

# ANNUAL REPORT

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**GIRI INSTITUTE OF  
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

An Institute of ICSSR, New Delhi  
Ministry of Education, Government of India

# ANNUAL REPORT

2019-20



## **GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

(National Social Science Research Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Education, GOI & Govt. of UP)

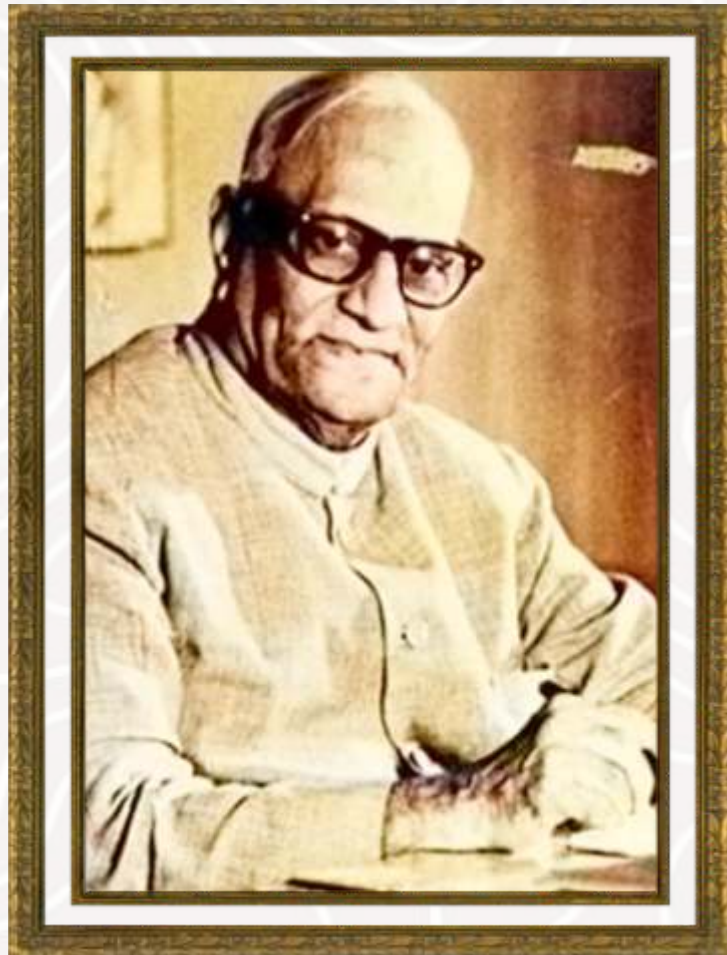
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*Dedicated to Achieve the Vision of*  
**Late Shri V.V. Giri**  
*former President of India & a Veteran Trade Unionist*

## DIRECTOR'S DESK



**I** am glad to present the Institute's 2019-20 Annual Report. While the report illuminates research activities of various socio-political and economic relevance carried out by the faculties, senior fellows and post-doctoral fellows for the present year, it does very briefly portray core research domains, on which the institute primarily focuses. Despite having had several spells of lockdown and unpredictable negative externalities of the covid-19 pandemic across the country that had serious detrimental impacts on research in and off the field, the faculties of the institute could successfully complete 19 research projects during this academic year. And notably, all projects are truly scholarly and substantially contribute to the existing knowledge in their respective fields. They bear great academic significance and would be immensely helpful for policy making at both the state and national level.

The research studies undertaken are diversified in character, concentrating on aspects pertaining to economic, social, political, health, rural governance and unorganized labour market. While one set of studies are emphasizing on doubling of farmers' income, management of hybrid vegetable productions, estimation of horticulture outputs, agricultural performances in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, estimation of commodities involved in inter-state trade from and to Uttar Pradesh, and estimation of rent of dwellings in both rural and urban areas, the second set is centred on land acquisition and development-induced dispossession, rehabilitation and resettlement of the disaster-borne people in the hilly areas, consequences of sexual harassment at workplace, human security and vulnerability, vocationalisation of the secondary and higher secondary education scheme, and impacts of skill development programmes in the state. The third set, on the other hand, elaborates on the electoral politics and political behaviours of the voters, and economic integration and peace prospects in the South and Central Asia. The fourth set focuses on issues related to health (e.g. pollution-borne respiratory problems), and implications of Ayushman Bharat programme. The fifth set draws on panchayat functionalities, rural transformation and unorganized women labour market. Strikingly, some studies have even undertaken both inter-state and transnational comparisons. The credits for successful completion of various projects go to the various departments of both the state and central governments, the Indian Council of Social Sciences, the Department of Economics and Statistics,



Govt. of Uttarakhand, and the Indian Council for World Affairs, New Delhi whose financial support and cooperation help complete these studies in time. Both the ICSSR and Planning Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh have played a central part for the institute to work as a premiere social science institute in research in the country.

The institute presently has nine 'ongoing' research projects. During this academic year, the nine faculties of the institute have published twenty-six research articles in the academic journals of national and international repute published by SAGE, Chicago University Press and so on, and several articles and chapters in edited books. We have also published two scholarly books on Uttar Pradesh published by Rawat Publications and SPRINGER, focusing on 'Backward and Dalit Muslims-Education, Employment and Poverty' and 'Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development Uttar Pradesh'. The majority faculties are members of many international and national academic societies, and they regularly participate and contribute to the scholarly workshops, seminars and webinars organized in and outside the country. In this academic year, two of our faculties visited the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Sussex, UK and the University of Wisconsin, USA for contributing to the international academic programmes.

The institute also conducts research methodology workshops and training programmes for the research scholars, young faculties, and the youth. In 2019-20, we conducted one seminar, one workshop on 'Medicine and Universal Health Coverage' and 'Skill Development Training Programmes' for the seven batches of youth in Uttar Pradesh. Presently, three post-doctoral fellows and two senior fellows are associated with the institute and working on some very crucial socioeconomic and health issues.

The library of institute functions on a software called LYBSYS for its in-institute operations and to provide the readers with its available resources. The software is now upgraded from a single user to multiusers, which has made access of the library resources for the faculties, scholars and senior fellows much easier. Now the employees of the institute are able to access library database on the LYBSYS portal, OPAC module and other services from their own computers through LAN. The library presently subscribes more than a hundred international and national journals, and contains a count of 7250 back volumes. A large number of subscribed journals are very highly ranked refereed journals. While the institute holds mostly print (hard copy) version subscriptions for journals, for a considerable count (about 50), it does have both online and print subscriptions.

We as an institute firmly believe that under the aegis of our current Board of Governors, the institute will get opportunities to rediscover its potentials and progress towards attaining greater academic accomplishments in the years to come. I have joined institute on 12.07.2021 and I am happy to present previous year annual report.

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**  
Director





Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 19th to 22nd August, 2019  
Sponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP



Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 26th to 29th August, 2019  
Sponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP



Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 26th to 29th August, 2019  
Sponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP



Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 02nd to 05th September, 2019  
Sponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP





Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 02nd to 05th Septem, 2019 S  
ponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP



Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 11th to 14th Sept., 2019  
Sponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP





Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on  
Primary Data Collection and Field Survey during 11th to 14th Sept., 2019  
Sponsored by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of UP.



**Lecture on “धारा 370 की संक्षिप्त पृष्ठभूमि, परिस्थितियाँ, प्रक्रिया एवं प्रभाव”** by  
Mr. Sushil Pandit, organised by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, on 20.12.2019 .

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### ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE 2019-20

Research Projects Completed	:	19
On-going Research Projects	:	10
Workshops, Lectures& Seminars	:	03
Training programme	:	01 (7 batches)
Books Published	:	01
Research Papers + Book Chapters	:	28
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## 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, Ministry of Education, Government of India and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh 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 2020

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

Vice Chairman  
(Officiating Chairman)

Prof. V.K. Malhotra  
Member Secretary  
Indian Council of Social Science Research  
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg  
New Delhi -110 067

ICSSR Representative

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

U.P. Govt.

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

U.P. Govt.

Prof. Amita Singh  
ICSSR Representative  
Jawahar Lal Nehru University  
New Delhi -110067

ICSSR Member Nominee

Vice Chancellor  
Lucknow University  
Lucknow

Member

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

Member

Prof. Sucha Singh Gill  
Director General  
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development  
2-A Sector 19-A, Madhya Marg  
Chandigarh -160 019

Member

Prof. Alakh Narayan Sharma  
Director  
Institute of Development,  
New Delhi

Member

Prof. Jeemol Unni  
Prof. of Economics  
Amrut Mody School of Management  
Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad

Member

Prof. Mohd. Muzammil  
Vice-Chancellor of Buhilkhand University,  
Bareilly

Member

Prof. K. Seeta Prabhu  
Tata Chair Professor,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Mumbai

Member

Dr. Animesh Roy  
Assistant Professor  
Giri Institute of Development Studies,  
Lucknow

Faculty Representative

Professor B. K. Bajpai  
Officiating Director  
Giri Institute of Development Studies,  
Lucknow

Member Secretary

## FACULTY

BRIJ KUMAR BAJPAI  
M.A., M.B.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Officiating Director

RAJENDRA PRASAD MAMGAIN  
M.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Professor (Resigned on  
07.11.2019, not yet accepted)

CHITTARANJAN SENAPATI  
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Politics: Int. Studies)

Associate Professor

CHARAN SINGH VERMA  
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Associate Professor

PRASHANT KUMAR TRIVEDI  
M.A., Ph.D. (Soc.)

Associate Professor



KESAN SRINIVASAN RAO  
M.A., PGDA, Ph.D. (Eco.)

Associate Professor

NOMITA P. KUMAR  
M.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Assistant Professor  
(Senior Scale)

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., M. Phil, Ph.D. (Geography)

Assistant Professor

MANJUR ALI  
M.A., Ph.D. (Pol. Sc.)

Assistant Professor

### **RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF**

SHIVAKAR TIWARI  
M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D. (Eco.)

Research Assistant  
(Contractual)

### **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

PREM KUMAR  
M.A., M.L.Sc. DCA, CCC

Library Attendant  
(Contractual)

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

RANJAY KUMAR  
M.Com., M.B.A., CA Inter

Accounts Officer

RAJENDRA SINGH BISHT  
M.A. (Eco.)

Office Superintendent  
(Retd. on 31.05.2019)

RAM KAILASH  
M.B.A., M.A. (Eco.), PGDIB & EM

Secretary to Director

SUNIL SRIVASTAVA  
B.Com

Accountant

GAURI NATHANEY  
B.A.

Receptionist

GEETA BISHT  
M.A. (Sociology)

Office Assistant

ASHOK KUMAR KASHYAP  
M.Com.

Accounts Clerk

NANDAN SINGH BISHT  
B.A.

Typist Clerk (Jr.)

KRISHNA KUMAR VERMA  
B.A.

Typist Clerk (Sr.)  
(Contractual)

## SUBORDINATE STAFF

MANOJ KUMAR

Driver

ASHWANI KUMAR

Peon

MAHESH KUMAR

Peon

SITA RAM

Cook-cum-Guest House  
Attendant

HARI DATT BHATT

Gardner

GURU PRASAD

Gardner



RAJU KANAUIJA

Peon  
(31.12.2019 premature death)

VIJAY KUMAR

Daftari (Contractual)

VIJAYKUMARSINGH

MTS (Contractual)

KARAN VIR SINGH

Care taker (Contractual)

ANAND RAO

Electrician (Contractual)

OMKARSHARMA

Driver (Contractual)

SANAOL HAQUE

Helper Electrician  
(Contractual)

CHHOTELAL

Helper (Contractual)

## COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS

### 1. **Endline Survey of Parliamentary General Election 2019: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices in Uttar Pradesh**

Sponsor: Chief Electoral Officer of Uttar Pradesh

Project Director: Professor B.K. Bajpai

The study was expected to help understand the knowledge, attitude, practices and faith of voters of the state in the existing electoral system. The variables of class, gender, cultural values, literacy level, and leadership abilities were key components of the study. The purpose of the study was to assess voter enrolment rates; knowledge of Form 6 application for inclusion of name in electoral role for first time and find reasons for non-enrolment among voters; to examine the Election Commission of India (ECI's) specific efforts focussed at enhancing participation of women voters; to assess Election Photo Identify Card (EPIC) ownership rate and find reasons for non-ownership among non-holders; to find out voter turnout in the sample and find reasons for not voting among eligible voters; to assess the awareness and knowledge of the electoral process among respondents; examine their attitudes towards and beliefs about democracy and elections, their experiences of previous elections, perceptions and practices; to measure the effectiveness and impact of Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP); and to make recommendations and suggestions for the Election Commission (EC) to make the electoral process more voter friendly and the SVEEP more effective.

The study is based on a sample of 300 respondents from each of the 42 sample Legislative Assembly Constituencies (LACs) to arrive at the analysis of a total of 12600 sample respondents/ voters across the state. From the sample households, the Kris Grid method was used to identify the respondent to whom the survey administered.

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. Overall registration of the respondents stood at 97 percent, with men slightly outnumbering the women.

The main findings of the study include high awareness of respondents for minimum age for registration, Note to the above (NOTA) and Verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) machine. However, respondents displayed poor knowledge about the correct cut off date for determining age for eligibility as registration as a voter. The study further found that the enrolment process is perceived as 'easy' by more than half the respondents. Voters feel that elections are conducted freely and fairly in India. They also displayed high trust in the accuracy of EVMs providing accurate results. High enrolment figures are reported across all constituencies, with less than one percent of the respondents saying that they had never tried to enroll themselves. This points towards the success of the ECI's enrolment drive. The most commonly cited reason for not enrolling was that the respondents did not know the procedure while the least cited was that the respondents did not have proof of residence.



The study recommended that 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. Finer aspects of the enrolment process, for example, the need to get one's name deleted from the electoral roll of the previous constituency and the cut-off date for calculating age for voter registration were not known to most respondents. Thus the study recommended that ECI's awareness programmes must now be oriented towards increasing voter knowledge about these aspects.

## **2. Evaluation of Glanders and Farcy Disease Surveillance Scheme Implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh**

Sponsor : RKVY Cell, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of U.P., Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B.K. Bajpai

The objectives of the project were to make the horse owners of the state aware regarding Glanders and farcy disease; to promote surveillance to check infection of the disease in other animals; to promote hygienic practices for disposing off diseased animals; to control and check Glanders disease in other animals and human by publicity and extension; and to create employment in horse trading occupation by exporting the un infections horses to other states.

Three blocks of Lucknow district namely, Bakshi Ka Talab, Chinhat, and Kakori were selected for the study. Out of total 27 sample horse owners, 81 percent respondents informed that they were using horses for transportation of goods, bricks and other rural/ agricultural products etc. Rest of 19 percent horse owners have reported that they were using horses for self rides. It was found that horses were kept at open space by maximum numbers (89 percent) of horse owners. About 70 percent horse owners have also informed that huts were the main place of horse keeping. It was found that about 74 percent sample horse owners of Lucknow district had knowledge about the surveillance of sick horses. During the interaction with horse owners the benefits of surveillance of horses was discussed.

The study found that the surveillance scheme was good for improving the economic and social status of horse owners, therefore, it was recommended that coverage of the areas under the scheme of Glander and farcy disease surveillance and blood samples of horses should be increased for diagnosis of these types of diseases. Keeping in mind the importance of the training programmes for veterinarians, it was suggested that minimum three days residential training programmes should be organized for technical knowledge of veterinarians and staff of the implementing agency. It was observed during the study that the formalities by horse owners for receiving the compensation under the scheme were lengthy therefore the study suggested that the procedures of compensation should be made easy and should involve minimum formalities without delay.

### 3. **Impact Assessment of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Scheme**

Sponsor: State Project Office, Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow

Project Director: Professor B.K. Bajpai

The objectives of the evaluation study was to examine the implementation process of the scheme; to find out the criteria and suitability of the trades selected for vocational education; to know the role / contribution of District Inspector of Schools and Principal of schools in the implementation; to assess the acceptability of trades by the trained students & availability of VTs, resources and learning materials etc; to find out the usefulness and suitability and rationality of trades /course contents; and to suggest corrective and remedial measures for better implementation of the scheme.

Under the evaluation study 50 percent Govt. Secondary Schools, where the scheme was implemented, were selected randomly from 32 districts. Total 1592 students from sample schools participated in total 164 FGDs. The study found that vocational trainings were given to students in four trades viz IT / ITEs, Retail, Security and Automotive. Respondents largely reported that vocational training has been helpful in increasing self confidence, they had gained the knowledge about the trades and it was also found helpful in preparing for entrance / competitive examinations / tests etc.

The study recommended that a detailed direction should be given by UPMSA to all District Inspector of Schools (DIOS), Principals and Vocational Trainer Providers (VTPs) which would be helpful in implementing the scheme in more effective ways. The vocational education classes should be start at the beginning of the academic session and it should be run for whole the session. The students should be admitted in the trades of their choice and separate certificate should be also provided to the trained students. The certificate should be minimum ITI level.

### 4. **आजमगढ़ जनपद में पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित 29 ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**

प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी आजमगढ़

परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जनपदों के प्रदेश की राजधानी एवं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को जोड़ने हेतु सरकार द्वारा पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण कराया जा रहा है। इस हेतु जनपद आजमगढ़ में भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन 29 ग्रामों में किया गया। जनपद आजमगढ़ में तहसील सदर में 14, सगड़ी में 2, निजामाबाद में 10 तथा फूलपुर में 3 ग्रामों की 50.1152 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु प्रस्तावित है। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से किसानों पर पड़ने वाले सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन तथा सामाजिक समाघात प्रबन्ध योजना तैयार की गयी है।

पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से प्रभावित किसानों के व्यवसाय पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना हैं। जिन किसानों की भूमि संरक्षण में आ रही है उनकी कृषि योग्य भूमि में कमी आयेगी साथ ही उस भूमि पर आश्रित बटाईदार/मजदूर भी बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। प्रभावित किसान/मजदूर जीवनयापन के लिए गाँव से दूसरी जगह के लिए प्रवास करेंगे। जिन किसानों के द्वारा पशुपालन का व्यवसाय किया जा रहा है उन्हें हरे चारे की उपलब्धता में कमी आयेगी। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि, बच्चों को स्कूल जाने में समस्या तथा प्रदूषण में वृद्धि होगी। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से अनाज के उत्पादन में काफी कमी आ जायेगी। जिन



किसानों की भूमि एक्सप्रेसवे के दूसरी तरफ हो जायेगी उन किसानों को काफी दूर से चक्कर लगाकर अपने खेतों को पहुँच सकेंगे इससे परेशानी बढ़ेगी साथ ही उनका अधिक समय एवं अन्य व्यय भी बढ़ेगा।

पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे के संरेखण में प्राचीन मंदिर/इमारत/बाजार/शिक्षण संस्थान/समाधि आदि के आ जाने से गाँव की सांस्कृतिक विरासत का ह्रास होता है। साथ ही साथ एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हो जाने के उपरान्त एक गांव से दूसरे गाँव से लोगों को आने जाने में, सम्पर्क करने में तथा विचारों का आदान प्रदान भी नहीं हो सकेगा। भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून के तहत भूमि की सर्किल रेट का चार गुना तक प्रतिकर किसानों को दिया जा रहा है जिससे किसान अन्यत्र खेती योग्य भूमि खरीद सके। साथ ही साथ प्रभावित किसानों के वयस्क पुरुषों को प्रशिक्षण देकर रोजगार की उपलब्धता करायी जानी चाहिए। भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून के तहत भूमि की सर्किल रेट का चार गुना तक प्रतिकर किसानों को दिया जा रहा है जिससे किसान अन्यत्र खेती योग्य भूमि खरीद सकेंगे। सांस्कृतिक ह्रास को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा संरेखण में जो भी प्राचीन इमारतें मंदिर/देवस्थान/बाजार/शिक्षण संस्थान/समाधि का निर्माण उसी स्थान पर पहले की तरह करने का प्रयास किया जाना है तथा एक गांव से दूसरे गाँव जाने के लिए अण्डरपास आदि व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

परियोजना में उन सभी व्यक्तियों, समूहों एवं समुदायों का विधि संगत अधिकारों एवं रुचि का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए जो परियोजना से प्रभावित हैं। इस प्रकार उन सभी को सम्मिलित किया जाना है जिनकी भूमि, फसल एवं अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों एक्सप्रेसवे के रेखांकन में अवस्थित हैं तथा ऐसे अन्य व्यक्ति जिनके सुख साधन, जीवन स्तर एवं अन्य सुरक्षा आदि प्रभावित हुई हैं। परियोजना में व्यक्तियों, समूहों एवं समुदायों को परियोजना के हित-धारकों के रूप में अपनी तर्कसंगत, रुचियों एवं परियोजना से सम्बन्धित विषयों में अपने विचार रखने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। इस परियोजना से इन पिछड़े जनपदों का औद्योगिक एवं आर्थिक विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा। इस क्षेत्र के कृषि एवं अन्य उत्पाद को महत्वपूर्ण मंडी स्थलों तथा बाजारों में पहुँचाना भी सरल हो पायेगा।

## 5. Time and Work Study of Panchayati Raj Functionaries in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sponsor: NIRDPR, Hyderabad.

Project directors: Prof. B.K. Bajpai and Dr. K.S. Rao

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), an apex organization, is engaged in training, research and policy advocacy in the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (PRs) related activities. The NIRDPR has initiated a major study for assessing the human resource requirements to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system in the country. The 'Time and Work' study proposed in all the Indian states is aimed at giving nationwide recommendations for strengthening the manpower of Gram Panchayats (GPs) depending on their size, activity, devolution of powers, functions and funds etc. Against this backdrop, this study aims: 1) to map functions and responsibilities of GPs and related functionaries as per the State Act which may fall under the following categories: functions devolved by State PR Acts, Functions for which there exist government orders to operationalize the management of devolved functions (de-jure functions) and functions which are actually performed by the GPs (de-facto functions); 2) to map the processes for each of the functions identified above by integrating the responsibilities, including those performed by functionaries of the Line Departments at the GP level (Convergence); 3) to study the existing GP staffing pattern, qualifications, experience, competencies and skill sets; 4) to examine the work as it is done through 'Time and Work' study and quantify the work load and ideal requirement of manpower; 5) to assess and map the processes for re-engineering (simplification of process and procedure re-engineering), capacity building, and use of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) by which the work

outputs/outcomes can be improved; and 6) to examine job profiles of additional human resources, ideal form of recruitment, qualifications and career paths and to estimate additional cost for additional manpower and possibilities of meeting such costs innovatively.

The 'Time and Work' study had been carried out in 29 states across the country. Eight GPs from each of these states were selected by NIRDPR in consultation with Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) depending on nature and size of the GPs. Selected GPs were of mixed category that included, award winning, largely populated, moderately populated, low populated, urbanized and performing. Institutions/Organizations from each state were chosen by NIRDPR to undertake the said study in the selected eight GPs. GIDS conducted the Time and Work study for selected eight GPs from the state of Uttar Pradesh. The eight sample GPs are from seven blocks of six districts of Uttar Pradesh. The study is primarily based on the data collected from the Panchayat offices by using the tools designed by the NIRDPR. Six visits were made during the course of this study. Of six visits, two were made for the FGDs with all elected representatives to a panchayat and four were for conducting FGDs with citizens, SHGs and also for filling up of the e-observation sheets. During the visit to the Panchayat offices, FGDs with the elected members were conducted regarding the project, and schedules were given to the elected members and other officials. Discrete time was spent for the identified staff members responsible for providing the information and filling up of the schedules. Every parameter of each schedule was explained in detail. In addition, continuous support through the telephonic conversations and email were provided to the concerned persons. Extensive discussions were held with the Director of the Panchayats on 3 occasions – first meeting entailed explanation of the project as well as the discussion related to data requirement from the state office and the Panchayats. The schedule for the Panchayat visits was chalked out in consultation with the Director, who ensured the availability of the Panchayat Secretary and the elected members during the visit which also included many short-term concerns raised by the Panchayats during the discussion. The third and the final meeting involved discussion regarding the field level work i.e., FGDs with SHGs, citizens and filling up of the observation sheet. Careful efforts were made for ensuring the quality of data during filling up of the observation sheets.

The study, however, reveals that among all the Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of women (19,992) sarpanches. Women have been able to obtain their share of reservation of 33 percent as mandated in U.P. Panchayati Raj act. However, their effective participation often gets subdued due to various institutional and social barriers, as in existing power structures governed by the oppressive patriarchy, physical and emotional violence against women at home and in the public spheres, and so on. Despite having had the largest number of women sarpanches, the elected women representatives in the state panchayats face variegated gender-specific constraints. Consequently, the elected women members need to be given their rightful places in the rural governance. This is because the strategic gender interests at the core of the governance processes in rural areas will go a long way in exploiting the potential of panchayats as fundamental spaces of democracy and equitable development.



## 6. Human Security and Vulnerability in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati

This study aims to: (1) contextualise vulnerability as a human insecurity and to find out practical implication of human security framework in the Indian context; (2) find out the existing insecurities of Scheduled Caste population in U.P. and Odisha and analyse the interrelation of social exclusion, human right violation, lack of democracy and human insecurities. (3) examine the nexus between insecurity and governance and analyse the relations between development and freedom; and (4) compare and contrast both the states in terms of human security parameters.

The study is primarily exploratory, descriptive, and analytical in nature and it helps to evaluate the various insecurities facing by individuals or groups. The adopted indicators for the study cover 4 aspect of human security and are arranged in 4 separate clusters: 1) personal and physical security, 2) basic freedom, 3) economic security and 4) political security. The data from this study had primarily been collected through sample surveys that included 1000 sample (500 samples from each state). The data collected through sample surveyeys at village, community and household levels were also complemented by three another primary research techniques: focused group discussion, ethnographic method and enquiry schedule. Also, it involved methodology of mapping technique to find out vulnerable groups within the targeted population in both U.P. and Odisha.

The study, however, finds that the influence of caste systems is more profound in both the states that the classes in the societies. The caste system has led to graded hierarchy that discriminates Scheduled Castes the most. Schedule Caste happens to be at the bottom of both income and social status which have eventually pushed them to be vulnerable and excluded from societal participation as a member of depressed community in both Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. The life and future of these groups are found to be uncertain and insecure under the parlance of human security approach. In a political economy parlance, market is playing a pivotal role while state is unable to implement the policies substantively due to its both reduced role and inristic intension. The scheduled castes are mostly affected through discrimination, verbal abuses and poor implementation of rural development programmes concerning them. Both the states have failed to successfully implement various rural development programmes destimed the SCs. The SCs are affected by atrocities, lack of democratic norms, poor governance, human right violation and social exclusion. Denial from generous development initiatives has created constitutive effect of insecurity. The study reveals that Uttar Pradesh has fallen down from its previous position on several indicators of development while Odisha has registered quite a remarkable upward mobility in its position. Notably, the inclusive policy like 'reservation' has not been fully attained in both the states due to lack of generosity in implementation. Conversely, the various privatisation programmes under both the state and centre have reduced the number of job for these marginalised groups as the private sector is not coming under the preview of reservation policy. On the contrary, the reservation policy has been diluted tactically. Despite the fact that equality is one of the

fundamental components of the Indian constitution, the Dalits are still denied their equal share in the social, economic and political spheres alongside the previllaged social groups. The country's approach towards the welfare of the Dalit is mostly taken as a 'mercy' rather than a 'law and order' or 'social justice' perspective. The feedbacks from the field suggest that the developmental programmes should be strictly implemented regardless of political alliances. The Dalits should be made aware of their rights & privileges and punish those people. The crimes against scheduled Caste members have recorded a steady growth over the last decade, and this increasing trend in crimes against Dalits has come in a point of time when reports of incidents of injustices against the marginalized groups are drawing public criticism.

**7. Skill Development of Scheduled Castes and their Employability in Uttar Pradesh: A Study of Four Districts**

Sponsor: ICSSR Development Fund to GIDS.

Project Director: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati and Co-Project Director: Dr. Kavita Baliyan

The transforming economic policies in the post-1990 period often resulted in encouraging competition in all economic spheres, and human resource in labour market was of no exception. India as one of the most populous country in the world is expected to enjoy its demographic dividend in the coming years while trained and skilled human resource as labour and workforce essentially will qualify as prime condition to benefit from such dividend. In order to reap the benefit of such advantages one need to assess the possibility of institutional and societal preparation for producing such skilled human resources. Notably, Uttar Pradesh is likely to have the benefit of demographic dividend. According to the 2011 Population Census, Uttar Pradesh register a population of 19.98 crores. While 52 per cent of the state population belongs to the working-age groups only 34 percent has been reported as labour force. The gap is significant and is attributed to ones who do not want to work. The main objective of the study is to assess the extent to which the SC youths of U.P. have developed their skill and employability through the ongoing skill development programmes undertaken by the state government. The study will examine this objective by addressing the following research questions: (1) what were the skills the SC youth possessed before the skill development programme; (2) were the existing skills capable of making them employable? and (3) to what extent are the SC youth benefited from the government skill development programmes?

The study uses mixed method with both primary and secondary data. While the primary data had been collected through interviews, focused group discussions and ethnographic study, the secondary data had been collected from various government reports.

**8. Ayushman Bharat - Prime Minister Jan Arogya Yojna: An Assessment**

Sponsor: GIDS

Project Director: Dr. C.S. Verma

In September 2018, the Union Government introduced its most ambitious program with vast coverage (nearly 10 crore households amounting to 50 crore individuals) the



Ayushman Bharat Jan Arogya Yojana, aiming at providing financial protection against secondary and tertiary ailments. That also meant reducing out of pocket expenditures (OOPE) substantially. As a natural outcome, the scheme generated huge interest and excitement among researchers, academics, activists and practitioners. It generated multi-cornered debate as India had similar scheme viz RSBY with unenviable results and other countries had also experienced limited success with insurance based funded health schemes.

In light of the above observations an elaborate study of the processes followed in implementation of a scheme aimed at providing financial protection to a vast proportion of population of the state was envisaged to identify challenges at the implementation level. The scheme holds special significance as it is seen as the major tool in advancing towards Universal Health Coverage, one of the important goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study was planned and initiated with general focus on Uttar Pradesh and special focus on Lucknow district.

Notwithstanding the discouraging findings of some of the official national and state reports, the findings of this study were encouraging. The most significant outcome was with respect to equity, inclusivity and access to services in the implementation of the scheme. The fact that poorest people of the state have got the opportunity to get complicated operations done through this scheme was captured in the data. The study found incidences of prolonged illness treated under the scheme and this again is a big achievement and holds promise for future. No discrimination on the basis of religion, region, gender or caste in accessing the scheme was also encouraging and shows the potential of the scheme.

The study recommended preparation of a database of the entitled households; three-fold increase in the perday treatment quota; and information to beneficiary on the amount of expenditure born through the scheme and the knowledge of the remaining entitled amount; and need for regulating the Private hospitals so that they are not able to refuse less lucrative cases.

## **9. 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 Directors: Prof. B.K. Bajapi, Dr. K.S. Rao & Dr. Prashant K.Trivedi, and Dr. Shivakar Tiwari, (Research Assistant), (Authors arranged alphabetically).

The 'Doubling of Farmers' Income by the Year 2022-23' is a major initiative of Government of India. The Uttar Pradesh Government has adopted an eight-point strategy to achieve this objective in five years period 2017-18 to 2021-22. In this context a concurrent evaluation and monitoring becomes essential for mid-course review and correction, if need arises. The main objective of the study is to prepare yearly reports on the basis of primary data collected from sampled farm households in all 75 districts and all categories of farmers in Uttar Pradesh from 2017– 18 to 2022-23. The analysis in the report is being done on district, agro-climatic zone and state level. The first report on the basis of data collected from 22 districts spread in all 9 agro-

climatic zones was submitted to the Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The data collected from 22 districts (initial phase) of nine agro-climatic regions reveal some interesting patterns. It appears that farm households have diversified their income sources. Only about half of these households are solely dependent on income from agriculture (cultivation, animal farming and agricultural wages). Rest half of them also accrue income from variety of other sources including self employment, salaries and wages in non-agricultural sector. But size of operational holding still matters. An analysis of land size class categories reveals that income of cultivation varies alongside land size classes. Further, total income of farm households also follows land size class categories. Overall, higher land class categories tend to accrue higher income from cultivation and their total income is also higher than lower land size class categories.

#### **10. Assessment of Hybrid Vegetables Production Management of Marginal and Small Farmers in Uttar Pradesh**

Sponsor: Department of Horticulture & Food Processing, Government of UP, Lucknow.  
Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao

India is the world's largest producer of vegetable crops after China. It is the second largest populous country after China with an estimated population of 1.31 billion. The population scientists estimated that Indian population will be the highest (1.7 billion) in the world by 2050. However, the per capita land resources in India are progressively decreasing (0.121 hectare) due to the increasing pressure of population on land. Which is why increase in both production and productivity is of great concern. Against this backdrop, this study aims: 1) to find out the estimation of comprehensive Rabi Vegetable crops to facilitate the production in the state of Uttar Pradesh for the advancement of its small farmers income; 2) to assess the essential investment and other desired valuable items and to increase the production of vegetables by using hybrid seeds in the state; 3) to plan for the role of vegetable seeds in production of traditional seeds and other farmers' seeds for nutritional and health management; 4) to analyse the potentials of employment generated through the production of vegetable seeds in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh; 5) to examine the possibility of reducing the loss incurred by the farmers after crop harvesting due to lack of proper marketing of the vegetable crops ; and 6) to suggest policies to have the marginal and small farmers' income double in Uttar Pradesh.

The study was primarily based on the data collected through sample surveys in all agro-climatic zones in the state and involved a multi-stage stratified random sample technique. While one district was chosen from each zone, three blocks were selected from each sample district for drawing samples.

The study, however, reveals that among all the nine zones, the central zone cultivates largest area under vegetable crops, followed by the South-Western Semi Arid Zone, Bundelkhand Zone, Eastern Plain Zone, Mid Western Plain Zone, North Eastern Plain Zone, Western Plain Zone, Tarai and Bhabhar Zone and Vindhyan Zone respectively. In 2013-14, the state of Uttar Pradesh reported an area of 1024.728 thousand hectares



under vegetable cultivation, which rose to 1254.977 thousand hectares by 2017-18. The study also discovers variegated scenarios across the sample districts when it comes to the question of profitability of vegetable cultivation. Potato cultivation is found to be the most profitable vegetable crop for the farmers in Agra district followed by brinjal, whereas in Bahraich district, lobhiyal is the most profitable vegetable crop. While the farmers from the Bareilly district report potato as the most profitable vegetable crop, both cabbage and potato have been registered as the most profitable crops in the Hapur district. Surprisingly, no vegetable crop cultivated in Rampur and Varanasi districts is found to be significantly profitable. Only two vegetable crops, namely cauliflower and lobhiyal have been reported marginally profitable. Establishment of profound infrastructure facilities such as fertilisers, pesticides and seed shops, and intervention of modern technological inputs and their repairing and maintenance in the shops easily have to be established to attain potential positive impacts on the income of both marginal and small farmers who are cultivating hybrid vegetables for quite some sometime now.

#### **11. Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in Uttar Pradesh – Agriculture Seeds**

Sponsor: Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow  
Project Director: Dr. K. S. Rao

In the month of April 2015, the Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture had announced to launch the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme for the kharif season of 2015-16 in which paddy was the main crop. In order to make the scheme more effective and transparent, government has made the provision to transfer the subsidy directly to the farmers' accounts for the subsidized hybrid seeds through NEFT. The DBT scheme has been made perpetual ever since the kharif season, 2015-16 in the state. Against this backdrop, this study attempts: 1) to assess the impact of the DBT scheme on the targeted beneficiaries during 2016-17 to 2018-19; 2) to assess the livelihoods of beneficiaries falling under the DBT scheme; 3) to assess the DBT scheme in terms inclusiveness and transparency in implementation; 4) to examine the unforeseen problems faced by beneficiaries of the scheme over the selected three years; and 5) finally to put forward some policy suggestions to improve the implementation of the DBT scheme successfully in the ground.

The study is primarily based on the data collected and compiled through stratified random sampling. First of all, all beneficiaries of seed subsidies under the DBT scheme had been listed for the above stated three years. The beneficiaries were separated in terms of each seed for which they received subsidies. Now, based on the high and low concentration of beneficiaries across the identified districts, two districts: Hardoi and Basti were chosen for drawing samples. Three blocks from each one these two districts were selected for sample surveys. The sample surveys were conducted by administering a systematic beneficiary questionnaire that involved a series of questions. The data collected through surveys were also complemented with many focused group discussions.

The study, however, reveals that in both the districts the beneficiaries are very much satisfied about the scheme. The scheme needs approximately a month to credit the

benefit amount to the beneficiaries' accounts. Also, the farmers admit that they receive sufficient quantities of seeds in the process. To be noted that no corruption was reported by the beneficiary farmers in either of the two sample districts. A large number of small and marginal farmers and small farmers receive benefits through the DBT scheme, which, in turn, contribute their household income. No less important is the availability of the best quality seeds through the scheme and immediate selling of their final productions. The transparency and accountability of the government in over all implementation of the scheme in the ground have played a central role in a way that directly credits the benefits to the beneficiaries bank accounts.

## 12. **Mission Antyodaya Phase – II in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh**

Sponsor: NIRDPR, Hyderabad, GOI.

Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao

After having successfully completed the 1st phase of the study on Mission Antyodaya (MA) GPs, the Ministry of Rural Development desired to take a comparative study on the performances of other Mission Antyodaya GPs in order to understand and analyse the factors and reasons for the success of GPs which scored more than 80 out of 100 points. It is against this background that this study aims: 1) to find out the progresses and processes undertaken by the MA GPs in both Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh; 2) to evaluate and compare the inter-e performance of parameters in the high performing panchayats with regard to that of the low performing panchayats; and 3) finally to highlight some successful cases, and the underlying factors and reasons for such success as to replicate their methods in other Panchayats.

The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data collected through focused group discussions and a set of structured questionnaires supplied by the NIRDPR in order to assess key variables/changes perceived at outcome level with regard to infrastructures, economic development and livelihoods, health, nutrition, sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion. It involved 100 GPs for UP (50 high performing GPs with performance score points above 80, and 50 low performing GPs with performing scores below 50). Likewise, 100 GPs were also selected for the state of Andhra Pradesh, and similar method was followed for selecting the GPs.

The study finds that higher level of awareness on various government schemes among the concerned public is evident in the high performing GPs while the scenario is very dimmed for the low performing GPs. Comparatively better educational status of the residents and their social background, and generous public representatives have played a central part for the former in utilizing opportunities. Although the role of sectoral departments is not uniform across the GPs (high and low performing), the interest paid by individuals (officials) with regard to the subject concerned is the most critical and crucial factors that fundamentally determine performances of the GPs. The efforts and commitment of village president are highly variable across the GPs, resulting in variegated outcomes in performances. Quality leadership is found to be a significant contributive element that invariably exists in all high performing GPs, conducting gram sabhas regularly, taking decisions with people's participation, and so on. As far as the low performing GPs are concerned, strong community participation in the Gram Panchayat rarely exists.



### 13. Democracy, Electoral Politics and Emerging Political Consciousness among the Marginalised, supported by Giri Institute of Development Studies

Sponsor: GIDS

Project Directors: Dr. Prashant Trivedi and Dr Shilp Shikha Singh

This short project attempted to examine the political choice of non-Yadav OBC and non Jatav Dalit communities in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The prime focus was to map the process of opinion formation that determines political choice of untied communities.

Study attempted to capture regional variation of caste positions that impacts voting behaviour. Each region had separate caste dynamics and diverse caste categories that needed to be captured for holistic understanding of the emerging political consciousness among the marginalized. The study included two Lok Sabha constituencies from Avadh region and one Lok Sabha constituency each from western, eastern and Bundelkhand region. The study was qualitative in nature based on detailed interviews of common people and local community leaders. Their opinion on the electoral politics of the region had been captured through individual narratives. Questions related to party choices in their region, reason for support, expectations from the political representatives and status of inter community relations were probed.

The study of political behavior of untied caste revealed that it would be too early to announce the demise of caste as a category of political mobilization. It's complicated relationship with other forms of collectives might be undergoing a drastic overhaul. Jati continued to be a yardstick for political inclusion, a perceived deficit of which, can trigger confuse social scientists. The dilemma of owning jati and an urge to look forward was resolved in a 'post-caste' politics.

### 14. उत्तर प्रदेश के 38 जनपदों में शुष्क शौचालय से जल प्रवाहित में परिवर्तित शौचालयों का सत्यापन

प्रायोजक: स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ

परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी, डॉ० कविता बालियान

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, भारत सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ किया गया राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अभियान है जिसका उद्देश्य गलियों, सड़कों तथा अधो संरचना को साफ-सुथरा करना है। यह अभियान महात्मा गांधी के जन्म दिवस 02 अक्टूबर 2014 को आरम्भ किया गया। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य महात्मा गांधी की 150वीं वर्षगांठ को सही रूप में श्रद्धांजलि देते हुए वर्ष 2019 तक स्वच्छ भारत की ओर अग्रसर होना है। इस मिशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य, व्यक्ति, सार्वजनिक और समुदायिक शौचालय के निर्माण के माध्यम से खुले में शौच की समस्या को कम करते हुए इसे समाप्त करना है तथा जितने भी शुष्क शौचालय चिन्हित किये गये हैं उन्हें जल प्रवाहित में परिवर्तित करना है। इसी कार्य के अन्तर्गत पंचायती राज विभाग के ऑकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2014 तक 38 जनपदों में शुष्क शौचालयों को जल प्रवाहित शौचालयों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है एवं इस कार्य में संलग्न सभी स्वच्छकारों को पुनर्वासित करने व व्यवसायों में विस्थापित/संलग्न किया है। इन 38 जिलों के प्रत्येक विकास खंड के सभी ग्रामों में जहाँ जिला मुख्यालय द्वारा शुष्क शौचालय चिन्हित किये गये हैं तथा जिनको जल प्रवाहित शौचालयों में परिवर्तित किया गया है, की वास्तविक स्थिति जानने हेतु जमीनी स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण कार्य कराने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश स्वच्छ भारत मिशन विभाग द्वारा एक सर्वेक्षण कार्य करने का निश्चय किया, जिससे इस तथ्य का पता लगाया जा सके कि क्या सभी शुष्क शौचालयों को जल-प्रवाहित शौचालयों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है और स्वच्छकारों का पुनर्वास कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार पंचायती राज विभाग के

आग्रह पर प्रस्तुत सर्वेक्षण गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान द्वारा पूर्ण किया गया है। **सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य**—शुष्क शौचालय से जल प्रवाहित शौचालयों में परिवर्तन की वास्तविक स्थिति का सत्यापन, स्वच्छकारों के पुनर्वास की वास्तविक स्थिति का सत्यापन और शुष्क शौचालयों के परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति का अध्ययन।

इस कार्य हेतु अनुपातिक या एच्छिक प्रति चयन का प्रयोग किया गया है। जिला स्तर पर उपलब्ध करवायी गयी चिन्हित शुष्क शौचालयों एवं स्वच्छकारों की सूची में से 5 प्रतिशत शुष्क शौचालयों एवं स्वच्छकारों का चयन या एच्छिक रूप में किया गया। प्रति चयन का चुनाव जनपद, विकास खण्ड एवं ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर किया गया है अर्थात् जनपद के सभी विकास खण्ड के सभी ग्राम पंचायत जहाँ पर शुष्क शौचालय एवं स्वच्छकार थे, से 5 प्रतिशत का चयन किया गया।

चिन्हित जिलों में कुल 155169 शुष्क शौचालय हैं जिनमें से कुल 7758 शौचालयों को 5 प्रतिशत प्रति चयन के रूप में लिया गया है। किन्तु सर्वेक्षण के दौरान अगर अन्वेषक को एक स्थान पर दो या दो से अधिक परिवार मिल गये तो उनका भी सर्वेक्षण सम्मिलित कर लिया गया। इस प्रकार वास्तविक रूप से 8028 परिवारों का सर्वे किया गया। मुरादाबाद, रामपुर, संभल व बरेली में क्रमशः 42553, 16431, 15391 व 12382 शुष्क शौचालय सरकारी आँकड़ों में दर्शाए गए जिनमें से उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक जिले से क्रमशः 2128, 822, 770 व 619 शुष्क शौचालयों को 5 प्रतिशत प्रति चयन के रूप में लिया गया है। हालाँकि जमीनी स्तर उपयुक्त जिलों क्रमशः 2141, 855, 825 व 626 शुष्क शौचालय पाए गए हैं।

सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर हम इस निष्कर्ष लिये हैं कि सरकारी दावों के विपरीत अभी भी इन 38 जनपदों में शुष्क शौचालय है और उनका उपयोग भी किया जा रहा है। सर्वे में केवल 1 प्रतिशत परिवार ऐसे पाये गये जो शुष्क शौचालयों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। सरकारी आँकड़ों के अनुसार जिन सभी घरों में शुष्क-शौचालयों को जल-प्रवाहित शौचालय में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है, उनमें से 20 प्रतिशत के यहाँ तो कभी शुष्क शौचालय था ही नहीं। 35 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता ऐसे थे जिन्हें सरकारी योजना का लाभ नहीं मिला था। 71 परिवार ऐसे थे जिनके यहाँ शौचालय तो हैं लेकिन उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि 50 शौचालय की तो सीट टूटी है और शेष 21 की सोक पिट भर गया है। 65 परिवार ऐसे पाये गये, जो कुल चिन्हित के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम हैं, जिनके परिवार की महिलायें या बुजुर्ग ही शौचालय का प्रयोग करते हैं, पुरुष अभी भी खुले में शौच के लिये जाते हैं। शौचालयों की स्थिति पर जब उत्तरदाताओं की राय माँगी गयी तो केवल एक प्रतिशत ने ही इसे जीर्ण-शीर्ण बताया। शेष ने या तो संतोषजनक या फिर अच्छी बताया। अतः एक प्रतिशत परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन्हें चिन्हित करने के उपरान्त उनकी समस्या को दूर कर के इन 38 जनपदों में शुष्क शौचालयों की स्थिति को पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

## 15. Times and Work Study of Panchayati Raj Functionaries in the State of Uttarakhand

Sponsor: NIRDPR, Hyderabad

Project Directors: Dr.K.S. Rao and Dr. Manjur Ali

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), an apex organization, is engaged in training, research and policy advocacy in the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj related activities. The NIRDPR has initiated a major study for assessing the human resource requirements to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system in the country. The 'Time and Work' study proposed in all the Indian states is aimed at giving nationwide recommendations for strengthening the manpower of Gram Panchayats GPs depending on their size, activity, devolution of powers, functions and funds etc. Against this backdrop, this study aims: 1) to map functions and responsibilities of GPs and related functionaries as per the State Act which may fall under the following categories: functions devolved by State PR Acts, Functions for which there exist government orders to operationalize the management of devolved functions (de-jure functions) and functions which are actually performed by the GPs



(de-facto functions); 2) to map the processes for each of the functions identified above by integrating the responsibilities, including those performed by functionaries of the Line Departments at the GP level (Convergence); 3) to study the existing GP staffing pattern, qualifications, experience, competencies and skill sets; 4) to examine the work as it is done through 'Time and Work' study and quantify the work load and ideal requirement of manpower; 5) to assess and map the processes for re-engineering (simplification of process and procedure re-engineering), capacity building, and use of ICT by which the work outputs/outcomes can be improved; and 6) to examine job profiles of additional human resources, ideal form of recruitment, qualifications and career paths and to estimate additional cost for additional manpower and possibilities of meeting such costs innovatively.

The study is primarily based on the data collected from the Panchayat offices by using the tools designed by NIRDPR. Six visits were made during the course of this study. Of six visits, two were made for FGDs with the elected representative and four were for conducting FGDs with citizens, SHGs and also for filling up of the e-observation sheets. During the visit to the Panchayat office, FGD with the elected members was conducted and orientation regarding the project as well as the schedules was given to the elected members and other officials. Discrete time was spent to the identified staff members responsible for providing the information and filling up of schedules. Every parameter of each schedule was explained in detail. In addition, continuous support by way of telephonic discussion and email was provided to the concerned persons. Extensive discussions were held with the Director of Panchayats on 3 occasions – first meeting entailed explanation of the project as well as the discussion related to data requirement from the state office and the Panchayats. The schedule for the Panchayat visits was chalked out in consultation with the Director, who ensured the availability of the Panchayat Secretary and the elected members during the visit which also included many short-term concerns raised by the Panchayats during the discussion. The third and the final meeting involved discussion regarding the field level work i.e., FGDs with SHGs, citizens and filling up of the observation sheet. Careful efforts were made for ensuring the quality of data during filling up of the observation sheets.

The study, however, reveals that the devolution of various functions has not been taken place in the state in reality. Till date some steps have been taken to move in the direction of meaningful fiscal devolution. The Government of Uttarakhand has taken steps to operationalize the activity mapping of 11 departments relating to 14 subjects. Only two of these subjects, Rural development (Gramin Vikas) and Poverty Eradication, for which activity mapping has been done, and have been effectively devolved thus far. Activity mapping for the other 12 subjects is ongoing. At the end of 2018, of the 16 sanctioned posts in the Directorate of Panchayati Raj only 14 positions were occupied. The total number of DPRO positions available in the state is 13 out of which 8 are occupied, leaving five empty positions. Of the 13 Assistant DPRO positions, only 9 are occupied. The total number of Assistant Development Officer Positions at the block level are 95 and only 83 are occupied resulting into 12 vacant positions. The total number of Gram Panchayat Development Officers positions is 1175 out of which 855 are occupied resulting into 320 vacant positions. Thus, lack of manpower is a major concern. The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj Act was passed in 2016

with a view to establish and develop local self government in the rural areas and make better provisions for village administration and development. The number of panchayats in the state is 7955, and these are dominated by OBCs due to the implementation of the reservation policy. Half of the existing GPs are very small (population below 500) and their annual income is also very low (below Rs.50000). The majority of elected representatives are OBCs, while men and women are equally represented followed by BC, SC and ST Representatives. So far 14 subjects of 11 departments have been transferred to Panchayats. These include the departments of Basic Education, Minor irrigation, Drinking Water, Youth welfare, Food & Civil Supply, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare, Health and Agriculture.

#### 16. **Benchmark Survey of Horticulture crops in U.P. area and Production Estimation**

Sponsor: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of U. P.

Project Directors: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar & Dr. Kavita Baliyan

In case of Uttar Pradesh, horticulture is one of the critical sectors in the economy. The horticulture crops are grown in around 30 lakh hectares area which accounts for 12 percent of the total cultivated area of the State (State Horticultural Mission Report, 2013). Expansion of area horticulture can promote economic diversification and thus create additional employment opportunities in the state.

However, non-availability of accurate data and other information on the status and pattern of growing different fruits, vegetables and other horticulture crops at district, regional and agro zone levels has generally been cited as the main constraints by planners and policy makers for planning development of horticulture in the state. Keeping into account these facts this study was undertaken for horticulture sector across the districts and agro- zones of the state.

The prime objective of the study was to estimate land use pattern under various agriculture and horticultural crops and its changing pattern across different geographical and agro- climatic conditions and at state; to track productivity/yield rates of different agriculture and horticultural crops; to calculate Input use, cost of production, and profitability; and to identify area specific constraints and suggest ways out.

The study provided a districts wise detailed analysis of cost incurred on various horticulture groups of crops. It also described the percent profit per acre of all horticulture crops on sample farms. It was found that out of total gross cropped area, the maximum area is covered by food grain followed by fruits, vegetables and cash crops. It was found that area under spices and flower cultivation remain low in the selected districts. The study found that the yield per acre was highest for cash crops, followed by total vegetables, spices and fruits. Mango was the most important fruit crops of the state accounting for maximum production. Other main fruits were banana, guava, papaya muskmelon, sitafal. A wide variety of vegetables are grown all over the state including potato, tomato, and cauliflower. The study found that the total yield under vegetable crops was much better in Rampur and Amroha district. Further it concluded that chilli



and garlic are the major spice crops followed by Coriander, Turmeric and Sauf in the selected districts. Rose, marigold and jasmine are the major flower crop in the selected sample farms. The study reveals about the high potential of crop diversification for income enhancement of farmers. An effort should be made to raise the yield of popular flowers in the district by making all efforts.

**17. Ayushman Bharat: Feedback on Processes from the Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh-A Partnership Proposal by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow and UNICEF.**

Sponsor: UNICEF and Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar & Dr. Kavita B. Aliyan

The purpose of this study was to gather and analyse information about Ayushman Bharat scheme, its benefits, budgetary allocation and implementation, in the eight operative aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh. The rationale behind visiting the Aspirational Districts and preparing the Project Report was to examine whether the schemes are covering the eligible families/ individuals, understanding the reasons for the varied uptake of the schemes, document the efficiency and effectiveness of existing process, and to know about the grievance redressal system and further sharing the experiences and recommendations of the Hospital staff, PMAM and the beneficiaries to the Government with the prime motive to improve upon its implementation.

The study used qualitative as well as quantitative. The survey scheduled composed of structured interview's questionnaire duly collated from the eight Aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh. Apart from this, Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), personal interview with the AB scheme empanelled hospitals, its staff (PMAM) and the beneficiaries were conducted. Case study method was also adopted to give insight into the problems encountered. The hospitals considered for the interview purpose were selected on the basis of facilities and beneficiary availability.

The study depicted the profile of the beneficiary admitted in the hospital along with the empanelled hospitals and PMAMs appointed under the PM-JAY scheme. About 2050 hospitals are empanelled under the scheme in Uttar Pradesh of which private hospital account for 1454 and public 596. There are 30 medical colleges empanelled under the scheme.

The study provided the analysis of various aspects of the scheme from its utilization to the claim settlement. Major drawback noticed and that has affected the private players is rejection/delay in claim settlement. While the beneficiaries interviewed indicated that majority belonged to the age group between 41-50 years old.

The study found that the accessibility of the scheme for the beneficiary was linked to their awareness level. The survey showed that people were not aware about the empanelled hospital, about the diseases treated under the scheme and so on. Further, it was also noticed that many of the beneficiaries came to know about the scheme only when they were admitted in the hospital.

PM-JAY has really turned out to be a “Game Changer”; it has offered opportunity to improve health of millions of beneficiaries and eliminated the source of poverty. However, some substantial challenges exist that needs to be overcome to enable the benefits to trickle to the eligible population and make progress towards Universal Health Coverage. Careful monitoring of the implementation of the scheme along with budgetary control, financial protection measures and guard against the uncertain consequences is required.

**18. Physical Verification of PMEGP Units in U.P. (2011-12, 2015-16 and 2016-17)**

Sponsor: Directorate of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Government of U.P.  
Project Director: Prof B.K. Bajpai & Dr.Nomita P. Kumar

KVIC has been constituted to devote itself for the development and propagation of Khadi and Villages industries in the country and for the generation of rural/urban employment by implementing Khadi and Village Industries Programme. The KVIC is implementing its programmes with the active participation of State/UT KVI Boards, State DIC's Banks, individuals, Societies, Institutions NGO's etc. by providing financial and technical assistance.

The Objective of Physical Verification of PMGEP units is to study the impact of PMEGP (funded) KVIC on rural/urban employment in magnitude, nature, quality of enterprises, linkages developed for ensuring its sustainability, to study the optimal levels of investments required for its viability etc. The Study covered 13 districts namely: Azamgarh, Bahraich, Balrampur, Basti, Deoria, Gonda, Gorkhpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Mau, SantKabir Nagar, Shravasti, and Siddhartha Nagar.

In Uttar Pradesh 1509 PMEG units were identified during the reference years 2011-12, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Total allotted units were sponsored by KVIC, KVIB and DIC. Maximum numbers of units were financed by KVIB during all the years, followed by DIC and KVIC. During the physical verification, it was found that in total PMEGP units i.e. 878 are working (58.18 percent) and only 237 units were found defunct/ not working and some 388 units were not found.

Maximum units i.e. 77 percent units were found to be in working condition in Mau, followed by Shravasti with 67.65 percent and Kushinagar with 65.84 percent working status. Around 30.9 percent units were in the Status of 'Not Working' in Kushinagar(24 percent) followed by Maharajganj (22 percent) and Gorakhpur and Siddharthnagar with 21 percent each.

**19. Estimation of Rent of Dwellings in Urban and Rural Areas in Uttar Pradesh**

Project Directors: Dr. Animesh Roy & Nagendra K. Maurya  
Funding Agency: DES, Government of Uttar Pradesh

The study aimed to estimate the rental values of both residential and commercial dwellings in Uttar Pradesh. It also attempted to identify and analyze the factors (socio-economic and physical) determining the rent of the dwellings in both rural and urban areas in Uttar Pradesh.



The study was primarily based on the data collected through two sets of structured questionnaire-based sample surveys and the fundamental unit of the sample was 'dwelling unit', which is of two types: Residential and Commercial. Since the rental dwellings are primarily concentrated in urban centres and the surrounding peri-urban villages of comparatively larger urban centres, the areas selected for drawing samples were 'urban and peri-urban village centric'. The study involved 1925 residential and 541 commercial dwelling units drawn from all four major regions (East, West Central and Bundelkhand) of Uttar Pradesh.

The study, found that the highest rent – both net and total rents – for urban residential dwelling units had been registered in Gautam Budh Nagar (Rs.12556 for net and Rs. 17776 total rents respectively). Bundelkhand being the most backward among all four major regions had registered the lowest net and total rents of Rs.2046 and Rs. 2588 respectively. Both net and total rents of urban residential dwelling units per square feet for the smallest size category in the outlier are substantially larger than that of any other region in the state. While the lowest average net rent per square feet (Rs. 7.70) has been found in Bundelkhand, the highest average net rent (Rs. 20.89) has been reported in Gautambudh Nagar, followed by the central region (Rs. 20.84). In the eastern and Bundelkhand regions, we can see that the highest net rent per square feet of rural residential dwelling (Rs. 1.87 and Rs. 0.84 respectively) has been registered for those dwellings that have floor areas (size) ranging from 460.01 square feet to 700.00 square feet, followed by the second lowest size category ranging from 290.01 square feet to 460.00 square feet. Contrarily, in both central and western regions, the smallest category of rural residential dwellings dwelling has produced the highest net rent per square feet (Rs. 4.20 and Rs. 10.80 respectively), followed by the largest category (Rs. 2.98 and Rs. 8.71 respectively). Out of four major regions in UP, only in the Western and Bundelkhand regions, Class-I urban centres (Jhansi and Bareilly Municipal Corporations) have registered the highest rent per residential dwelling unit (net rent of Rs. 4834 and Rs. 2362 respectively) while in other two major regions (Eastern and Central regions) Class-II urban centres (Bela Pratapgarh and Lucknow Cantonment Board) have reported the largest rent per residential dwelling unit. Both net and total rents per dwelling in Noida (Class-I urban centre) have been substantially larger than its counterpart Class-I urban centres in all four major regions. Noida has also registered the largest rent differential between the net and total rents (Rs. 26696.61 – Rs. 19122.89 = Rs. 7573.72) as compared to any other urban centre chosen for drawing samples in the state.

Among all types of commercial dwellings, hotel comprises about 50 percent of the total sample followed by guest houses (22.2%), home-stay (16.8%), hostels (7.6%) and remaining by other categories. The class I urban towns have the highest net rent values (Rs. 16638.0) followed by class II towns (RS. 14202.29), class IV towns (Rs. 10066.25) and class III towns (Rs. 7865.71). The size of urban class is highly correlated with the rent values. The Spearman's correlation coefficient between rent values and urban class is found to be statistically significant at  $p < 0.01$  between the concerned variables. It simply implies that comparatively larger urban centres have higher demand for commercial dwellings and therefore, higher rental charges.

## RESEARCH PROJECT (ONGOING)

### 1. जालौन जनपद में बुन्देलखण्ड एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन

प्रायोजक : कार्यालय, जिलाधिकारी जालौन  
परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना बुन्देलखण्ड एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण उ०प्र० एक्सप्रेसवे औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण (यूपीडा) द्वारा किया जा रहा है। बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के जनपदों के प्रदेश राजधानी एवं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के साथ जोड़ने हेतु प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बुन्देलखण्ड एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण कराया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य जनपद जालौन के 55 ग्रामों की 27.4213 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाली क्षति का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव प्रदान करना है।

### 2. झाँसी जनपद में डिफेंस इण्डस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर परियोजना हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन (फेज-I)

प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी झाँसी  
परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी

देश के रक्षा उपकरणों एवं हथियारों के क्षेत्र में आत्म निर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से लखनऊ में आयोजित उत्तर प्रदेश विनिवेश शिखर सम्मेलन में देश के प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में रक्षा औद्योगिक गलियारा बनाने का निर्णय लिया है। प्रस्तावित रक्षा गलियारों में लगभग 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश होने का अनुमान है, इससे क्षेत्र में 2.50 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। रक्षा उपकरणों के निर्माण हेतु झाँसी जनपद के अलावा, प्रदेश के अन्य जनपद यथा आगरा, अलीगढ़, जालौन, चित्रकूट एवं कानपुर को भी चिन्हित किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में डिफेंस इण्डस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर का केंद्रीय लक्ष्य बड़े पैमाने पर निजी निवेश और लघु मध्यम उद्यम (एस०एम०ई०) दोनों को एकत्रित कर केराज्य में आयुध कारखानों के मौजूदा आधार का विस्तार और रक्षा तथा एयरोस्पेस क्षेत्र के लिये निर्यात उन्मुख विनिर्माण आधार को विकसित करना है। इसी क्रम में झाँसी के गरौठा तहसील के नगर पंचायत एरच तथा नैकरा, झबरा, कठरी, गेंदाकबूला ग्रामों में रक्षा गलियारा हेतु 42.4420 हे० भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। प्रस्तुत सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य डिफेंस इण्डस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाली क्षति का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव प्रदान करना है।

### 3. आजमगढ़ जनपद में गोरखपुर लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित 41 ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन

प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी आजमगढ़  
परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी

गोरखपुर लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण सरकार की एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है। लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु संबंधित जनपदों (आजमगढ़, अम्बेडकर नगर, गोरखपुर एवं सन्त कबीर नगर) में भूमि की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है। इससे सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों प्रकार की भूमि सम्मिलित है। जिन निजी भूस्वामियों द्वारा आपसी सहमति से यूपीडा को भूमि का विक्रय नहीं किया गया है, उनकी भूमि को जिला प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध नियमों के अधीन अधिग्रहण कर यूपीडा को हस्तांतरित की जायेगी। इस संबंध में उल्लेख करना है कि भूमि अर्जन पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम 2013 के अनुपालन में किसी भी सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य से अधिग्रहण की जाने वाली भूमि का आंकलन करने हेतु सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण अध्ययन किया जाना अनिवार्य किया गया है। तदनुसार, गोरखपुरलिंक एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु जनपद



आजमगढ़ में भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित 41 ग्रामों का परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उन से होने वाले नुकसान का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

#### 4. **Economic Integration and Peace Prospect in South and Central Asia: Implication to India's External Security**

Sponsor: Indian Council for Foreign Affairs, New Delhi

Project Director: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati

The South and Central Asia are the two contrasting regions with some crucial commonalities. They are geographically contiguous, yet they were historically underplayed by two different powerful empires: the British and Russian. While both the regions are strategically very crucial, they have contrasting socioeconomic evolutionary histories, largely reverberating settled agrarian practices and pastoral activities respectively. These two regions are economically barely integrated, and falls under the category of those few macro regions in the world that have the least economic integrations. The challenges faced by these regions are deeply rooted to the historic differences. Complex security issues, multiple inter-state disputes, and yet highly untapped economic potentials are the salient characteristics of the countries falling under these two regions. Keeping this backdrop in view, this study takes on six countries from these two regions (three countries from each region: Afghanistan, Pakistan and India from South Asia, and Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan from Central Asia) (1) to assess the current situation of trade and economic integration between them; (2) to understand and measure the extent of external security environment problems, particularly with regard to India; (3) to find out possibilities of converting security threats into economic co-operations by creating developmental conditions for Trade, transport corridors, and initiatives for human security and peace in the regions; and (4) to help policy makers in formulating strategies for long term peace and tranquillity in the regions.

#### 5. **Study on Inter-state Trade to Identify and Estimate Value of Commodities being Imported/Exported to/from Uttar Pradesh**

Sponsor: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Uttar Pradesh

Project Director: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati

The objectives of this study are (1) to identify the commodities traded from Uttar Pradesh to other states in the country; (2) to provide a detailed description of data on exported and imported commodities from and to the state by putting them under larger economic categories; (3) to analyse the trend of export and import of these commodities between Uttar Pradesh and other Indian states over time; and (4) to estimate the values of commodities traded from and to Uttar Pradesh.

The study is entirely based on secondary data, and methodologically, it is explorative, descriptive and analytical in nature. The necessary data for this study have been acquired from the DGCI&S, Kolkata, and the Commercial Tax Department, Government of U.P., Lucknow. Detailed discussions with knowledgeable academicians, taxation and trade experts, and commercial tax department officers in a

workshop on 'Exploring and Understanding the Scenario of Inter-State Trade in Uttar Pradesh' help comprehend the limitations in acquiring and merging data for the GST and Non-GST regimes and their potentialities in a better way.

#### 6. **Preparation of Education Compendium of Uttarakhan**

Sponsor: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand  
Project Director: Dr. Prashant Trivedi Team Member: Dr. Shivakar Tiwari

The availability of comprehensive statistics on educational development at a single place is a major bottleneck for effective planning and administration of educational policies. This is mainly due to the fact that educational statistics are collected by different agencies for different levels of education and that too suffer with their well-known limitations. Keeping this in view, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Government of Uttarakhand (DES-UK) has awarded a study on "Preparation of Education Compendium of Uttarakhand 2018-19" to Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

The task assigned is to create an Education Compendium for the state of Uttarakhand, which will be a one-stop statistical information source on current education imparting and infrastructure trends in the state of Uttarakhand, and the changing finances and structure of the Education Department. The compendium aims to strive to provide information about different educational indicators like the number of teachers across all the schools in the various districts, the number of schools and students studying in each of these schools, teacher student ratio, status of school buildings and infrastructure, the success of the various schemes that have been implemented by the Government to motivate and encourage the children and their parents to send their children to school. The Education Compendium will draw together data from a variety of scattered sources.

#### 7. **Rural Transformation in Uttar Pradesh-A Longitudinal Study of Selected Villages**

Sponsor: ICSSR New Delhi  
Project Director: Dr. Prashant Trivedi

The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow had initiated a longitudinal study on rural transformation in 2012-13. The first household survey to collect data from four selected villages was carried out in 2013. It was decided that these villages would be surveyed on a continuous basis. The second survey of this study was carried out in 2020, seven years of the first survey.

The study aims to examine agrarian changes in terms of land ownership, tenancy relations, cropping pattern, productivity, penetration of technology, investigate dynamics of employment diversification and migration, explore pattern of household asset ownership, income, indebtedness and living status and study socio-political transformation including caste relations, political participation, and gender relations. The household survey has been completed in four selected villages of four different regions of the state. These villages include Seemli (Muzaffarnagar, Western) and Senapur (Jaunpur, Eastern) and Pandari (Chitrakoot). In this survey, data has been collected on demographic aspects, ownership of assets, agrarian change, living status,



employment, migration, and social development. Besides, to capture change between 2013 and 2020, data on some additional indicators has also been collected. Further, qualitative data has also been collected.

#### **8. Employment Vulnerabilities Faced by Women in Urban Unorganised Labour Market in Uttar Pradesh"**

Sponsor: The ICSSR, New Delhi.

Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

The main objectives of the study are: (1) to study the Industrial and occupational distribution of women in both 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 a 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; and (6) to suggest policy provisions to improve the conditions of workers in the urban informal sector.

The study is based on both secondary and primary data. While the unit level secondary data on women workforce for the years 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been collated from various reports of the Employment and Unemployment Survey of the National Sample Survey organization, the primary data and information have been acquired through sample survey of households and enterprises in both informal and formal sectors. Keeping the spatial vastness of the state of Uttar Pradesh and its wide gambit of economic activities with a progressively increasing count of women workforce in both the sectors in view, an attempt has been made to device a relative 'gender vulnerability index' by involving collection of data on male informal workforce within these sectors, which acts as a control group and helps formulate the index. Keeping the relatively higher concentration of industrial establishments and female workforce participation in focus, for this study, the urban centres of Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Jhansi and Varanasi districts have been selected for drawing samples.

#### **9. Performance of Agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Emerging Trends and Constraints**

Sponsor: The ICSSR, New Delhi.

Project Director: Dr. Kavita Baliyan

The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is one of the most backward regions in the country. The level of poverty in the Eastern UP is very high and it alone houses nearly half of the state's poor population. Nearly 88 percent population of the region lives in the rural areas and agriculture is the mainstay of their economy. Agriculture remains the main occupation of the people in the region. Meagre land-man ratio and low agricultural productivity are the major factors responsible for the poverty of a large majority. While the region has favourable conditions for agricultural development in terms of fertile land, water and climate, it is yet to fully harness and utilize its resources and agricultural

potential. Consequently, the levels of crop yields are relatively low. It is in this background that this study aims to undertake an in-depth study to identify the reasons responsible for such a low agricultural productivity. The main objectives of the study are: (1) to examine the trends in area, output and yield of major crops at both regional and district levels in Uttar Pradesh since 2000-01, with a special focus on the Eastern region; (2) to examine the agricultural productivity across the different size categories of holdings; (3) to examine and analyse the major constraints of agricultural development in the region; (4) to examine the problems faced by the farmers with regard to availability of inputs, credits and marketing; (5) to assess the possible scope for diversification of agriculture and farm economy; and (6) to put forward policy measures for accelerating agricultural growth in the region.

The study will be based on data collected from both primary (household survey) and secondary sources (various government documents and reports). The analyses based on secondary data will be complemented with the primary data collected through field surveys that will involve stratified random sampling. The entire study area (the Eastern Region) will be stratified into three agro-climatic zones, viz., the north-eastern zone (10 districts), eastern plain zone (13 districts) and Vindhyan zone (2 districts). 2 districts from the north-eastern zone, 3 districts from the eastern plain zone and 1 district from the Vindhyan zone will be selected for the field study. From each selected district, two blocks will be selected, the first one from relatively a developed block and the second one from relatively a less developed block. Further, from each selected block two villages will be randomly chosen. However, while choosing the sample villages from a block, careful attention will be devoted, such that one village bears better access to roads (comparatively developed in terms of its physical infrastructures) and markets, the other one does not. 50 farming households from each village will be randomly drawn as samples for collecting data. Thus, the samples at different levels will consist of 6 districts, 12 blocks, 24 villages and 1200 farming households.

#### **10. Role of Financial Aid in the Socio-Economic Empowerment of Madrasa Students in Uttar Pradesh, India**

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi.

Project Director: Dr. Khalida Akthar

India with 138.19 million of Muslim population falls under the category of a handful of those countries in the world that have higher concentration of Muslim population. The madrasas happen to be an integral means for a large majority of the Indian Muslims to attain education. According to one estimate, more than ten thousand madrasa schools are presently operating in the state of Uttar Pradesh alone, which implies that the Muslims at large are adopting madrasas as an alternative means of mainstream education system in the state. Notably, the students enrolled madrasas receive financial aids in the form of variegated scholarships such as merit-based, need-based, student or career-specificity-based, and so on which intrinsically reduces their own expenses on education. Against this backdrop, it would be imperative to understand and examine the role of these financial aids in empowering the lives of students and their families. Specifically, this study aims: (1) to examine the role and impacts of financial aids received by the madrasa students in attaining their academic development in terms



attendance, dropout, retention, repetition and achievements; (2) to analyse the challenges that the Madrasa students face in attaining quality education and employment beyond madrasa systems; and (3) to find out possible solutions for integrating the madrasa education with the mainstream education systems in the state. The study will be primarily based on data collected through sample survey of students and teachers engaged in madrasa education systems which would involve 1200 students and 250 teachers. General class tests for the students will be conducted to assess their overall performances while other information concerning infrastructures, qualifications of teachers and their skills, and so on will be acquired from the office records of different madrasas. A qualitative regression model will be applied to examine and analyse the impact of madrasa financial aids on various factors such as performance, career growth, and overall academic development of the students.

## NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS INITIATED / SUBMITTED

1. झाँसी जनपद में डिफेंस इण्डस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर परियोजना (द्वितीय चरण) हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन  
प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी झाँसी  
परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी
2. गोरखपुर, जनपद में गोरखपुर लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित 88 ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन  
प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी गोरखपुर  
परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी०के० बाजपेयी
3. Human Rights, Vulnerability and Work Conditions of (women) Domestic Workers in Uttar Pradesh: A Four Cities Study,  
Project Proposed by Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati, Principal Investigator.
4. Changing Dynamics of Labour Contracts in Agriculture Labour Markets and Their Implications for Labour Welfare: A Study in Uttar Pradesh,  
Project Proposal for Research Study for ICSSR\_IMPRESS for Research Grant.  
Dr. Nomita P. Kumar and Dr. Kavita Baliyan
5. Gender Influence of Child Survival, Child Health and Nutrition: A Study in Uttar Pradesh  
Project Proposal submitted under ICSSR IMPRESS scheme for Research Grant.  
Decision Awaited)  
Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar
6. Unorganized Sector in Uttar Pradesh: Measuring Its Size and Contribution To Employment And Income  
Project Proposal submitted to Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.  
Project Director: Prof. R.P. Mangain and Dr. Nomita P. Kumar and Dr. Kavita Baliyan (Co-Director).
7. Food and Nutritional Insecurity Atlas, Uttarakhand  
Project Proposal submitted to Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehradun  
Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar and Dr. Kavita Baliyan (Co-Director).



## SEMINARS/ CONFERENCE/ MEMORIAL LECTURES/ WORKSHOPS/ TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### 1. **Skill Development Training Programme for youth on Primary Data Collection and Field Survey'**

Sponsor: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow

Co-ordinator: Dr. K.S. Rao

The Skill Development Training Programme for Youth on Primary Data Collection and Field Survey' training programme was initiated to train the Unemployed Youth from different Districts those who have completed their Post Graduation Courses in Economics, Mathematics, Statistics, Social Work etc., After completion of this training programme they may be deployed for different Government Surveys like Economic Survey, Agriculture Survey, Health Survey, Industrial Survey etc. In addition to the above, they may also get employment opportunities in different surveys conducted by any NGO, Private organisations, Universities and Research Institutes. This training was provided in seven batches

- **First Batch:** 19 August to 22 August, 2019.
- **Second Batch:** 26 August to 29 August, 2019.
- **Third Batch:** 2 September to 5 September, 2019.
- **Fourth Batch:** 11 September to 14 September, 2019.
- **Fifth Batch:** 13 November to 16 November, 2019.
- **Sixth Batch:** 18 September to 21 September, 2019.
- **Seventh Batch:** 20 January to 23 January, 2020.

### 2. **Special Talk on: धारा 370 की संक्षिप्त पृष्ठभूमि, परिस्थितियाँ, प्रक्रिया एवं प्रभाव**

Speaker: Shri Sushil Pandit.

Co-ordinator: Prof. B. K. Bajpai

### 3. Consultation on '**Issue Related to Medicine and Universal Health Coverage**' in GIDS, Lucknow, 3 February 2020

Co-ordinator: Dr. C.S. Verma

### 4. Organised a Global Consultation on "Medicines Related Issues and Universal Health Coverage", in GIDS, Lucknow, 3 February 2020 by Dr. Manjur Ali

## RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

### A. BOOKS:

1. Kumar, Surinder, Fahimuddin, Prashant K. Trivedi and Srinivas Goli (2020). *Backward and Dalit Muslims-Education, Employment and Poverty*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

### B. RESEARCH PAPERS/ARTICLES IN JOURNALS:

1. Senapati, C. (2019). 'Employment Status of Scheduled Caste Youth in Uttar Pradesh under Skill Development Programme', *UPUEA Economic Journal*, Vol 15, (2&3) November, ISSN-09752382.
2. Verma, C.S. and Gul Nawaz (2019). 'Is there Granger Causality between Child Health and Economic Growth in India?', *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 13(3):344-356. DOI: 10.1177/0973703019887601.
3. Verma, C.S. and Shrivastava, B. (2019). 'Urbanization, Displacement and Dispossession: A Case Study of Two Villages of Lucknow', *Remarking: An Analyzation*, Vol-3 Issue- 11 (Part-2).
4. Verma, C.S. and Shrivastava, B. (2019). 'People's Perception: a Significant Indicator of Environmental Health', VOL.-8, ISSUE-2 (Part-1) *Asian Resonance*.
5. Rao, K.S. (2019). 'Factors determining Yield Levels of Vegetable Crops in Bahraich District of Uttar Pradesh', *Research Today*, 10(2): 21 – 32.
6. Rao, K.S. (2019). 'Vegetable Cultivation in Central Zone of Uttar Pradesh: Trends and Variations', *Shodh Darpan*, 10(1): 39 – 47.
7. Rao, K.S. (2019). 'Determinants of Vegetable Crops Yield Levels in Agra', *The Eternity*, 10(1): 30 – 40.
8. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019). 'ICDS Striving for Holistic Development: Insights from a Field Study in Uttar Pradesh', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 54(48): 54-62.
9. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019). 'Paving the Way for Transformational Future: Women Entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh', *Productivity*, 60(1): 42-56.
10. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019). 'Reaching Out to Mother and Child Through ICDS: Insights from a Field Study in Uttar Pradesh', *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 11(2): 251-267.
11. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019). 'Changing Dynamics of Formal- Informal Labour Market in Uttar Pradesh', *Productivity*, 60(3): 326-344.



12. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019). 'Maternal and Child Health Status and Determinants in Uttar Pradesh', *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 24(1): 64-80.
13. Kumar, Nomita P. & Kavita Baliyan. (2019). 'Decline in Female Work Participation in India's Labour Market- a Relook through NSSO Lens', *UPUEA Journal of 15th Annual Conference*, 15: 140-144.
14. Kumar Nomita P. and Baliyan Kavita (2019). 'Structural Changes in the Rural Labour Market and its Implications for Agricultural Sector in Uttar Pradesh', *Anvesak*, 49(1-2): 73-96.
15. Singh, Shilp Shikha and Manjur Ali (2019). 'Are Reserved Constituencies Dalit Centric? Experience from Uttar Pradesh', *Studies in Indian Politics*, 7 (1): 70-82.
16. Baliyan Kavita (2019). 'Remaining in Uttarakhand Villages: Causes and Consequences- Evidence from the Field', *UPUEA Economic Journal*, 12(1): 52-67.
17. Baliyan, Kavita (2019). 'Impact of Out Migration from Uttarakhand: Insights from the Field', *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (MPJSS)*, 24(2): 45-66.
18. Baliyan, S.K., Kumar S. and Baliyan K. (2019). 'Growth and Disparities in Non-Farm Employment in Uttar Pradesh: District Level Analysis', *The Indian Economic Journal (IEJ): The Journal of Indian Economic Association*, 102: 492-503.
19. Roy, Animesh (2019). 'The Land Question at the Margin: Dispossession, Industrial Rush and Prolaterianization of Peasants', *The Indian Journal of Spatial Science*, 10(1): 10-18.
20. Roy, Animesh (2020). 'The Land Question: Political Economy of Dispossession and Rural Livelihoods', *Social Change and Development*, 27 (1): 1-24.
21. Ali, Manjur (2019). 'Development and the Mahagathbandhan in UP', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 54(16): 12-14.

**C. ARTICLES/CHAPTERS IN BOOKS:**

1. Verma, C.S. (2019). 'Burden of Private Healthcare Expenditure: A Study of Three Districts in Uttar Pradesh', in R.P. Mamgain, (Eds) *Growth, Disparities Inclusive Development in India: Perspectives from Uttar Pradesh*. Singapore: Springer.
2. Trivedi, Prashant (2020). 'The Expressway to Agra-Two Roads, Same Destination: Land Acquisition under old and new land acquisition regimes'. In Mishra D., Nayak P. (eds) *Land and Livelihoods in Neoliberal India*. Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019). 'Regional Disparities in Economic and Social Development' in R.P. Mamgain (ed) *Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development in India: Perspectives from Uttar Pradesh* (pp. 103-130). Singapore: Springer.

4. Baliyan, S. Kumar, Sanjeev Kumar and Kavita Baliyan (2019). 'Analysis of the growth in the Non-farm workers and its impact on rural development: A study of the Rural areas in Uttar Pradesh', in Prashant Kandari, M.C. Sati and P.S. Rana (eds) *Agricultural Transformation and Rural Development in India: Issues, Challenges and Possibilities* (pp. 74-95). Dehradun: BSMPS.
5. Roy, Animesh (2020). 'Dispossession, Neoliberal Urbanism and Societal Transformation: Insight into Rajarhat New Township in West Bengal'. In Mishra D., Nayak P. (eds) *Land and Livelihoods in Neoliberal India* (PP. 169-194). Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Ali, Manjur (2019). *Regional Aspirations: The Politics of Accommodation through Development*. In A.P. Singh and K. Murari (ed.) *'Political Process in Contemporary India'*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.

**D. BOOK REVIEW:**

1. Verma, C.S. (2019). Review of Vikas Bajpai and Anoop Saraya, *Health Beyond Medicine: Some Reflections on the Politics and Sociology of Health in India*, *Social Change*, Council for Development Journal (SAGE)  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0049085718800898>,
2. Kumar, Nomita P. (2019) Book Review "Patterns of Development" by Prof Ajit Kumar Singh in *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 24(1): 135-140.
3. Roy, Animesh (2019). Book Review 'Dispossession without Development: Land Grabs in Neoliberal India' by Michael Levien, *American Journal of Sociology*, 124(6): 1929-1932.

**E. WORKING PAPERS:**

1. Ali, Manjur (2019). 'Budgeting for Happy Childhood', *GIDS Working Paper No. 220*, December, Lucknow.



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

### Dr. C. Senapati

1. Presented paper on "Employment Status of Scheduled Caste Youth in Uttar Pradesh under Skill development programme " in *15th Annual conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association*, On 10th-11th November 2019 organised by Department of Economics, D.S.B Campus, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand.
2. Joined as Resource person to make courses for teachers' on Science Research in Two-day Tier-2 National Workshop on 'Research Methodology Resources for Teachers in Higher Education' on 30-31 January, 2020 at NIEPA, New Delhi.
3. Japan's Connection with Uttar Pradesh' *4th Dialogue with States* Special address by H.E Mr. Satoshi Suzuki, Ambassador of Japan, Organised by FICCI, New Delhi at Hotel Taj Mahal, Lucknow, February 20, 2020.
4. Attended Lecture on the topic "धारा 370 की संक्षिप्त पृष्ठभूमि, परिस्थितियां, प्रक्रिया एवं प्रभाव" By Mr. Sushil Pandit, organised by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, on 20.12.2019.
5. Post-dotoral Report submitted by Dr. Neelo Farooqui on "A Psycho-Social Impact of the Major Communal Riots on the Victims in Uttar Pradesh", ICSSR Fellow: F. 3-82/2016-17/PDF.
6. PhD work of Mr. Rajanikant Pandey under my supervision is in progress on the topic "Problems of Scheduled Castes in Selected Villages of Bihar and Odisha: An Analysis from Human Security Perspective".
7. PhD work of Ms. Anju Rawat is in progress on the topic "Neoliberal Policy and Social Justice in India".

### Dr. C.S. Verma

1. Global Consultations on Medicines Related Issues and Universal Health Coverage, 3 February 2020, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.
2. Prince Mahidol Award Conference 2020, "People Purpose and Passion: The Pathway to success for RDU Country" 30 January, 2020, Central Grand, Central World, Bangkok. Thailand.
3. ISIUM (International Society to Improve the Use of Medicines) Conference 2020, 26- 28 January, Bangkok. Thailand.

4. Annual Retreat: Assessment of Research Approaches of IDS and future Research Agenda. 11-12 July, 2019, IDS Sussex, UK
5. BRICS and Global Health with Focus on India, 24 July 2019, IDS Sussex, UK.
6. IDS Evidence into Policy and Practice series: How can NGOs and civil society organisations enhance their production and use of research? 25 July, 2019, IDS Sussex, UK.
7. National Convention on Medical Education and Strengthening Public Health Services, 21-22nd December 2019, Hyderabad.

**Dr. P.K. Trivedi**

1. Co-Chaired a Session in the Annual Conference of Association of Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS), Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, 15-16 November 2019.
2. Invited Lecture entitled 'Land Revenue System adopted by the British in 19th century with special reference on Talukedari System' delivered at Shia P G College, Lucknow, 26 February 2020.
3. Delivered a lecture on 'Approaches to Land Reforms in India', Refresher Course at Academic Staff College, University of Lucknow, 25 February 2020.

**Dr. K. S. Rao**

1. Presented a research paper on 'Skill Development in India: Employment prospects in Uttar Pradesh' in the 48th *South Asian Annual Conference* at the Wisconsin University, USA held on October 17-20, 2019.
2. Presented a research paper on 'Income Inequalities Among Marginal and Small Farmers in Uttar Pradesh: A Field-based Study' in the 20th IASSI Conference at the ISEC, Bengaluru held during 27-29 February, 2020.
3. Chaired the session titled '*14th Himalayan Policy Research Conference of the 48th South Asian Annual Conference*' held at the Wisconsin University, USA during 17-20 October, 2019.
4. Participated in the workshop on 'Quality of Education with reference to Draft National Educational Policy 2019' held at the Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow and organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) on 27 July, 2019.
5. Participated in a debate on 'Union Budget 2019-20' in the 'Live Today' TV held at Lucknow on 07 July, 2019.



### Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

1. Presented "Structural Changes in the Rural Labour Market and its Implication for Agricultural Sector in Uttar Pradesh" paper in the National Conference organized by Sardar Patel Institute of Economic Research, Ahmedabad, in July 5-6, 2019. (Co-Author: Dr. Kavita Baliyan).
2. Attended Lecture on the topic "धारा 370 की संक्षिप्त पृष्ठभूमि, परिस्थितियाँ, प्रक्रिया एवं प्रभाव" By Mr. Sushil Pandit, organised by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, on 20.12.2019.
3. Co-organiser for Consultation on "Issues Related to Medicine and Universal Health Coverage", on February 3, 2020, organized by GIDS, Lucknow.
4. Delivered Special Address in technical session I (Theme 1), scheduled on 11th November 2019: Theme 1: Unemployment Situation and Policies for Employment Generation in 15th Annual Conference of UPUA at Nainital, Uttarakhand.
5. Delivered Lecture on Research Methodology on "Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive, Experimental (Control Group & Experimental Group) and Ex-post facto research" on 29th January, 2020, in Education Department, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
6. Delivered Special Lecture on "Why Fewer Women Participate in India's Labour Market: Reflections Through Recent Data" in Two-day National Seminar on "Need for Forward Looking Development Strategies for India" organized by BSNV P. G. College, Lucknow, on 5th & 6th November, 2019. (Co-author Dr. Kavita Baliyan).

### Dr. Kavita Baliyan

1. Presented "Structural Changes in the Rural Labor Market and its Implication for Agricultural Sector in Uttar Pradesh" paper in the National Conference organized by Sardar Patel Institute of Economic Research, Ahmedabad, in July 5-6, 2019. (Co-Author: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar).
2. Delivered Special Lecture on "Why Fewer Women Participate in India's Labour Market: Reflections Through Recent Data" in Two-day National Seminar on "Need for Forward Looking Development Strategies for India" organized by BSNV P. G. College, Lucknow, on 5th & 6th November, 2019. (Dr. Nomita P. Kumar and Dr. Kavita Baliyan).

### Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh

1. Participated and Acted as Rapporteur for the session 'Historicizing Satyagarh', in the International seminar on "Satyagraha in the 21st Century Social, Ethical and Spiritual Dimensions of the Global Pursuits of Truth" organised by Council for Social Development" held on 22-24 October, at India International Centre, New Delhi.

**Dr. Animesh Roy**

1. Presented a research paper titled 'Rethinking the Land Question: Dispossession, Neoliberal Urbanism and a Transmuting Indian Agrarian Society' to the 2-day national seminar on 'The Changing Rural Landscape-Pathways Ahead' held at the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad during 4-5 July, 2019.

**Dr. Manjur Ali**

1. Presented "Regional Consultation Report on SDGs from Minority Perspective" in a "National Consultation on Religious Minorities: Leave No One Behind – India VNR 2020" on 22nd January 2020, Supported by NITI AYO, Organised by Indian Social Institute, Delhi.
2. Presented Paper "Progress, Priority and Future Discourse of Weaker Section in Bundelkhand Region", in a National Seminar, Organised by Government of Uttar Pradesh, 10-11 January 2020, Banda.
3. Presented Paper "Theoretical overview on Feminism", in a workshop on "Gender, Feminism & Women Empowerment", by Unity P.G. & Law College, 29 August 2019, Lucknow.
4. Presented Paper "Withering Social Justice and Secularism in Uttar Pradesh?", in National Symposium organised by School of Government, MIT, Pune, 21-22 June 2019, Pune.
5. Presented Paper "Preparedness for SDGs: A State's Perspective", in National Symposium organised by Dept. of Economics, JMI and IPSA, in JMI, 20th April 2019, New Delhi.
6. Delivered a Lecture on 'Understanding Socio-Political Condition of Muslim' as Resource Person in a *Workshop Training and Capacity Building of Human Rights Defender*, organised by Action Aid, 14-16 September 2019, Lucknow.
7. Delivered a Lecture on 'Status, Issues and Challenges of Minority Communities' as Guest Speaker, invited by NIRDPR in Regional Training on *Leadership Development for Minority Women under Nai Roshni Programme*, State Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, 22 July 2019.



## MEMBERSHIP IN ADVISORY/CONSULTATIVE AND ACADEMIC BODIES

### Prof. B.K. Bajpai

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).

### Other

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. Life Member Uttar Pradesh and Uttarkhand Economic Association
2. Member International Political Science Association, (The Voice of Political Science around the World), 1590, av. Docteur-Penfield, Bureau 331, Montreal, H3G 1C5, Quebec, Canada.
3. International Political Science Association Research Committee 47: Local-GlobalRelation Committee
4. Associate Member of Indian Defence and Strategic Analysis, New Delhi (IDSA)
5. Life Member Political Science Association, Meerut, U.P
6. Life Member Indian Political Economy Association

7. Affiliated with Economic Research Institute (ERI), Ministry of Finance and Budget Planning, Government of Kazakhstan
8. 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
7. Nominated as Member, Technical Appraisal Committee (TAP) of 'The Power of Nutrition,' London, a World Bank and UNICEF Partner, working on Nutrition.

**Dr. P.K. Trivedi**

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

**Dr. K.S. Rao**

1. Life Member in Indian Society of Labour Economics, (ISSN 0971 – 7927).
2. Life Member in Andhra Pradesh Economic Association.
3. Editorial Board Member, Journal of Economics (ISSN No. 0976-5239).

**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.
  - Joint-editor UPUEA Journal of Economics.
  - Member Editorial Board Amity Journal of Economics.

**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



5. Life Member of Indian Association of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS)

**Dr. Animesh Roy**

Life member of the Geographical Society of India based in 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.

## RESEARCH AFFICIATION AND Ph.D./ M.Phil Programme

### (I) ICSSR Senior Fellowships

During the year 2019-20 following Senior/Post Doctoral fellowships who were awarded by ICSSR, are continuing at the Institute.

#### (A) Senior Fellowships:

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining	Research Fellowship Topic	In Progress/ Submitted
1.	Dr. Gyaneshwar Singh	15.12.2018	Status of Resettlement of Disaster Vulnerable Village awarded & Families in the Safer Place in Uttarakhand	In Progress
2.	Dr. Alka Singh	12.12.2019	भारत में कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न शिकायत निवारण समितियों की भूमिका और प्रभाव का आंकलन	In Progress

#### (B) Post Doctoral Fellowships:

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining	Research Fellowship Topic	Supervisor	In Progress/ Submitted
1.	Dr. Shubhria Sharma	03.12.2019	Respiratory health symptoms of school going children near traffic pollution area	Dr. P.K. Trivedi	In Progress
2.	Dr. Saumyata Pandey	03.12.2019	Impact of 2013 Sexual Harassment Act in Empowering the Women in Lucknow	Dr. P.K. Trivedi	In Progress
3.	Dr. Kamrul Hasan	19.12.2019	Educational Mainstreaming and Employability of Madrasa Students in Uttar Pradesh	Dr. K.S. Rao	In Progress



## ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OF ICSSR SENIOR FELLOWS AND POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS

### SENIOR FELLOWS

1. **Dr. Gyaneshwar Singh**  
**Topic: Status of Resettlement of Disaster Vulnerable Village awarded & Families in the Safer Place in Uttarakhand**

The environmentally fragile and disaster-prone Himalayan State of Uttarakhand holding adverse geographical conditions has now become the most disaster-prone State of India due to both natural and human factors. Consequently, many villages in Uttarakhand have become vulnerable to the disaster, particularly landslides. The residents of these vulnerable villages –unfit for human settlement– have been approaching the State Government for their resettlement and rehabilitation in other safer places. Notably, the families of those disaster-prone villages are virtually compelled to live under the shadow of persistent apprehension of risk of natural calamities. Through this research, ground realities of the vulnerable families affected by natural disasters and their rehabilitation would be brought forth before the State Government to undertake their ameliorative rehabilitation measures for protecting the affected lives. The study will be primary based on household surveys in four districts of Uttarakhand. As of now, the data collections for two districts have been completed.

2. **Dr. Alka Singh**  
**Topic: भारत में कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न शिकायत निवारण समितियों की भूमिका और प्रभाव का आंकलन**

### ICSSR POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS

1. **Dr. Saumyata Pandey**  
**Topic: Impact of 2013 Sexual Harassment Act in Empowering the Women in Lucknow**  
**Supervisor: Dr. Prashant Trivedi**

India is facing the problem of increasing number of cases of sexual harassment at workplace despite the fact that there are numerous laws to curb the menace. Irrefutably, it hampers women's constitutional and fundamental rights to equality, justice and dignity. Despite the rise in numbers the complaints are not redressed effectively by employers. Employers are either unaware of the law's provisions or have implemented them partially and even those that do set up internal panels have poorly trained members. The proposed study thus becomes relevant as despite government efforts in the same direction the social science research fails to evidence appropriate analysis. The study going to map the awareness level among woman regarding sexual harassment protection provided to them in law and if it is implemented at workplace. Special focus of the study would be to analyse the functioning of Internal Complaint Committee, their constitution, frequency of conduct and the cases dealt. The study

would focus on analysing the extent of the problem and ways in which women have been dealing with it. It would also evaluate the role of employer and the member of nonprofit organization in addressing the issue. Information would also be gathered on prescribed punishment under the service rules of selected organization. The aim is to gauge the efficiency of the redressal mechanism.

**2. Dr. Shubhria Sharma**

**Topic: Respiratory Health Symptoms of School going Children near Traffic Pollution Area**

**Supervisor: Dr. Prashant Trivedi**

Motorized road transport imposes a massive burden on population health. Exposure to traffic related pollution has linked to variety of short- and long-term effects. Twenty-one of the world's thirty worst air polluted cities are in India. Lucknow is among the top ten polluted cities of the country. Recently evolved city infrastructure usage is yet to reach the bench mark as desired.

School going children remain most vulnerable to the air pollution. Many studies indicates that some respiratory health problems are not due to traffic pollution however some studies show the association between traffic pollution and respiratory health problems. The proposed study is being conducted objectives to assess the routes of exposure of pollutants near school. The study would examine the respiratory health problem of children studying near traffic polluted area. Special focus of the study is to identify the prevalence of asthma and other respiratory health problems in children from last three months

**3. Dr. Kamrul Hasan**

**Topic: Educational Mainstreaming and Employability of Madrasa Students in Uttar Pradesh**

**Supervisor: Dr. K.S. Rao**

It has been found that the students attending Madarsas are often children of people belonging to the artisan class. Majority of the students are unable to pursue modern education post their madarssa learning due financial other constraints. Those who do pursue modern education are not well equipped to handle it. There is no documented information as to what happens to them when they take admission in college or university. There is scanty information on what hurdles they face and whether they are able to get appropriate jobs in the competitive market or not.

The prime focus of the research is to investigate the role of Madrasa education in employment generation of the Muslim students. The study would document the problems being faced by the Uttar-Pradesh Madrasas. A comparative analysis of mainstream and Madrasa education would also be attempted in this study. The study would suggest how modern facilities and technical skills can be provided in Madrasas so that the poor, labourers and people on the margins can also get modern education and suitable employment.



## LIBRARY AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE

### SERVICE AVAILABLE

The GIDS Library provides various Current Awareness Services like New Acquisition list, Current Content, Book Reviews, Bibliography on Demand, Select Dissemination Service, New Paper Clipping, Article Indexing and Abstracting and Documentation Bulletin on U.P. The readers are provided Online Public Access Catalogue facility through LIBSYS. The Library also provides electronics resource service to its readers which includes Indiastat.com, EBSCO, JSTOR, Prowess and EPW Archive. The library also provides network facility for resource sharing through DELNET. The on-line subject searches on demand and on-line information retrieval and dissemination service are also provided to readers. The library also maintains few CD ROM national and international economic databases.

### DIGITIZATION/ SOFTWARE SERVICES AVAILABLE

The library operates on LIBSYS Software for its in-house operations, documentation and reader services. The software is now upgraded from single user to multiuser. Thereby, the GIDS users are able to use Library database on LIBSYS software, OPAC module and other services on their systems through LAN. At the same time in house operation are also available on three working nodes.

All the GIDS publication and theses have been digitized and are kept in (PDF) format along with the hard copies in the Library.

### COLLECTIONS OF BACK VOLUMES OF JOURNALS/PERIODICALS ETC

The Library houses total 7206 back volumes of journals which it subscribes to.

### SUBSCRIPTION OF JOURNALS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

The GIDS Library Subscribes to 114 journals (India 104, Foreign 10, Political Mouth Organs 07). There are about 52 journals which are received in both print and on-line versions.

### NEW ADDITIONS

Annual Acquisition of documents in GIDS Library during April 2019 to March 2020 is 695. The total collection of documents available in the Library as on March 2020 is 46775 which include 250 books, 55 Monographs, 34 Institute publications and 68 Government reports.

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2020**

Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	Current Year AMOUNT (Rs.)	Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT	Current Year AMOUNT (Rs.)
	<b>CAPITAL FUND:</b>				<b>FIXED ASSETS :</b>		
	Opening Balance	2,40,22,356.17			Opening Balance	91,10,070.19	
2,40,22,356.17	Add: 1/3rd of Int from Corpus Invest Fund	5,84,969.00	2,46,07,325.17		Add: Purchase during the year	21,42,502.00	
					LESS: Adjustment during the year	13,830.00	
	<b>General Reserve</b>			91,10,070.19	Less: Depreciation	17,96,444.00	94,42,298.19
	Opening Balance	3,75,14,174.35			<b>INVESTMENTS :</b>		
3,75,14,174.35	Less: Deficit b/t from Income Expenditure Account	12,80,293.38	3,62,33,880.97	2,43,45,274.00	Corpus Fund FD with UBI (Schedule 'B')	2,43,45,274.00	2,43,45,274.00
	Add During the year	-			Other FD with UBI (Schedule 'C')	1,38,12,308.00	
	<b>RESERVE FUND: Retirement Benefits</b>			1,38,12,308.00	Add: Accrued Interest to be re-invested	11,23,165.00	1,49,35,473.00
	Opening Balance	8,52,384.00			<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
8,52,384.00	Add: Provision Year 13-14	58,680.00	9,11,064.00	17,75,646.70	Advances to staff (Schedule 'D')	17,75,646.70	5,57,847.80
	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>				Add/Less: Adjusted during the Year	12,17,798.90	
5,000.00	Membership Deposit- H Dhar	5,000.00	5,000.00				
	Security Deposit- Q Sec	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,364.00	Prepaid Expenses	33,895.00	33,895.00
1,00,00,000.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Repair & Maintenance)	50,56,774.00	1,00,56,774.00	1,650.00	NIPCED	1,650.00	1,650.00
10,00,000.00	Grant in Aid (Govt of UP, Repair & Maintenance)	50,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	75,000.00	FD with Axis Bank	50,51,096.00	50,51,096.00
10,00,000.00	Unutilised Grant ICSSR	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	Earnest Money Deposit	75,000.00	75,000.00
10,00,000.00	Unutilised Grant Govt of UP	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	34,077.00	Security Deposit to BSNL	34,077.00	34,077.00
28,210.00	Sundry Creditors	23,310.00	23,310.00	4,52,332.00	Security Deposit to Electricity Department	4,52,332.00	4,52,332.00
				3,400.00	Security Deposit to IOC	3,400.00	3,400.00
1,15,57,558.65	Unspent Grant (Schedule-E)	1,67,26,694.41	1,67,26,694.41	1,74,013.00	Fellowship Grant receivable	1,74,013.00	
3,99,720.00	Unspent Grant Project (Institute)	94,703.10	94,703.10	2,65,460.00	Grant Receivable From RKVY	11,840.00	11,840.00
	Fellowship Payable Project	3,99,720.00		10,38,710.00	Advance to Suppliers (Project)	2,65,460.00	2,65,460.00
33,605.00	Add: Payable for the year	97,330.00	4,97,066.00		Tax deducted at source - Projects (Opening)	10,38,710.00	
	CPF Payable	33,605.00	33,605.00	3,45,450.00	Add: during the year	6,01,092.00	16,39,802.00
55,79,720.00	Provision for Expenses (Inst)	55,79,720.00	55,79,720.00	20,95,000.00	Accrued Interest from Corpus Invest Fund	16,97,812.00	16,97,812.00
	Add: During the year	20,73,665.00	76,53,386.00		Grant Receivable from ICSSR	20,95,000.00	
1,350.00	Group insurance payable	54,369.00	54,369.00		<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances :</b>		
42,000.00	Recoverable from Unicef A/c	42,000.00	42,000.00	36,437.00	Cash in hand	14,548.00	14,548.00
	Fellowship Payable Institute	3,43,120.80	3,43,120.80	2,12,11,254.15	Cash at Bank with UBI CA A/c 17001	3,25,95,824.06	1,25,95,824.06
	Registration Fee for PhD Payable	2,10,753.36	2,10,753.36	1,19,23,615.28	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	1,75,18,381.17	1,75,18,381.17
					Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32222	4,45,351.41	4,45,351.41
					Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32221	41,64,552.97	41,64,552.97
				8,79,622.00	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	9,38,302.00	9,38,302.00
				28,19,377.85	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 4103	33,29,953.85	33,29,953.85
					Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32240	2,10,635.36	2,10,635.36
					AXIS BANK A/c B593	2,877.00	2,877.00
				16,25,045.00	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 12662	17,35,389.00	17,35,389.00
<b>9,20,36,086.17</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,95,03,051.81</b>	<b>9,20,36,086.17</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,95,03,051.81</b>

For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

For Singhal Sunil & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Lucknow  
Date: 31.03.2021  
Place - Lucknow

(Ranjay Kumar)  
Accounts Officer

(Vijay)  
Director



GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020					
EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT		INCOME	AMOUNT	
	Current year (Rs.)	Previous year (Rs.)		Current year (Rs.)	Previous year (Rs.)
<b>Establishment expenses</b>			<b>Grant -in-Aid :- (Schedule 'F')</b>		
Salary & Allowances	2,73,55,394.00	2,71,79,806.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 36)	1,19,00,000.00	1,50,95,000.00
Bonus to Staff	1,30,264.00	1,35,988.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 31)	50,00,000.00	45,00,000.00
EPF Contribution	8,64,910.00	24,61,654.00			
Gratuity Premium to LIC	4,27,000.00	43,29,558.00	Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, OH 36)	1,39,95,000.00	1,30,00,000.00
Leave Encashment Exp.	8,50,784.00	13,74,237.00	Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, OH 31)	25,00,000.00	45,00,000.00
Audit Fees & Other Expenses	26,549.00	41,785.00	Hostel/ Guest House receipts	2,45,154.00	5,69,594.00
Board Meeting Expenses	27,494.00	14,311.00	Vehicle charges receipts	1,23,851.00	1,22,426.00
Fuel Expenses	1,73,355.00	2,09,124.00	Photocopy receipts	1,67,186.00	1,19,715.00
Vehicle Insurance	28,704.00	44,880.00	House rent	1,70,325.00	1,76,762.00
Electric & Water Expenses	20,31,961.00	16,09,356.00	Misc receipts	1,22,521.06	36,867.65
Honorarium to Staff	19,500.00	20,000.00			
Sitting Fee Exp.	20,000.00	21,060.00			
Library Expenses	4,04,406.00	3,97,642.00	Interest From SB A/c 6516	58,680.00	
			Less: Trf. to Reserve Fund	58,680.00	-
Group Medical Insurance Premium	-	2,59,187.00	Interest Recd. on SB A/c (R&M Fund)	1,10,344.00	87,399.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,23,205.00	3,19,804.86			
Advertisement & Publicity	37,409.00	75,687.00	Interest received A/C 8593 (Axis Bank)	2,877.00	
Telephone Exp.	25,856.00	20,756.00	Interest Earned from project FFD	6,21,868.00	4,62,573.00
Postage & Courier Exp.	27,670.40	10,620.00	Interest Earned from Corpus Fund	18,62,938.00	12,09,183.00
			Less: Trf. to Balance Sheet	5,84,969.00	
Internet Exp.	1,94,400.00	2,21,100.00	Interest Earned from project FD	11,23,165.00	7,09,151.00
Printing & Stationery	71,181.00	1,26,127.20	Grant received for fellowship	-	36,79,625.00
			Grant received for projects	2,44,67,277.00	3,21,19,234.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	18,47,311.00	34,24,023.25	Grant Project (Institute)	11,60,000.00	
Research Project Programs Exp.	-	50,080.00	Grant Fellowship (Institute)	17,67,482.00	
Repair & Maintenance Expenses	9,14,364.00	9,17,904.00			
Seminar ,Workshop,Conference	39,685.00	36,200.00	<b>Deficit :-</b>		
Sanitation Charges	4,53,450.00	4,57,534.00	<b>Transferred to Balance Sheet</b>	12,80,293.38	37,01,524.78
Security Charges	6,60,328.00	4,14,730.00			
Travelling & Conveyance Exp.	2,19,976.00	98,038.00			
Legal & Consultancy Charges	2,01,555.00	1,70,566.00			

Project Exp.(GIDS)	21,94,684.00	4,79,426.00			
Fellowship Exp.(GIDS)	18,15,482.00	1,40,160.00			
Grant Refund to ICSSR	16,40,375.00				
Fellowship expenses Project	4,69,932.20	36,79,625.00			
Project exp	2,09,37,008.66	2,91,29,268.00			
Bank Charges	4,675.18	981.12			
Project Expenses from GIDS Fund		1,57,484.00			
Operative cost		66,900.00			
Depreciation	17,96,444.00	19,93,452.00			
Surplus :-					
Transferred to Balance Sheet					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,60,35,312.44</b>	<b>8,00,89,054.43</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,60,35,312.44</b>	<b>8,00,89,054.43</b>

For Singhal Sunil & Associates

Chartered Accountants

*Bhaskar Chandnani*

(Bhaskar Chandnani)

Partner

M.No. 438738

Date- 31.03.2021

Place - Lucknow



For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

*Ranjay Kumar*

(Ranjay Kumar)

Accounts Officer

(Videk)

Director



## GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
<b>Opening balance as on 01.04.2019</b>			<b>Establishment Expenses</b>		
Cash in hand	36,437.00		Salary & Allowances	2,66,17,963.00	2,66,17,963.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 17001	2,12,11,254.15		Bonus to Staff	1,30,264.00	1,30,264.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	8,79,622.00		EPF Contribution		
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	1,19,23,615.28		Gratuity Premium to LIC	4,27,000.00	4,27,000.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32240	-		Leave Encashment Exp.	8,50,784.00	8,50,784.00
GIDS Repair & Maintenance Fund A/c	16,25,045.00		Bank charges	4,675.18	4,675.18
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32221	-		Fuel Expenses	1,03,762.00	1,03,762.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32222	-		Fixed Assets	18,33,669.00	18,33,669.00
Cash at Bank with Axis Bank A/c 8595	-		Vehicle Insurance	17,000.00	17,000.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR)	20,95,000.00		Electric & Water Expenses	19,76,348.00	19,76,348.00
<b>Grant-in-Aid (from various project)</b>			Honorarium to Staff	19,500.00	19,500.00
<b>Grant-in-Aid</b>			Sitting Fee Exp.	20,000.00	20,000.00
Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, OH 36)	1,39,95,000.00		Library Expenses	3,92,286.00	3,92,286.00
Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, OH 31)	25,00,000.00		Miscellaneous Expenses	1,09,215.00	1,09,215.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 36)	1,19,00,000.00		Medical Reimbursement	2,900.00	2,900.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 31)	50,00,000.00		Telephone Exp.	21,663.00	21,663.00
Hostel/Guest House Receipts	1,29,613.00		Internet Exp.	1,78,200.00	1,78,200.00
House Rent	1,70,325.00		Printing & Stationery	1,51,712.00	1,51,712.00
Photocopy Receipts	1,444.00		Rent, Rates & Taxes	1,39,086.00	1,39,086.00
Vehicle Charges Receipts	8,616.00		Repair & Maintenance	7,71,439.00	7,71,439.00
GIDS	1,05,342.00		Seminar, Workshop, Conference	39,685.00	39,685.00
Interest from SB A/c	6,21,868.00		Sanitation Charges	4,15,695.00	4,15,695.00
Misc. Receipts	1,35,951.06		Security Charges	5,64,650.00	5,64,650.00
Receipts from Project Overhead & Consultancy	10,09,463.00		Travelling & Conveyance Exp	1,28,271.00	1,28,271.00
Interest Recd. on SB A/c 6516	58,680.00		Fellowship	3,08,688.00	3,08,688.00
Interest Recd. on SB A/c 12682	1,10,344.00		Advance to project staff	12,63,178.00	12,63,178.00
Interest Recd. on SB A/c Axis Bank	2,877.00		Project Expenses	1,56,614.70	1,56,614.70
			Legal expenses	1,09,000.00	1,09,000.00
			Advertisement	37,409.00	37,409.00
			Grant refund to ICSSR	18,95,535.00	18,95,535.00
			Consultancy	26,000.00	26,000.00
			Insurance Expense	22,592.00	22,592.00

ICSSR Fellowship Receivable from Achala Srivastav Registration Fee Recd. Advance to Staffs/From Suppliers Security deposit	1,20,000.00 2,10,753.36 25,493.00 10,000.00	1,20,000.00 2,10,753.36 25,493.00 10,000.00	Prov. For Expenses (Expenses of Last year paid in CY) Grant Project (Institute A/c) Grant Fellowship (Institute A/c) FD With Axis Sundry Creditors	19,38,225.00 10,37,282.00 13,38,142.00 50,00,000.00 1,22,125.00	19,38,225.00 10,37,282.00 13,38,142.00 50,00,000.00 1,22,125.00
Grant Project (Institute A/c) Grant Fellowship (Institute A/c)	9,60,000.00 17,67,482.00	9,60,000.00 17,67,482.00	<b>Closing Balance as on 31.03.2020</b> 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 6516 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32240 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32221 Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 32222 Cash at Bank with Axis BankA/c 8595	17,35,389.00 14,548.00 1,25,95,824.06 9,38,302.00 1,75,18,381.17 2,10,635.36 41,64,552.97 4,45,351.41 2,877.00	17,35,389.00 14,548.00 1,25,95,824.06 9,38,302.00 1,75,18,381.17 2,10,635.36 41,64,552.97 4,45,351.41 2,877.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,13,01,418.85</b>	<b>10,13,01,418.85</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,13,01,418.85</b>	<b>10,13,01,418.85</b>

For Singhal Sunil & Associates  
Chartered Accountants



(Bhaskar Chandan)  
Partner  
M.No. 438738  
Date- 31.03.2021  
Place- Lucknow

For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

(Ranjay Kumar)  
Accounts Officer

(Vivek)  
Director



GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW			
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT OF INSTITUTE FUND FOR YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2020			
RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
<b>Opening balance as on 01.04.2019</b>		<b>Establishment Expenses</b>	
Cash in hand	24,695.35	Salary & Allowances	2,66,17,963.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 17001	2,12,11,254.15	Bonus to Staff	1,30,264.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	8,79,622.00	EPF Contribution	
GIDS Repair & Maintenance Fund UBI A/c 12682	16,25,045.00	Gratuity Premium to LIC	4,27,000.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR) Receivable	20,95,000.00	Leave Encashment Exp.	8,50,784.00
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP)		Bank charges	4,675.18
		Audit Fees	-
<b>Grant -in-Aid (Schedule F)</b>		Board Meeting Expenses	
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH 36)	1,39,95,000.00	Fuel Expenses	1,03,762.00
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH 31)	25,00,000.00	Fixed Assets	18,33,669.00
		Vehicle Insurance	17,000.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 36)	1,19,00,000.00	Electric & Water Expenses	19,76,348.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 31)	50,00,000.00	Honorarium to Staff	19,500.00
		Sitting Fee Exp.	20,000.00
Hostel/Guest House Receipts	1,29,613.00	Library Expenses	3,92,286.00
House Rent	1,70,325.00	Workshop on Capacity Building Program	
Photocopy Receipts	1,444.00	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,09,215.00
Vehicle Charges Receipts	8,616.00	Group medical insurance premium	
Misc.Receipts	1,35,951.06	Telephone Exp.	21,663.00
Receipts from Project Overhead & Consultancy	10,09,463.00	Postage & Courier Exp.	
Interest Recd.on SB A/c 6516	58,680.00	Internet Exp.	1,78,200.00
Interest Recd.on SB A/c 12682	1,10,344.00	Printing & Stationery	1,51,712.00
Interest Recd.on SB A/c Axis Bank	2,877.00	Rent, Rates & Taxes	1,39,086.00
Interest Recd.on FDR With Axis Bank	56,774.00	Research Project Programs Exp.	
Advance to Staffs/from Suppliers	25,493.00	Repair & Maintenance	7,71,439.00
Security deposit	10,000.00	Prov. For Expenses	17,36,517.00
ICSSR Fellowship Receivable from Achala Srivastav	1,20,000.00	EMD	
Sundry Creditors		Seminar ,Workshop,Conference	39,685.00
GIDS Projects A/c Payable	34,092.00	Sanitation Charges	4,15,695.00
Registration Fee Recd.	2,10,753.36	Security Charges	5,64,650.00
Grant ICSSR Project	9,60,000.00	Travelling & Conveyance Exp	1,28,271.00
Grant Fellowship ICSSR	17,67,482.00	Leave encashment payable	
		Medical Reimbursement	2,900.00
		TDS	5,678.00

**TOTAL**

## Partner

M.No. 438738

                      
Accounts Officer

Accounts Officer

Director



**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF PROJECTS FUND & FELLOWSHIP**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
<b>Opening Balances as on 01.04.2019 :</b>		<b>SALARY EXPENSES</b>	54,90,350.00
Cash in hand	11,741.65	Travelling and conveyance	44,00,573.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	1,19,23,615.28	Training hall charges	
<b>Receipts:</b>		Miscellaneous expenses	3,05,352.00
Grant-in-Aid	2,46,87,194.00	Printing and stationary	3,47,534.00
GIDS	71,250.00	Boarding lodging	12,54,906.00
Interest from deposit	6,21,868.00	Honorarium	50,000.00
		Consultancy	21,19,688.00
		Notional Faculty Time	5,90,600.00
		Overhead	1,49,035.00
		Computer expenses data pro.	3,79,202.00
		Field work expenses	2,48,700.00
		Bank charges	934.70
		Conference	77,206.00
		Secretarial Assistance	1,20,000.00
		Furniture and fixtures	12,390.00
		Computer laptop	1,05,846.00
		Printer	9,298.00
		Grant refund to ICSSR	18,95,535.00
		Sundry Creditors	18,125.00
		Advance to project staff	126,3178.00
		Provision for exp.	201,708.00
		Fellowship Exp.	3,08,688.00
		<b>Closing Balances as on 31.03.2020 :</b>	
		Cash in hand	3,087.65
		Cash at Bank with UBI S.B. A/c	
		2629	1,75,18,381.17
		Cash at Bank with UBI S.B. A/c	
		32222	4,45,351.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,73,15,668.93</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,73,15,668.93</b>

**For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**For Singhal Sunil & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

*[Signature]*  
Accounts Officer

**(Bhaskar Chandnani)**  
Partner  
M.No. 438738



*[Signature]*  
Director

## GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### NOTES TO ACCOUNTS ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH' 2020

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

#### **A. DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

1. Financial Statements are prepared under the Historical Cost Convention and in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Policies.
2. The Institute is following accrual basis of accounting and recognized income and expenditure accordingly. However certain expenses like Electricity, Water charges and Computer AMC are accounted for on cash basis.
3. The Depreciation has been charged on the assets on W.D.V. basis as per rates prescribed under Income tax Rules 1962.
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%.
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.
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.


#### **B. NOTES ON ACCOUNTS**

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. 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.
3. Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India have been followed wherever applicable.
4. Debit and credit balances in personal accounts are subject to confirmation and/or reconciliation.
5. Separate Record for each Assets Purchased/ Sold is not being maintained by the institute, management to take note of the same and prepare FAR having bifurcation of Purchase Date of each asset, its depreciation rate, its Block, Depreciation charged till date on that particular asset, Depreciation for Current FY and Closing WDV of each asset.
6. Balance of Reserve Fund Retirement Benefit is not in match with Savings A/c 6516, management need to take prompt action to reconcile the same.
7. Opening Balances of Corpus Account In Institute's BS are not in match since very long, management has taken note of the same and is working on reconciling the difference in BS of Corpus Fund Account in Institute BS.
8. BRS prepared by the institute has many entries that pertains to 2016, 2017, 2018. Management need to take note of the same ASAP as BRS can't have entries more pending for such long, also management need to ensure that any cheque issued at the institute for any payment is A/c Payee and not Bearer cheque.

**For Giri Institute of Development Studies**

  
Accounts officer

  
Director

Place: LUCKNOW  
Date: March 31, 2021



## **GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

(National Social Science Research Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Education, GOI & Govt. of UP)

**Sector O, Aliganj, Lucknow-226 024**

Phone : (0522) – 4001661, 4001667, Telefax : 2332640

E-Mail : [directorgids@gids.org.in](mailto:directorgids@gids.org.in), Website : <http://gids.org.in>



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