. The Valedictory session was chaired by Prof. S.S. Jodhka, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Vote of thanks was given by Prof. Surinder Kumar, Director (GIDS).

2. **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences** (Coordinator: Dr. Animesh Roy)

The Institute organized **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Research Scholars and Faculty members in Social Sciences** during 10-19 February 2018. The main objectives of the programme were to (i) To develop capacity for conceptualizing and writing research proposals; (ii) To enhance skills to prepare and appropriate research design, including conducting an overview of literature, formulating research questions and hypotheses, collection of information and analysis; (iii) To enhance the capacity for writing a research paper for publication; (iv) To develop the capacity for planning and writing a book; (v) To develop the capacity for research grant applications; and (vi) To guide participants for collaborative and multi disciplinary research in the areas of social science and allied disciplines.

The programme was chaired by Prof. S.R. Hasim, Chairman of the Institute (GIDS). Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, IHD Delhi inaugurated the programme, and delivered the Keynote Speech on '**Objective and Orientation of the Programme**'. Dr. Animesh Roy, Programme Director welcomed the participant and chair persons.

About 33 participants all over the country from various Universities/Colleges/ Institutes have attended the Capacity Building Programme. We invited eminent experts as resource persons from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons including Prof. Deepak K. Mishra, JNU, Prof. Rajesh Mishra (Rtd.), Prof. Y. Tyagi (Rtd.), Dr. N.K. Maurya, Dr. Shailesh Kaushal of Lucknow University, Prof. Madhulika Dube, BBAU, Prof. Anup Dhar, Ambedkar University, Delhi, Prof. Ashwini Deshpande, Delhi School of Economics, Dr. P. Sainath, Former Editor, The Hindu, Prof. Ravi Kumar, SAU, Prof. Sabyasachi Sinha, IIM- Lucknow, Dr. Kiran Bhairannavar, Delhi School of Economics, Prof. Anjan Chakravorty, Calcutta University, Prof. S.P. Singh, IIT, Roorkee, Dr. S.B. Singh, DDG, NSSO, Delhi, Prof. Swapna Banerjee-Guha, Mumbai University & TISS Mumbai, Prof. Masood Siddiqi, Jaipura Institute of Management, Lucknow and Faculty Member of the GIDS delivered their lectures in various development aspects of social sciences.

The Valedictory session was chaired by Prof. Surinder Kumar, Director (GIDS). Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Animesh Roy, the Programme Coordinator (GIDS).

D. INTERNAL SEMINARS/LECTURES BY THE FACULTIES/STAFFS OF THE INSTITUTE

Sl.No.	Name of the Speaker	Titled of the Seminar	Date of Seminar
1.	Dr. C.S.Verma, Associate Professor GIDS, Lucknow	Effect of Multisectoral Approach on Utilisation of Public Service: A Longitudinal Analysis	09.05.2017
2.	Mr. Absar Ahmad Research Assistant, GIDS	Occupational Health Hazards: A comparative study of 'miners and non-miners' in Karauli district Rajasthan	17.05.2017
3.	Mr. Anurag Agarwal Head, Strategic Business	Financial Awareness/Wisdom & Wealth Management	06.07.2017
6.	Prof. Sandeep Pandey	Social movements with the objective of carrying out social transformation, especially empowering the marginalized classes.	24.02.2018 & 25.02.2018

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

A. BOOKS:

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. *The State of Employment in Uttar Pradesh—Unleashing the potential for inclusive growth*, International Labour Organisation, 2017 (coauthored with Sher Verick).

Dr. Prashan K. Trivedi

2. *Beyond the Religious Divide- Caste and Ubiquitous Backwardness* under publication with Rawat Publications (co-authored with Surinder Kumar, Fahimuddin, Srinivas Goli).

B. RESEARCH PAPERS/ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Prof. B.K. Bajpai

1. "Management of Functional and Financial Devolution to Urban Local Bodies and Service Quality in Uttar Pradesh" in *Adhigam*, Vol. 1, No 2, 2017.
2. "Performance of ICT School Scheme and its Impact on Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh" in *Contributions to Indian Social Science*, IASSI Quarterly Vol. 36, No 2 & 3, 2017, PP 260-275.

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. "Addressing Unemployment among Educated Youth in India", *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, Vol. 31, No. 1, January 2017.
2. Regular Employment Opportunities in India: Nature, Access and Inclusiveness", *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, DOI 10.1007/s41027-018-0101-z, 2018.
3. New Forms of Recruitment Processes and Discrimination in Urban Labour Market, *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 1, Sage Publications (forthcoming).

Dr. C. Senapati

1. "Terrorism in South Asia and Role of China", *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. LXXVII No-3, July-Sept 2016, ISSN:0019-5510
2. Published article "Rise of China and Ethnic Minority in Xinjiang: A Case of Development and Security", *Jindal Journal of International Affairs*, Volume 1, Issue 2, June, 2017, ISSN 2249-8095.

Dr. C.S. Verma

1. "Healthcare Consumption in Uttar Pradesh: Iniquitous Growth and the Social factors Contributing to Impoverishment", *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 4, 2017, Vol. LII No.9, in Special Article Section (with Shivani Singh, Alok Ranjan & T Sundararaman).
2. "Maternal Health Services in Uttar Pradesh: Has JSY Delivered?", *International Journal of Social Science and Development Policy*, Jan-June Issue, 2016, Came out in August 2017.

**Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi**

1. "Revisiting Senapur: Reflections on Agrarian Changes in North India", *Social Change*, 47 (4), December 2017, 509-525.

Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

1. "Food Security in Uttar Pradesh: It Status and Challenges" in *Productivity* Vol. 58, No.2, July-September, 2017 (a venture of National Productivity Council, New Delhi).
2. "Reaching Out to Mother and Child Through ICDS: Insights From a Field Study in Uttar Pradesh" in *Indian Journal of Human Development*, II (2), 1-17 (published by SAGE).

Dr. Kavita Baliyan

1. "Perception on Return Migration: A View of Migrants and Returned Migrants of Uttrakhand" *UPUEA Economic Journal*, Conference Volume-13, No. 13, October 2017, Published by UP and Uttrakhand Economic Association.
2. "Export Performance and Compitititveness of Indian mango" *Agriculture Situation in India*, Vol. LXXIV, No. 6, September 2017, Published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GOI, New Delhi.
3. "Unequal Sharing of Domestic Work: A Time Use Study of Farm Households in Western Uttar Pradesh" *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, 24(3): 1-19 (Published by SAGE).
4. "Economic Valuation of Female Family Labour in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in a Prosperous Agricultural Region", *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 36, No. 2, 2017, NIRD, Hyderabad.

Dr. Animesh Roy

1. 'Discord in Matrilineality: Insight into the Khasi Society in Meghalaya' has been accepted (June 2018 Issue) for publication in the refereed journal *Society and Culture in South Asia* (published by SAGE).

Dr. Manjoor Ali

1. "Entrepreneurship and Amebdkar's Economic Justice", Forward Press, Aspire Prakashan, August 2017, E-ISSN-23489286.
2. "Muslim Education: Issues and Challenges", *Naqeebul Hind*, July-September 2017, Pp.134-138.
3. "Health Information Seeking Behaviour Among Villagers: A Study Of Uttar Pradesh", *EPR/A International Journal of Economic and Business Review*, Volume - 5, Issue- 11, November 2017, ISSN: 2349-0187.

Dr. Shivakar Tiwari

1. Mamgain, Rajendra and Shivakar Tiwari (2017): Regular Employment in India: Nature, Access and Inclusiveness, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 60, No. 3, pp. 415-436.
2. Dubey, Amaresh and Shivakar Tiwari (2018): Economic Growth and Urban Poverty in India, *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 18-36.

C. ARTICLES/ CHAPTERS IN EDITED BOOKS**Prof. Surinder Kumar**

1. “Research Output: Discipline-wise Analysis”, in Sukhdev Thorat and Samar Verma (ed) *Social Science Research in India: Status Issues and Policies*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2017 (coauthored with Prashant Trivedi and Shilp Shikha Singh).

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. “Occupational Diversification in India: Trends and Determinants”, in K.P. Kannan, Rajendra P. Mamgain and Preet Rustagi (eds.), *Labour and Development*, Essays in honour of Prof. T.S. Papola, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2017.
2. “Youth in India—Challenge of Employment and Employability”, in *India Youth Development Index and Report 2017*, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu.
3. “Outmigration from Hill Region of Uttarakhand: Magnitude, Challenges and Policy Options”, (chapter 10), in D. Narasimha Reddy and Kailash Sarap (eds.), *Rural Labour Mobility in Times of Structural Transformation: Dynamics and Perspective from Asian Economies*, Springer, 2017. Print ISBN: 978-981-10-5627-7.
4. “Outmigration from Hill Region of Uttarakhand: Magnitude, Challenges and Policy Options”, (chapter 10), in D. Narasimha Reddy and Kailash Sarap (eds.), *Rural Labour Mobility in Times of Structural Transformation: Dynamics and Perspective from Asian Economies*, Springer, 2017. Print ISBN: 978-981-10-5627-7.

Dr. C.S. Verma

1. Chapter on Impact of National Rural Health Mission on Maternal and Child Health Services in Uttar Pradesh, in the book, *Role of Public Policy in Development Process*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi 2018.

Dr. Kavita Baliyan

1. “Analysis of Trends and Factors in Mango Exports from India: 1985-2014”, Prof. Niti Mehta and Dr. Anita Arya (ed), *Role of Public Policy in Development Process* (Emerging Economic / Social Scenario in the Indian Economy), Academic Foundation, New Delhi. (2018) ISBN: 9789332704213.
2. “Why Need for Skill Upgradation in Horticulture: a Study of Indian mango Growers”, Dr. Harnam Singh and Dr. Vinod Singh (ed), *Skill Development and Employment Generation*, R.P. Publication, New Delhi. (2018) ISBN: 926-93-82348-59-2.

(D) WORKING PAPERS

1. Singh, Shilp Shikha (2016), 'Why Musahar Vote', GIDS Working Paper 219.

**(E) ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE**

1. Prof. R. P. Mamgain's interview on "UP for Grabs: Price Catch or Poisoned Chalice?" was published in The Economic Times, on Feb. 23, 2017.

(F) OTHER ACADEMIC WORK**Dr. K.S. Rao**

1. Reviewed a paper titled 'Indigenous Post-harvest Practices and Gender Relations Interface in Food Production Processes in Khambashe Rural Households, South Africa' for *Journal of Human Ecology*.
2. Reviewed a paper titled 'Differences in Social - Support among Adolescents across Parental Variables' for *Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology*.
3. Reviewed a paper titled 'Reap What You Have not Sown, Architect of Poverty: The Political Economy of Biodiversity Patenting in Africa' for *The Anthropologist*.
4. Reviewed a paper titled 'Sexual Aggression among African Adolescent Males in South African Context' for *The Anthropologist*.
5. Reviewed a paper titled 'Child Sexual Abuse on Adolescent Females' Sense of Self-Worth: A South African Study' for *The Anthropologist*.
6. Reviewed a paper titled 'Gambia's Withdrawal from the Commonwealth of Nations under Yahyah Jammeh: A Failure of Cultural Diplomacy or a Development Path for the Developing States?' for *The Anthropologist*.
7. Reviewed a paper titled 'Landless Rural Women's Participation in Income Generating Activities (Igas): The Case of Char Dwellers in Northern Bangladesh' for *The Anthropologist*.
8. Reviewed a paper titled 'Human Rights and Poverty in the North West Province of South Africa: Prospects and Challenges' for *The Anthropologist*.

PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, LECTURES AND OTHER ACADEMIC EVENTS

Prof. B.K Bajpai

1. Delivered Lecture on "Concept and Problems of Inclusive School Education in India" in National Conference on Forging the Future on Inclusive Education: Strategic Dialogue and Evidence at Centre for Social Exclusion in Inclusive Policy, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow in April, 2017.
2. Made presentation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan of U. P. at National Conclave of Partners for the Promotion of Panchayati Raj System in India at NIRDPR, Hyderabad in April, 2017.
3. Delivered Two lectures on "Concept and Methods of Social Science Research in Ten Days programmes on 'Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Students in Social Sciences' sponsored by ICSSR at GIDS, Lucknow during the period 31st March to 9th April 2017.
4. Made presentation of the draft project 'Import-Export of All the Commodities in Uttarakhand', sponsored by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand along with Prof. I C Awasthi during July, 2017.
5. Prepared and presented Training Course Curriculum for Master Trainers of Panchayati Raj at NIRD PR at Hyderabad on 13- 14 November, 2017
6. Coordinating Institute's Ph.D. Programme and teaching for Pre-Ph.D. course work.

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. Chaired a technical session on "Agriculture and Rural Development in Uttar Pradesh", National seminar on "Growth and Social Sector Development in Uttar Pradesh Economy, organised by Department of Economics, Lucknow University, 6 April 2017.
2. Delivered a lecture on "Data Base on Social Groups", Capacity Building Programme for Ph.D. Students in Social Sciences, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, 8 April 2017.
3. "The Challenge of Employment in Uttarakhand", Keynote address delivered in the Golden Jubilee celebrations seminar on 'Development experience in Uttarakhand', Department of Economics, D.B.S. (PG) College, Dehradun, 22 April 2017
4. Panellist in a Panel Discussion on 'Way ahead for Uttarakhand', Golden Jubilee celebrations seminar on 'Development experience in Uttarakhand', Department of Economics, D.B.S. (PG) College, Dehradun, 22 April 2017.
5. Delivered a keynote address on "Challenges of Outmigration in Uttarakhand", Himalayan Meet 2017, organised by Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 9 September 2017.
6. Delivered a lecture on "Evidence Based Research" to Senior Cadre Officers of NABARD, National Bank Staff College, Lucknow, 15 September 2017.

7. Co-chaired a technical session on “opportunities and Challenges in Regional and International Trade and Investment of Asian Countries”, organised by Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, 26 October 2017.
8. Panellist in a Panel Discussion on “Employment, Migration, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development in Asia” during the International Seminar on 'Dynamics of Economic Growth and Development in Asia with special reference to India”, organised by Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, 27 October 2017.
9. Delivered a Guest Lecture on “The Challenge of Employment Generation in India”, Department of Economics, Dr.Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, 28 October 2017.
10. Chaired a special session on “Policy Reforms in Indian Agriculture” during Agricultural Economics Research Association (India) Silver Jubilee Conference on “Doubling Farmers' Income: Options and Strategies”, ICAR-NAARM, Hyderabad, 7-9 November 2017.
11. Presented an invited paper on “Wage Employment, Informality and Social Networks in Labour Market”, in *59th Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics*, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, Thiruvananthapuram, 16-18 December 2017.
12. Chaired a Technical session on “Informality and Labour Market” in the *59th Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics*, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, Thiruvananthapuram, 16-18 December 2017.
13. Panelist in a Panel Discussion on “Pulses for Nutritional Security”, organised by International Food Policy Research Institute during the *100th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association*, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), 29 December 2017.
14. Chaired a technical session on “Inclusive Development” during the *100th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association*, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), 30 December 2017.
15. Delivered a lecture on “Research Design” to the participant of the Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Teachers and Research Scholars, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.
16. Chaired a session on “Land and Labour Market”, and participated in an Sam Mayo Memorial Conference, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 21-23 February 2018.
17. Presented a paper on “Growth, Employment and Inequality in Uttar Pradesh”, in a seminar on Development Challenges of India after Twenty Five Years of Economic Reforms, Centenary Conference of Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 17-18 March 2018.
18. Discussant in plenary session on “Labour, employment and Rural Transformation”, in a seminar on Development Challenges of India after Twenty Five Years of Economic Reforms, Centenary Conference of Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 17-18 March 2018.

Dr. C. Senapati

1. Paper presented on "Relevance of Ambedkar Thoughts in Neoliberal Era" in National Conference on "*BartmanSamaymeinDr. B.R AmbedkarkeBicharokePrasangikata*" jointly organized by Indian Council of Social Sciences Research and Indian Political Science Association, Department of Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University Meerut, during 31st March - 1st April, 2017.
2. Presented a paper on "Dr. Ambedkar Vision of Social Justice: A Case of Affirmative Action in India", in International Conference on the Occasion of 126th birth anniversary of Dr B.R. Ambedkar Organised by Government of Karnataka, during 21-23 July, 2017.
3. Paper prepared on "Human Rights and Human Security in Odisha: A Case of Dalits" for National Conference on Human Rights Education, organized by Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Sachibalaya Road, Bhubaneswar, during 7-8 December 2017, is accepted for publication.
4. The paper Presented on "Dr. Ambedkar Vision of Social Justice: A Case of Affirmative Action in India", in International Conference on the Occasion of 126th birth anniversary of Dr B.R. Ambedkar Organised by Government of Karnataka, during 21-23 July, 2017, is accepted for publication by Oxford University press.

Dr C.S. Verma

1. Participated and presented paper in International Conference on "Mode of Production Debate" at the World Association of Political Economy Conference, WAPE, Moscow University of Management and Economics, Moscow, 2.11.2017
2. Participated as Discussant in the Sam Mayo Memorial International Seminar on "Land and Labour Questions in the Global South" at Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, SSS CESP, JNU, New Delhi, 21-23 February. 2018.
3. Participated in AIPF Conference 1-3 December 2017, at PBC College, Madgaon, Goa. Presented paper on "BRICS, Sustainable Development Goals and Implications for India".
4. Participated in IPEA Conference 7-8 December 2017, IIT Delhi, presented a paper on "Mode of Production Debate in Indian Agriculture", also Co chaired a Technical Session.
5. Participated in All India Peoples Science Congress, 11-12 Feb 2018 -NISER Bhubneshwar, presented paper on "Implications of Out of Pocket Expenditure on People: A case of Uttar Pradesh". Chaired a Session on Community Health.
6. Participated and chaired a session in National Seminar on "Growth and Social Sector development in Uttar Pradesh" organized by Department of Economics, Lucknow University, 6-7 April 2017
7. Participated and Presented paper on Agriculture Crisis, Gauchar PG College, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur

Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi

1. Land Ownership, Land Leasing and Agricultural Development, paper presented at India Land and Development Conference titled, 5-6th April, 2017, India International Centre, New Delhi

2. The Expressway to Agra: Two Roads, Same Destination-Land Acquisition under old and new land acquisition regimes, National Seminar on Land Questions in Neoliberal India at Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, 09-11 October 2017
3. Small Farms, Resilient Structures and the Emerging Crisis, at 21st Annual Conference of the Indian Political Economy Association, 8-9 December 2017, IIT Delhi
4. Land Relations in a Central Uttar Pradesh Village, All India Conference on “Agrarian Change and Transformation in Post-Reforms India: Pathways and Perspectives”, 29-30th March 2018, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad.
5. Delivered a lecture on 'Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods' to the participants of Ten Days Research Methodology Programme for Ph D Scholars in Social Sciences, 31 March-9 April 2017 on 1st April 2017 at the Giri Institute of Social Sciences, Lucknow
6. Delivered a lecture on 'Interviews, Observations and Field Research' on 27 May 2017, Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for the Social Science Faculty Members' during 22 May to 04 June, 2017, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow

Dr. K.S. Rao

1. Paper on 'Skill Development Programmes in India: An Analysis of Demand for Grants of MSDE' presented in 18th Annual Conference of IASSI held during December 3 – 5, 2017 at ANU, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.'
2. Crop Diversification in Uttar Pradesh: An Analysis of Primary Data' paper presented in two-day National Seminar on Farmers Income and Policy Changes organized by SBI Chair, CRRID, Chandigarh, held on 22 – 23rd March, 2018.

Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

1. Presented a paper as Keynote Speaker entitled “Dimensions of Rural Distress in Uttar Pradesh”, in the Two Day National Seminar on Growth and Social Sector Development in Uttar Pradesh at Economics Department, University of Lucknow, during 6-7th April, 2017.
2. Delivered Special Lecture on “Women and Development” in UPUEA Annual Conference held on 14-15 October, 2017 in Jhansi.
3. Paper entitled “Maternal and Child Health Status and Determinants in Uttar Pradesh” submitted for the conference of IASSH, in November 15-17, 2017 in Hyderabad.
4. Paper entitled “Social and Economic Dynamism in Rural Transformation in Villages of Uttar Pradesh” submitted to GIDR, Ahmedabad for the conference in February, 2018.
5. Delivered Lecture as Resource Person on “Review of Literature, Referencing System and References in Report Writing (Style Sheet)” in ICSSR Sponsored Research Methodology Workshop for MPhil/ PhD/PDF scholars in Social Sciences” on 20th March, 2018, in Department of Geography, Lucknow University.

6. Attended one day High Level Workshop on “Demonetisation” organized by Indian Institute of Public Administration (UP) jointly with its sister concern SHERPA at Lucknow on 02.12.2017.
7. Attended Workshop on “Job Search and Hiring Practices...”, organized by Prof Mamgain on 11th and 12th May, 2018 at GIDS, Lucknow.

Dr. Kavita Baliyan

1. “Major Constraints In Mango Export From India” has been presented for the Two Day National Seminar on “Agriculture Distress: Issues Challenges and Policy Implications” held on 25th -26th February 2017, organized by Department of Economics, University of Lucknow (India).
2. Delivered a lecture on “Probability and Non-probability Sampling” in a Research Methodology Programme on 25th March 2017 organized by Department of Education, Lucknow University from 20th to 29 March 2017.

Dr. Animesh Roy

1. Presented a research paper titled '*The Land Question: Development and Changing Facets of Rural Livelihood*' in a two-day international seminar organised by the Department of Applied Economics, Lucknow University during 8-9 April, 2017.
2. Presented a research paper titled '*Rethinking the Land Question: Neoliberal Urbanism, Dispossession and Societal Transformation*' in the prestigious 3-day seminar on 'The Land Questions in Neoliberal India' held at and organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS), Shimla during 09-11 October, 2017.
3. Presented a research paper titled '*Restructuring the Rural-Periphery through Dispossession: Knowledge-based City, Informality and the Labour Question*' in the 59th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) held at Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, Trivandrum during December 16--18, 2017.
4. Presented a research paper titled '*The Dispossession Question: Restructuring of Rural Spaces, Livelihoods and Transmuting Agrarian Societies*' in the 39th Annual Meet and Conference of the Institute of Indian Geographers (IIG) at the Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha during 26-28 December, 2017.

Dr. Manjoor Ali

1. Presented “Youth In Electoral India: Issues and Challenges”, in National Seminar on “Globalisation , Finance Capital and Market – Impact on India”, organised by PC College of Arts and Science, Goa, 1-3 December 2017.
2. Presented Paper entitled 'Status of Democracy & Minority In India', in a International Seminar on “Reclaiming Social Justice: Revisiting Ambedkar”, organized by Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, 21-23 July 2017.
3. Participated in Costing Methodology Workshop for “Child Protection services” Organised by UNICEF, Lucknow, 19-20 February 2018.
4. Participated in “National Conclave on SDGs: Roadmap for State Action” Organised by NITI Ayog, UN in India, KILA & NFI, IHC Delhi, 19-20 December 2017

5. Participated in Two Days National Convention on “Governance Accountability in India: Continuity and Change, Organised by CBGA, New Delhi, 19-20 September, 2017.
6. Invited to deliver a Lecture on “Role of Community in Implementation of Development Programme”, by Social and Economic Welfare Association, Lucknow, 2 July 2017
7. Invited Lecture in a Seminar on “Dr. Ambedkar as Global Thinker”, AUDSU, BBAU, LUCKNOW, 16 April 2017.
8. Chair a Technical Session in “Ten Days Research Methodology Course”, Organised by GIDS, Lucknow, 8 April 2017.
9. Invited to Chair a Technical Session in a National Seminar “Role of Academic Institutions in Shaping Future Citizens”, Unity Law and Degree College, 1 April 2017.

Dr. Neetu Batra

1. Attended and presented paper, Ageing in Digital India, in International Conference on *Life skills and Well being of children and youth in digital world*, held on 9-11 February, 2018 Lucknow, India.
2. Participated in, a two day short course on “**Social Movements**” organized at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow jointly with Asha Trust on 24-25 February, 2018.

Dr. Shivakar Tiwari

1. Participated and presented paper titled “Neo-liberal Macroeconomic Policy and Structural Transformation in the Indian Economy: Impact on Income, Employment and Distribution” in the Sam Mayo Memorial Conference titled land and labour questions in the Global South organised by Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, School of Social Sciences, JNU and Sam Mayo African Institute of Agrarian Studies on 21 to 23 February 2018.

OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Prof. B.K. Bajpai

1. Supervising one Post- Doctoral UGC Research Fellow, enrolled at Giri Institute of Development Studies.
2. Supervising four Doctoral ICSSR Research Fellows, enrolled at Giri Institute of Development Studies.
3. Working as Convenor of Institute's Ph. D. Programme.
4. Working as convenor of Training Programme at the Giri Institute.
5. Member Secretary, Faculty, Giri Institute of Development Studies.

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. Ph.D./M.Phil Theses examiner
2. Reviewed academic articles for journals
3. Organised Capacity Building Training Programme for Officers of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand, during 20-22 November 2017 in Dehradun.

4. Research Advisory Committee Meeting of Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, 31 January 2018
5. Adjunct Professor, Doon University, Dehradun
6. Reviewed manuscripts for leading publishers

Dr. C.S. Verma

1. Contributing as Knowledge Partner in the Policy Formation Group for Health Policy of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Internships: Three MPH students of GL Gupta Institute of Public Health, Lucknow, completed Internship during July August 2017.
3. Organised Consultations on Budget 2017-18 for Uttarakhand Child Health in Department of Economics, Doon University, Dehradun on 8 April, 2017. Also presented the Theme paper.
4. Participated in workshop on Costing and Budget Analyses of Child Protection Schemes, at Hotel Hyyat , Lucknow on 9th February 2018, it was organized by Cornerstone, South Africa, and supported by UNICEF.

Dr. C. Senapati

1. Abstract sent on “Human Security and Marginalization along Line of Control: Case of India and Pakistan” in 25th World Congress of Political Science on Borders and Margin, during July 21-26, 2018, Brisbane, Australia
2. Abstract sent on “Human Security and Marginalization along Line of Control: Case of India and Pakistan” 6th Conference of the Asian Borderlands Research Network, 23-25 August, 2018, organized by American University of Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.
3. Abstract sent on "Economic Regionalization in Central Asia: A Case of Trade and Integration" in 3rd International Congress on Economics, Finance and Energy - EFE'2018 titled Understanding the Geopolitical Shifts in Real Activities and Finance Sectors organized by the Eurasian Research Institute of Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Turkish-Kazakh University during April 16-18, 2018 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.
4. Abstract sent on “Human Security and Marginalization along Line of Control: Case of India and Pakistan” in 25th World Congress of Political Science on Borders and margin, during July 21-26, 2018, Brisbane, Australia. Due to Lack of sponsorship I could not make it.
5. Abstract sent on "Economic Regionalization in Central Asia: A Case of Trade and Integration" in 3rd International Congress on Economics, Finance and Energy - EFE'2018 titled Understanding the Geopolitical Shifts in Real Activities and Finance Sectors organized by the Eurasian Research Institute of Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Turkish-Kazakh University during April 16-18, 2018 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Due to VISA problem I could not make it.
6. PhD: Mr. Rajanikant Pandey, PhD student GIDS, Writing thesis chapters on "Problems of Scheduled Castes in Selected Villages of Bihar and Odisha: An Analysis from Human Security Perspective”
7. Mr. Rudra Prasad Sahoo, PhD student GIDS, about to submit final thesis titled, Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in India–Pakistan Relations: 1991-2014.

8. Miss. PhD student GIDS, Anju Rawat, working on her PhD synopsis entitled "Neoliberal Policy and Social Justice in India" and Submitted two chapters.

Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

1. Attended Two Day Workshop on “Eradication of Sexual Harassment at Workplace”, organized by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Regional Centre, Lucknow on 5-6th February, 2018.
2. Organised Special Lecture on “Water Resource Planning and Constraints in India” by Prof Kamta Prasad, Chairman, Irmed, Delhi, at GIDS, Lucknow on 13th March 2018.
3. Organised 7th D. P. Dhar Memorial Lecture delivered by Prof. Aswini K. Mohapatra, Chairperson, Centre for West Asian Studies (CWAS), School of International Studies (SIS) Jawaharlal Nehru university (JNU), New Delhi on "Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India: An Alternative Approach" at GIDS, Lucknow, on 13th April, 2018.
4. Recently appointed as Joint Editor for UPUEA Journal from 1st April, 2018.
5. Reviewed paper on Socio Economic Context of Reproductive Health Outcomes in Nigeria” for Amity Journal of Economics.

Dr. Animesh Roy

1. Coordinated the '2-Week Capacity Building Programme for the Social Science Faculty Members' funded by the ICSSR during 22 May to 04 June, 2017.
2. Coordinated the 7th V.V. Giri Memorial Lecture on 'Challenges to Measuring Work and Employment in India' by Prof. TCA Anant, The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India at our institute on 23rd of September, 2017.
3. Coordinated a “10-day Capacity Building Programme for the Faculties and Research Scholars of Social Sciences” during 10 – 19 February, 2018.

MEMBERSHIP IN ADVISORY/CONSULTATIVE AND ACADEMIC BODIES

Prof. B.K. Bajpai

(a) Membership:

1. Member Executive Council (Chancellor's Nominee), Kalyani University, West Bengal.
2. Life member Indian Society of Labour Economics.
3. Life member All India Management Association.
4. Life member Lucknow Management Association.
5. Founder and Life Member Faizabad Management Association.
6. Life Member of UP and Uttranchal Economic Association.
7. Life Member India Society of Agriculture Marketing.
8. Life Member Association for Knowledge of Workers.
9. Life Member, association of the Socio- Economic Development Studies (ASEDS).

(b) Edited Journals:

1. Working as Chief Editor, Quarterly Journal 'Anjaneya, SBS Management, Lucknow.
2. Member Editorial Board, SITM, Journal of Management, Lucknow.

Prof. R.P. Mamgain

1. Member, Minimum Wage Board, Government of Uttar Pradesh
2. Visiting Professor, Doon University, Dehradun`
3. Member Secretary, Indian Society of Labour Economics R&D Trust
4. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Microfinance--Journal of Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow
5. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Journal of Regional Development and Planning
6. Life Member, The Indian Society of Labour Economics
7. Life Member, Indian Economic Association
8. Life Member, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Dr. C. Senapati

1. International Political Science Association, (The Voice of Political Science around the World), 1590, av. Docteur-Penfield, Bureau 331, Montreal, H3G 1C5, Quebec, Canada
2. International Political Science Association Research Committee 47: Local-Global Relation Committee
3. Associate Member of Indian Defence and Strategic Analysis, New Delhi (IDSA)
4. Member Political Science Association, Meerut, U.P
5. Member Indian Political Economy Association
6. Affiliated with Economic Research Institute (ERI), Ministry of Finance and Budget Planning, Government of Kazakhstan
7. Indian Political Economy Association

Dr. C.S. Verma

1. Member, ASHA mentoring Committee, Department of Health, Government of U.P.
2. Working Committee member, State Tobacco Control Cell, U.P. Government.
3. Life member Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association
4. Life member All India Peoples Science Network

5. Member, IEC, AIIMS, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.
6. Life Member AIPF

Dr. P.K. Trivedi

1. Life Member, Indian Sociological Society
2. Life Member, Indian Association of Political Economy

Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

1. Life Member of Indian Society of Labour Economics.
2. Life Member of Regional Science Association.
3. Life Member of UPUEA.
4. Life Member of All India Women Association.
5. Life Member Indian Political Economy Association.
6. Life Member Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health (IASSH)
7. Life Member of Indian Association of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS)
8. Nominated Member of the Board of Management (Educational and Social Research) of State Resource Centre, Uttar Pradesh by India Literacy Board.

Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh

1. Life member Comparative Education Society
2. Life Member Indian Political Economy Association

Dr. Kavita Baliyan

1. Life Member, Uttar Pradesh Uttaranchal Economic Association.
2. Life Member, Indian Political Economy Association of India.
3. Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics.
4. Life Member, All India Social Science Congress

Dr. Animesh Roy

- Life Member of the Geographical Society of India, Kolkata.

Dr. Anuradha Kakkar

1. Member of Board of Studies, Rohelkhand University,
2. Life Member, Indian Library Association (ILA)
3. Member, Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre (IASLIC)
4. Member, Lucknow Special Libraries and Information Centers Consortium (LUSLIC)
5. Life Member, U.P. Library Association (UPLA)
6. Invited as an Expert/ Member in Assessment Committee Meeting at CDRI, Lucknow on 30.01.2017.

Neetu Batra

1. Member of Indian Sociological Society

RESEARCH AFFILIATION AND Ph.D. / M.Phil PROGRAMME**ICSSR Fellowships**

During the year 2017-18 following Senior/Post Doctoral fellowships awarded by ICSSR at the Institute

(A) Senior Fellowships

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining	Research Fellowship Topic
1.	Prof. D.N. Kakkar	01.02.2017	Performance Gaps Among Institutions of Technical Education in India: An Explanatory Study of Uttar Pradesh
2.	Prof. S.S.A. Jafri	01.02.2017	Unhealthy Metropolitanization of Few Cities and Fast Stagnation and Decay of Majority of Towns in Uttar Pradesh: A Remedial Study of Central Region 2001-11.
3.	Prof. Fahimuddin	01.02.2017	Livelihood Sustainability of Drought Prone Farmers: A Study in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh

(B) Post Doctoral Fellowships:

Sl. No	Name	Date of Joining	Research Fellowship Topic	Supervisor
1.	Dr. Neetu Batra	02.02.2017	State & Family: Gender Class Intergenerational Issue and Ageing	Dr. P.K. Trivedi
2.	Dr. Barkha Srivastava	09.02.2017	An Analytical Study of Relationship between Environmental Problems and Public Health in Lucknow City	Dr. Charan Singh Verma
3.	Dr. Neelo Farooqui	10.02.2017	A Psycho-Social Impact of the Major Communal Riots on the Victims in Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati

Following Post Doctoral Fellows completed their work in this academic year:

Dr. Neelam Agarwal who had been awarded Post Doctoral Fellowship by the ICSSR for two years w.e.f. 15.12.2018 to 14.12.2016 to work on " Forest Rights Act and Tribal Development in Forest Village: A case Study of Tharu Adivasis in Uttar Pradesh" under the guidance of Prof. Surinder Kumar, has submitted here Final PDF Report to ICSSR in 30 June, 2017.

(C) ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellows (Ongoing)

Sl. No.	Name of Research Scholar	Subject	Date of Joining	Research Topics	Supervisor
Ist Batch (2013-14)					
1.	Mr. Masroor Ahmad	Economics	27.03.2014	Political Determinants of Federal Transfers and Consequent Impact on Tax Efforts in India	Prof. Surinder Kumar
2.	Mr. Aman Sonkar	Economics	25.03.2014	Non Performing Assets and their Dynamics: A Case Study of Regional Rural Banks in U.P.	Prof. B.K. Bajpai

3.	Mr. Robin Verma	Economics	25.03.2014	Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India: A Case Study of District of Unnao.	Prof. B.K. Bajpai
4.	Mr. Puneet Kumar Shrivastav	Economics	26.03.2014	Skill Mismatch Analysis and its implications on Human Capital Formation in Uttar Pradesh	Prof. I.C. Awasthi
5.	Mr. Rajnikant Pandey	Political Science	25.03.2014	Human Security in India: Problems and Prospects of Scheduled Caste in selected villages of Bihar and Odisha	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati
6.	Mr. Raviraj Singh	Economics	25.03.2014	Economics of Regulation: A Case Study of Electricity Supply in Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Charan Singh Verma
7.	Mr. Vinod Kashyap	Sociology	25.03.2014	Neo-Liberal Globalization and Dalits Enterprises in the India: A Sociological Study	Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi

IIInd Batch (2014-15)

8.	Satpal	Economics	6.03.2015	Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture under WTO Regime: A Case of Wheat, Rice and Pulses.	Prof. Surinder Kumar
9.	Sapana Singh	Economics	9.03.2015	Real Interest Rate and its Impact on Investment and Growth in India.	Dr. N.K. Maurya
10.	Ravindra Pratap Singh	Sociology	6.03.2015	Communalism: Historical aspect of India and Contemporary Challenges	Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi
11.	Ankit Gupta	Economics	0.03.2015	MSMEs and Industrial Development in Uttar Pradesh: A Regional Analysis Patterns constraints and opportunities.	Prof. R.P. Mamgain
12.	Ranjana Singh	Economics	6.03.2015	Urban Environmental Issues: Problems and Challenges A Study of Household and Industry.	Prof. B.K. Bajpai
13.	Sangh Lata	Political Science	0.03.2015	Social inclusion and Human Rights: A Case Study of Manual Scavenging Community.	Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh
14.	Rudra Prasad Sahoo	Political Science	0.03.2015	Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in India-Pakistan Relations (1991-2014)	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati

IIIrd Batch (2015-16)

15.	Ms. Anju Rawat	Political Science	30.09.2015	Impact of Neo-Liberalism on Social Justice in India: Case of Dalits if U.P	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati
16.	Mr. Shailendra Kumar	Sociology Verma	28.09.2015	Social Composition of Indian Bureaucracy and Development Scheme MGNREGA: A Sociological Study	Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi
17.	Ms. Chaitanya C. Damu	Economics	28.09.2015	Exchange Rate Dynamics in India: A Study of Post-reform Period	Dr. N.K. Maurya

18.	Ms. Jai Laxmi	Sociology	28.09.2015	Intersectionality and common Property Resources: Mapping Exclusion.	Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi
19.	Ms. Soumya Sushila Sahoo	Economics	28.09.2015	Regulation of Electricity Market: A Comparison Between Odisha and West Bengal	Prof. Surinder Kumar
20.	Ms. Shahnaz Ansari	Economics	28.09.2015	Impact of Remittances on Rural Household in U.P., A Study of Migrant Workers from Gulf Countries	Prof. R.P. Mamgain
21.	Mr. Samar Kumar Mishra	Economics	28.09.2015	Subcontracting and Industrialization in some Selected Manufacturing Industries in India	Prof. R.P. Mamgain
22.	Mr. Shivendra Singh	Economics	28.09.2015	Analysing the Outcomes of School Education for Pro-poor Development in U.P	Prof. B.K. Bajpai

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OF ICSSR SENIOR FELLOWS AND POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS

ICSSR SENIOR FELLOW:

1. Prof. S.S.A. Jafri

Research Topic: “Unhealthy Metropolitanization of Few Cities and Fast Stagnation and Decay of Majority of Towns in Uttar Pradesh: A Remedial Study of Central Region 2001-11”

Research Components	Duration of Work	Completed/in Progress
Secondary data collection:	April -June	Completed
Preparation of final Tables:	July-November	Completed
Field observation:	December-	In progress

Field Observation:

I have started visiting sample towns/cities which are either intensively decaying or fast growing as there are various unimaginable factors of decay and growth of towns/cities. Hopefully field observation would be completed by March 2018. Any of the following 5 sample of decaying and 5 sample of fast growing towns/cities would be chosen for field observation. The following are the sample of intensively decaying and fast growing towns/cities:

**Class wise Sample of Intensely Decaying and Fast Growing Towns/Cities
during 2001-2011 in Central Region of Uttar Pradesh
(In all 10 towns/cities are to be surveyed)**

Sr.	Town/City	Class 2011	District	% Population Growth 2001-2011	Town/City	Class 2011	District	% Population Growth 2001-2011
Intensely Decaying Towns/Cities					Fast Growing Towns/Cities			
1	Ugu	V	Unnao	-0.50	Khaga	III	Fatehpur	196.46
2	Kursath	V	Hardoi	1.20	Barabanki	I	Barabanki	59.19
3	MailaniI	IV	Khiri	4.89	Majhara	III	Unnao	51.38
4	Bachhrawan	IV	Rae Bareli	5.28	Bangarmau	III	Unnao	38.70
5	Kanpur	I	Kanpur N.	7.55	Kheri	III	Lakhimpur	33.19
6	Bindki	III	Fatehpur	7.97	Tambaur	III	Sitapur	32.35
7	Kora Jah.	III	Fatehpur	8.92	Pihani	III	Hardoi	30.75
8	Lalganj	III	Rae Bareli	9.37	Chaubepur	IV	Kanpur N.	28.68
9	GolaGokarN	II	Lakhimpur	11.76	Fatehpur	I	Fatehpur	27.04
10	Hardoi	I	Hardoi	12.77	Khairabad	III	Sitapur	26.45
11	Rae Bareli	I	Rae Bareli	12.98	Lakhimpur	I	Lakhimpur	25.11
Towns/Cities having growth below the average growth of rural population in Central Region 2001-2011 i.e. 18.35 %					Towns/Cities having growth above the average growth of urban population in Central Region 2001-2011 i.e. 22.02%			

Source: Based on Census of India 2001, 2011 and scholar's assumption.

For example Bachrawan town of Raebareli district is about 40 kilometers from Lucknow metropolis has a fair chance to become a satellite town of Lucknow, but Census records show that its growth was only

5.28 per cent during 2001-11, when overall rural population growth of Central Region was 18.35 per cent. After field observation the fact emerged that the immigrant population is settling on the available land of neighboring Bishunpur, across the Lucknow Allahabad highway which is an independent gram sabha. That is why Bachrawan town appears to be intensely decaying. Actually Bishunpur village could have been merged by Census of India with Bachrawan town for planning purposes as usually it is done. Another fact was revealed that the enterprising community i.e. Sikh was dislodged from Bachrawan town after 1984 riots.

Planning of Research Work:

On the basis of secondary-primary data tables and field observation, acquired district level base maps would be converted into thematic maps with the help of computer cartographic techniques. Altogether, literature review, secondary-primary data tables, field observation and thematic maps would enable to go for final analysis and to draw the conclusion and suggestions.

2. Prof. D.N. Kakkar

Research Topic: "Performance Gaps among Institutions of Technical Education in India: An Explanatory Study of Uttar Pradesh"

The data Collection and analysis work is almost done now using various research tools. The Primary data has been collected for different sample studies from different Technical Institutions in various categories.

The final tables have been prepared after the field survey and observation.

The unprecedented growth of private sector led to the performance gaps among the institutions. This has drawn the attention for the present study.

For collections of data region wise institutions have been selected. To explore the possibility of data collection certain institutions have also been visited by me.

To measure the gaps and service quality three types of questionnaires have been framed viz, for students, for faculty and staff and for management.

1. The data analysis part has been fully completed.
2. In the students data, researcher analyzed the demographical profile of respondents their age, gender, type of organization they studied private or government institution, pursuing course like undergraduate, post graduate or doctoral and mode of admission either the got admission through competition basis like UPSEE, CAT/MAT, AIEEE, or management quota.
3. In the faculty data, the analysis has been done on the relevant educational qualifications of respondents, type of organization they are teaching in, private or government institutions, teaching courses like undergraduate or post graduate.
4. Researcher has analysed the 'students learning supports' provided by the institutions like counselling services, Industry interactions, award and recognition, teaching aids etc.
5. It has also been analysed about the 'faculty development support programmes' initiated by the institution like compulsory faculty development programme, institute have implemented UGC/AICTE salary pay scale, social security, job security, are followed in the institute.

6. In the management data we have analysed the institution collaboration with higher educational collaboration, infrastructure as per UGC/AICTE norms, etc.
7. I have also analysed the total number of Teachers and non-teaching staff who are present as per the University/Institution norms/ratio.
8. Researcher also has analyzed the respondent's parent occupation and monthly income to identify the economic status of the respondents.
9. To find the major factor we have used factor analysis through Principal Component Method (PCM).
10. The reliability test Cronbach's Alpha and KMO test has been checked for reliability of data.
11. ANOVA analysis has been used for Gender, organization type, course, parent occupation, monthly income and mode of admission.
12. The correlation and regression analysis has also been applied as per need.
13. Report writing is in advanced stage and very soon will be submitted.

3. Prof. Fahimuddin

Research Topic: Livelihood Sustainability of Drought Prone Farmers: A Study in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh

Drought is a natural hazard known as deficit of water due to failure of rainfall extended over a long period of time. This results into failure of crops and adversely impacts all sources of livelihood. The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh has been facing recurring drought since last many years but the drought of 2015-16 was unprecedented in the history of the region when all sources of livelihood were badly affected and there was massive out migration from the region during this year as people from several villages left their homes in search of livelihood. The study has explored the extent of distress of farmers arising out of drought on key livelihood indicators. The study is based on the primary data collected from a sample village of Mataund Gramin village of Banda district. The selection of the village was based on the criteria of lowest rainfall. Following the Stratified Random Proportionate Sampling technique, 100 households were selected. But data discrepancies were noticed in 15 questionnaires so the final analysis was based on the survey of 85 households. The following insight has emerged from the study:

1. Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood of the rural people in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Animal Husbandry is the next most important source of livelihood of the people in the region.
3. Seasonal migration is found to be the third most important source of livelihood of the rural people there.
4. Modern Industrial development has not come up at all in the region.
5. The hope of sustainable livelihood lies in the sustenance of agriculture in drought years.
6. The analysis has indicated that the agricultural economy of the region was very badly impacted due to drought.
7. The income from livestock was considerably reduced during the drought year.
8. In view of serious distress in two most important sources of livelihood, massive migration was witnessed in the region during the drought year of 2015-16.

In view of major findings of the study, a sustainable livelihood strategy for coping serious drought like of 2015-16 was recommended in the study. The recommendations suggested the use of drought resistance crop varieties developed in the agricultural universities of the state. A strong case for the development of livestock particularly of goatary was presented. The other suggested strategies included the strengthening of MNREGA and PDS in the region. The emphasis was also laid on the development of farm based on agricultural activities in the region.

ICSSR POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS

Dr. Neelo Farooqui

A Psycho-Social Impact of the Major Communal Riots on the Victims in Uttar Pradesh

This earthly paradise has been deeply traumatized by the Communal riots for many decades.. Communal riots can be more harmful than other forms of violence. Most victims of riots suffer some post victimization impact sometimes there is physical injury, behavioural changes, more often, there are emotional and psychological consequences. Uttar Pradesh has been experiencing frequent communal riots in recent years. These riots created large number of physically and psychologically traumatized victims. Physically and psychologically trauma related to riots are associated with the result of displacement, loss and grief, social isolation, loss of status, loss of community, in some settings, acculturation to new environments. Manifestations of such trauma can include: depression and anxiety, psychosomatic ailments, suicidal behaviour, intra-familial conflict, alcohol abuse, antisocial behaviour. Single and isolated refugees, as well as women, adolescents, youth and children, may be at particular risk of suffering mental health problems. Psychologically traumatized victims need to treat with Psychotherapy. Though the Communal Riots Policy and Legal Perspective bill (2011) have been passed by the Central Government & State Governments to take effective measures for the prevention and control of communal violence and to rehabilitate the physically and psychologically traumatized victims affected by violence, but Communal Violence Bill to check communal violence is full of Constitutional flaws and irregularities. It is shockingly poor that Psychological and emotional trauma often remains unattended. If we take the case of individual, such negligence may lead to mental health problems and at the level of the society, this can be cause social disharmony and more violence in future. The study is a small attempt to fill this gap of action and research. The objective of the study is to measure and assess the nature and types of mental health problems of victims of communal riots, to explore the psychological adaptation among the victims of communal riots, and the role of social and political actors in the post-riot shock recovery, to study the social impact on victims in riot affected areas, to find out the supports required by the communal riot victims for recovery from the communal riot impact

Dr. Neetu Khurana Batra

State and Family: Gender, Class, Intergenerational Issues and Ageing

There was no social definition of old age till industrial revolution stated by Jane Picher in 1995. Picher and Hepworth argue that generally when people become helpless and dependent they are considered aged. Due to rise in life expectancy in recent decades and increase in retirement age people bracketed above sixty or sixty five are known as senior citizen or old. But it varies from society to society; there is no homogeneity in the world about this. Despite the age there are various other aspects which should be taken care of while studying aged population like their socio-economic background, class, race, ethnicity, gender, religion, community and caste in case of India. In the fast changing world where one middle man also feel primitive this heterogeneous aged population need more subjective analysis to understand their challenges and requirements.

Universe of study is old age homes, government and charity hospitals in Lucknow city. Researcher had taken a list of hospitals from the Director General of Health Department and had rationally chosen one government hospital and one charity hospital in the city as a sample. Researcher also visited libraries of JNU Delhi, TISS and IIPS Mumbai in regard to collect secondary literature.

Dr. Barkha Srivastava

An Analytical Study of the Relationship between Environmental Problems and Public Health in Lucknow City

The post doctoral work on the topic “An Analytical Study of the Relationship between Environmental Problems and Public Health in Lucknow City” was initiated on 9th February 2017 with an objective to find out the status of public health and disease in Lucknow in relation with the existing environmental problems arising out of the process of urbanization.

The study has completed the following work:

- (a) Chapter-1 includes the description of conceptual framework of the related issues under consideration like population, urbanization, environment, pollution, pollutants, health, disease, epidemiology, displacement, degradation, etc. it also defines the objectives, hypothesis and methodology of the study.
- (b) Chapter-2 includes the description of the area of study – its geographical, historical, infrastructural and urban dimensions with reference on related consequences of urbanization in terms of displacement and degradation. It includes a case study based on primary data collection of two villages being displaced in Lucknow by the builders and the government showing the pain of the people who were displaced from their lands and were resettled in other urban pockets. The displacement without any proper rehabilitation and delayed and incomplete compensation has led to the downfall of the sufferer. These poor peasants who were initially dependent upon their lands are now working as daily wage earners but have the paucity of job. The result of the displacement is an irony where most the females are working as the domestic help in the houses which are been constructed on their very lands, which once, they used to be a proud owners.
- (c) The first draft of the paper constructed on the case study has been prepared.

LIBRARY AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE

The GIDS library is an invaluable resource center for students, researchers and faculty of Social Science disciplines. It is a State of the art library which provides access to rare academic resources and infrastructure for its scholars. Library endeavours to provide enriching academic environment to its users. It is committed to identify, acquire, organize and retrieve updated information for its research fraternity.

The Library has built specialized and robust collection of rare documents in social sciences catering to the research objectives of the Institute. There is focused subscription of on-line resources in the library through ICSSR consortiums plan for the library. The scholars are largely benefitted by the DELNET and EPW Research Foundation time series data. The Library has a few CD-ROM Databases especially of the World Bank and UP Government publications.

The GIDS library brings out various readers' services on regular basis. Some of the major and popular services include current awareness service which includes article indexing and abstracting, (provides bibliographic details and abstracts of journal articles in core social sciences areas of interest to the readers), book review, new acquisitions list and documentation on the state of Uttar Pradesh. The subject bibliographies are prepared according to varying academic needs of the users. Apart from these services, the library provides inter library loan facility to its readers.

The GIDS Library is fully automated and works on LIBSYS software for its in-house operations and other reader services. Institute's free publications have been digitized and are provided to users in PDF format.

The Library houses a total collection of 45300 and subscribes to 90 Indian and 12 foreign journals apart from journals subscribed through JSTOR.

During the financial year 2016-2017 library acquired 339 books, around 50 Monographs, Eleven World Bank Publications, Eighteen Government Reports. Nineteen GIDS publications were also added to the library stock.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS
GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2018

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Opening balance as on 01.04.2017					
Cash in hand	63,041.84		Establishment Expenses		
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 17001	5,115,171.62		Salary & Allowances	29,909,843.00	
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	795,297.00		Bonus to Staff	131,252.00	
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	9,096,911.68		EPF Contribution	2,833,393.00	
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 4103	3,588,523.85		Gratuity Premium to Lic	502,276.00	
Cash at Bank with UBI (FDR) (corpus)	20,147,363.00		Leave Encashment Exp.	1,495,929.00	34,872,693.00
Cash at Bank with UBI (FDR)	12,130,833.00	50,937,141.99	Audit Fees		1,087,711.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR) Receivable Op.	3,736,000.00		Board Meeting Expenses		88,347.00
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP) Receivable Op.	4,336,000.00	8,072,000.00	Fuel Expenses		158,764.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH-36)	17,000,000.00		Vehicle Insurance		35,311.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH-31)	5,000,000.00		Electric & Water Expenses		2,537,756.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Plan SC/ST Grant)	1,400,000.00	23,400,000.00	Honorarium to Staff		11,129.00
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH-36)	17,000,000.00		Sitting Fee Exp.		20,000.00
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH-31)	5,000,000.00		Library Expenses		284,461.00
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, Plan SC/ST Grant)	400,000.00	22,400,000.00	Miscellaneous Expenses		253,898.64
Hostel/Guest House Receipts	2,049,840.00		Advertisement & Publicity		2,646.00
House Rent	199,116.00		Telephone Exp.		51,649.00
Photocopy Receipts	2,659.00		Postage & Courier Exp.		42,213.00
Vehicle Charges Receipts	160,300.00		Internet Exp.		211,050.00
Misc.Receipts	100,063.94		Printing & Stationery		97,699.00
Interest Earned from Corpus Fund	1,733,313.00		Rent, Rates & Taxes		5,177,329.75
Interest Recd. on SB A/c 6516	66,288.00	2,511,978.94	Research Project Programs Exp.		45,691.00
Interest Recd. on SB A/c 2629	532,191.00		Repair & Maintenance		948,466.68
Interest Recd. on FDR Project	972,324.00		Seminar, Workshop, Conference		53,407.00
Sundry Creditors			Sanitation Charges		428,763.00
CPF Payable	32,390.00		Security Charges		399,600.00
Leave Encashment Payable	1,428,742.00		Travelling & Conveyance		289,944.00
Provision for Exp. - Institute	5,572,591.75	3,304,116.00	Workshop on Res Method Programme		5,280.00
			Workshop on Capacity Building Prog.		463,092.00
			Fixed Assets		263,118.50
		7,033,723.75	Grant in Aid (ICSSR) Receivable Cl.	1,000,000.00	
			Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP) Receivable Cl.	4,400,000.00	5,400,000.00

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
GIDS Repair & Maintenance Fund A/c Receipts from Project Grant (Schedule 'G') Receipts from Fellowship Grant (Schedule 'H') Grant refundable - Project Fellowship Payable Closing Advances - Institute Prepaid Expenses	1,500,000.00 20,266,286.00 3,501,054.00 317,600.00 612,330.00 98,658.00 13,912.00		Fellowship Grant Receivable Cl. Fellowship Payable Opening TDS / Income Tax - Project Expenses of Projects Assets purchased from Project Fund Expenses of Fellowship Sundry Creditors - Institute CPF Payable Op. Security Deposit EMD Provision for Exp. Prepaid Expenses Grant refunded to Agencies Overhead Payable from Projects Cl. Advances - Project Closing balance as on 31.03.2018 GIDS Repair & Maintenance Fund A/c Cash in hand Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 17001 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 4103 Cash at Bank with UBI (FDR) (Corpus) Cash at Bank with UBI (FDR)	467,572.00 400,295.00 195,035.00 11,234,627.50 297,850.00 3,806,114.00 234,986.00 28,326.00 43,543.00 55,000.00 297,660.00 27,780.00 3,586,789.00 42,492.84 16,717,271.24 11,650,761.68 823,939.00 2,832,588.85 22,636,611.00 13,103,157.00	15,338,591.50 687,295.00 512,755.00 205,981.00 3,586,789.00 1,537,646.00 67,806,821.61
TOTAL		143,968,800.68	TOTAL		143,968,800.68

For R.N. Khanna & CO.
Chartered Accountants

-sd-
(R.N. Khanna) Partner
M.No. 013255

Date- 12.10.2018 Place- Lucknow (UP)

For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

-sd-
Ranjay Kumar
Accounts Officer

-sd-
Dr. B K Bajpai
Director

GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

EXPENDITURE	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	INCOME	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	Amount (Rs.) Previous Year
Establishment Expenses :-			Grant -in-Aid :- (Schedule 'F')		
Salary & Allowances	29,909,843.00	31,035,249.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 36)	17,000,000.00	16,136,000.00
Bonus to Staff	131,252.00	145,068.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 31)	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
EPF Contribution	2,833,393.00	2,999,679.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Plan SC/ST Grant)	1,400,000.00	600,000.00
Gratuity Premium to LIC	502,276.00	658,678.00	Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, OH 36)	17,000,000.00	16,136,000.00
Leave Encashment Exp.	1,495,929.00	3,524,644.00	Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, OH 31)	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Medical Reimbursement Exp.	-	319,058.00	Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, Plan SC/ST Grant)	400,000.00	600,000.00
Recurring Expenses :-					
Audit Fees	1,087,711.00	33,925.00	Hostel/Guest House Receipts	2,049,840.00	1,431,381.00
Board Meeting Expenses	88,347.00	206,474.00	House Rent	199,116.00	39,723.00
Fuel Expenses	158,764.00	150,942.00	Rent of Space/Seminar Hall	-	183,618.00
Vehicle Insurance	35,311.00	28,018.00	Photocopy Receipts	2,659.00	94,403.00
Electric & Water Expenses	2,537,756.00	2,263,887.00	Vehicle Charges Receipts	160,300.00	186,775.00
Honorarium to Staff	11,129.00	15,767.00	Misc. Receipts	100,063.94	79,365.56
Sitting Fee Exp.	20,000.00	57,500.00			
Library Expenses	284,461.00	322,857.00	Receipts from Project Grant (Schedule 'G')	20,266,286.00	17,660,853.00
Group Medical Insurance Premium	-	334,825.00	Receipts from Fellowship Grant (Schedule 'H')	3,501,054.00	6,365,461.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	252,965.00	194,210.45			
Advertisement & Publicity	2,646.00	64,715.00	Interest Earned from Corpus Fund	1,174,919.00	1,121,204.00
Telephone Exp.	51,649.00	68,748.00	Interest Recd. on FDR Project	972,324.00	963,836.00
Postage & Courier Exp.	42,213.00	42,390.00	Interest Recd. on SB A/c 2629	532,191.00	624,555.00
Internet Exp.	211,050.00	198,625.00	Interest Recd. From R&M Fund A/c	37,646.00	-
Printing & Stationery	97,699.00	108,438.00			
Rent, Rates & Taxes	5,177,329.75	139,086.00	Deficit :- Expenditure excess over Income		372,251.92
Research Project Programs Exp.	45,691.00	53,417.00	Transferred to Balance Sheet	-	
Repair & Maintenance	948,466.68	2,565,277.00			
Seminar, Workshop, Conference	53,407.00	51,376.00			
Research Publication Expenses	-	40,365.00			
Capacity Building Program	463,092.00	-			
Sanitation Charges	428,763.00	467,503.00			
Security Charges	399,600.00	377,275.00			
Travelling & Conveyance Exp.	289,944.00	209,210.00			
Workshop on Research Methodology Programme	5,280.00	475,190.00			
Bank Charges (Inst.) / Project	933.64	1,600.00			

EXPENDITURE	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	INCOME	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	Amount (Rs.) Previous Year
Depreciation	1,631,959.00	2,859,307.03				
Expenses of Projects	17,147,084.00	14,224,677.00				
Expenses of Fellowship	3,501,054.00	6,357,446.00				
Surplus - Income excess over Expenditure	4,949,400.87	-				
TOTAL	74,796,398.94	70,595,426.48	TOTAL	74,796,398.94	70,595,426.48	

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts as per our separate report of even date - (Schedule-I)

For R.N. Khanna & CO.
Chartered Accountants

-sd-
(R.N. Khanna) Partner
M.No. 013255

Date- 12.10.2018 Place- Lucknow (UP)

For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

-sd-
Ranjay Kumar
Accounts Officer

-sd-
Dr. B K Bajpai
Director

GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

68

Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETS	Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
				Cash & Bank Balances :				
				Cash in hand	63,041.84			42,492.84
				Cash at Bank with UBI CA A/c 17001	5,115,171.62			16,717,271.24
				Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	9,096,911.68			11,650,761.68
				Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	795,297.00			823,939.00
				Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 4103	3,588,523.85			2,832,588.85
72,136,206.68	TOTAL		89,860,807.80	TOTAL	72,136,206.68			32,067,053.61

For R.N. Khanna & CO.
Chartered Accountants

-sd-
(R.N. Khanna) Partner
M.No. 013255

Date- 12.10.2018 Place- Lucknow (UP)

For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

-sd-
Ranjay Kumar
Accounts Officer

-sd-
Dr. B K Bajpai
Director

GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH' 2018**

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Institute in the preparation and presentation of financial statements :

1. DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 1.1 Financial Statements are prepared under the Historical Cost Convention and in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- 1.2 The Institute is following accrual basis of accounting and recognised income and expenditure accordingly. However certain expenses like Telephone expenses, Electricity, Water charges and Computer AMC are accounted for on cash basis.
- 1.3 The Depreciation has been charged on the assets on W.D.V. basis as per rates prescribed under Income tax Rules 1962.
- 1.4 Building includes Institute Building, Hostel cum Guest House and residential quarters of Director and staff. Since bifurcated figures of residential and non residential building is not available, therefore depreciation on all the building has been charged at the rates prescribed for non residential building i.e. @ 10%.
- 1.5 The Grants received by the Institute from ICSSR and U.P. Government during the year have been credited to Income & Expenditure Account. However, Grants received for Projects and Fellowship have been credited to Income & Expenditure Account to the extent they have utilized and remaining unspent Grant has been reflected in Balance Sheet under Current Liabilities.
- 1.6 Consumables like stationary postage etc. has been debited to Income & Expenditure Account at the time of payment and its Inventory at the end of the year has not been accounted.

2. NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

- 2.1 The Financial statements include the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account, Consolidated Receipts & Payments Account and Receipts & Payments

account of Recurring maintenance Head, Non Recurring maintenance, Sponsored Projects and ICSSR Fellowships. The financial statements also include the accounts of the Corpus Fund being maintained by the Institute.

- 2.2 The Grant for Corpus Fund have been capitalized and invested with Union Bank of India in the form of Fixed Deposit, The Interest earned on Corpus Fund has been shared in Revenue and Capital in the ratio of 2:1. Thus, 1/3rd of Interest earned during the year from Corpus Fund Investment has been capitalized and credited to Capital Reserve.
- 2.3 Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India have been followed wherever applicable.
- 2.4 Debit and credit balances in personal accounts are subject to confirmation and/or reconciliation.
- 2.5 In the matter of dispute in respect of court case filed by Shri Prem Narain Dixit, Hon'ble High Court has direct the Institute to make immediate payment of Rs. 50,000 to the first party. The court case is still pending, Institute has not worked out contingent liability towards the court case.
- 2.6 Institute has deducted GPF & GIS amounting to Rs. 83610.00 from the salary paid to Dr. C.S. Verma in pertaining to previous year.
- 2.7 Rs. 2,05,981.00 project overheads short received by the Institute.

For Giri Institute of Development Studies

Sd/-
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Director

Place: LUCKNOW

Date: 12.10.2018



GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Sector O, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024

Phone : (0522) 2321860, 2325021, Telefax : 2332640

e-mail : gids@sancharnet.in, Website : <http://gids.org.in>

