



Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

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

**Annual Report
2014-15**

Contents

1.	The Institute	3
	The Approach	
	Looking Ahead	
	Our Partners	
2.	Organizational Structure	6
	The Governing Board	
	Committee of Direction	
	Finance Sub- Committee	
	Academic Committee	
	Research Advisory Committee	
	Academic Administration	
	IDS Employees Welfare Fund Committee	
3.	Themes of Research: Activities and Achievements	12
	Economic Policies and Strategies	
	Natural Resource Management and Environment	
	Social Policies: Institutions, Governance and Civil Society	
	Women and Gender Studies	
	The NGO and Panchayati Raj Centre	
4.	Writings	37
	Publications	
	Other Publications	
5.	Seminar Participations, Reports and Other Writings	40
	Seminar Participation and Other Academic Activities	
6.	Training Programmes / Conferences / Seminars/Workshops / Lectures (Organised by the Institute)	49
7.	Representation in Academic Societies/ Committees/ Other Bodies	60
8.	Infrastructure/ Support Services	63
	Campus	
	Library	
	Working Papers	
	Research Reports	
9.	Current Faculty and Staff	65

Director's Desk

The Institute is in its 33rd year and has travelled a long distance in making a place in the academic world.

1. The Institute

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

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

The Approach

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

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

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

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

Looking Ahead

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

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

The Institute is in the process of developing Agriculture Sector Studies, Public Finance, Labour Studies, MSMEs, Women and Gender Studies, Urbanization, Energy Sector Studies, Water Sector Studies, Climate Change and Specific studies on ethnic minorities. While streamlining their research in these areas, our research portfolio not only focuses on Rajasthan-specific issues but it also go beyond this state and trace out similar grounds in other parts of the country.

Our Partners

During the year 2014-15, the Institute carried out a number of research projects, seminars and advocacy programmes as per its mandate. It has also partnered with other organisations to address (diversified) development issues- rainfed agriculture, backwardness of Muslim community, livelihood insecurity, public finance, human development, women's development, and micro- level planning, to name a few. These activities and associations are expected to expand in the years to come. Our partners include: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; International Food Policy Research Institute, USA; United Nations Fund for Children's Fund; United Nations Development Programme; Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai; Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad; Rajasthan Livelihood Mission, Rajasthan; Government of Rajasthan; Government of India; National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Mumbai; Banker's Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow; Rajasthan State Planning Board, Jaipur; National Dairy Development Board, Anand; India Water Partnership, New Delhi; Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of Norwegian University of Life Sciences, AAS; Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad; GKH, London; European Commission, Brussels; National Rainfed Area Authority of Government of India, New Delhi; Commonwealth Secretariat, London, FCB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University and Population Foundation of India, New Delhi amongst others.

2. Organizational Structure

The Governing Board

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

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

The Principal Secretary
Department of Finance
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

The Vice-Chancellor
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

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

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

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

Prof. Sheila Bhalla
Visiting Professor
Institute for Human Development,
IIPA Campus, 3rd Floor,
Old IAMR Building, Ring Road, New Delhi

Prof. Ravi S. Srivastava

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

Prof. Shanti Lal Bapna

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

Prof. Gitika Kapoor

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

Prof. S.L. Kothari

Department of Botany
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Prof. Mahesh C. Purohit

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

Prof. Manjit Singh

Director&Project Coordinator
Directorate of Mushroom Research
Chambaghat, Solan

ShriSharad Joshi

Chief Executive
CECOEDECON, Jaipur

Dr.Shobhita Rajagopal

Associate Professor
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

Dr. Mohanakumar S.

Associate Professor
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

Member Secretary

Prof. Naresh Dadhich

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

Committee of Direction

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

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

Finance Sub- Committee

Chairperson

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

Members

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

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

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

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

Member Secretary

Shri Thakur Dass
Secretary (I/C) (till 31.11.2014)
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

Academic Committee

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

Research Advisory Committee

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

Chairperson

Prof. Naresh Dadhich

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

Members

The Secretary to Government

Department of Planning
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Prof. Sheila Bhalla

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

Prof. P.K. Joshi

Director
International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi

Prof. D. N. Reddy

SN Sankaran Chair Professor
National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

Prof. Ravi S. Srivastava

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

Academic Administration

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

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

ID\$ Employees Welfare Fund Committee

Chairperson	Prof. Naresh Dadhich Acting Director (From December 5, 2013) Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Vice Chairperson	Dr. Shobhita Rajagopal Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Member Secretary	Shri Thakur Dass Secretary (I/C) (till 31.11.2014) Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Treasurer	Shri G.L. Mittal Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Members	Smt. Asha Tekchandani
Invitee	Shri S.K. Jain Shri Rajendra Sharma Shri Brij Sunder Sharma

3. Themes of Research: Activities and Achievements

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

Economic Policies and Strategies

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

Completed Studies

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

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

S. Mohanakumar

Since the very introduction of MGNREGA, its impact on different walks of rural life including the labour market measured in terms of rural households enrolled for job under MGNREGA, days of employment made available to households and significant variation in percentages across different states and districts among job seeker and finder households have been observed. It is against the backdrop that the study has been placed. The study aimed at identifying factors influencing MGNREGA implementation and its impact across regions in India. Primary objectives of the study are: (i) how does MGNREGA impacts on rural labour market in Kerala and Rajasthan? (ii) to examine the impact of MGNREGA on diary sector in Kerala and Rajasthan.

The choice of Kerala and Rajasthan as sample regions for the study is based primarily on differences in the characteristics of rural labour market. For instance, (i) labour in the unorganised sector in Kerala is highly organised under radical trade unions whereas rural labour market is less organised, barring a few districts such as Sikar and Bikaner, in Rajasthan; (ii) Work Participation Rate (WPR) of women labour in Kerala is much lower than in Rajasthan. Here Rajasthan's women are found very much participatory in economic activities whereas Kerala's women are poor performers on similar parameters.

Major findings of the study are: 1. Proportion of women workers in MGNREGA is higher in Kerala than in Rajasthan; 2. Women workers joined MGNREGA because it was considered as a government job; 3. The difference between market and MGNREGA wage is the primary variable influencing the effectiveness of MGNREGA; and 4. MGNREGA has impacted on the supply of labour in both agriculture and animal husbandry sector. The study concluded that MGNREGA has impacted significantly on the rural labour market and the dilution of the programme without placing alternative source of employment would lead to immiserisation in rural area.

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

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

Varinder Jain and Surjit Singh

The study has delved into the question of input gaps and the yield gap in rainfed agriculture with specific reference to the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. In meeting its goals the study conducted a comprehensive sample survey of 3360 farm households selected through stratified random sampling from fourteen districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan— Seven sample districts selected from Gujarat are Anand, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha and Vadodara and the seven sample districts of Rajasthan are Ajmer, Barmer, Bharatpur, Kota, Sikar, Sri Ganganagar and Udaipur. In addition, the study has also interviewed 84 input suppliers in both the states. Based on the information collected through pre-designed schedules, the study has examined at length the aspects such as (1) pattern of input usage (with specific reference to seeds, fertilizers, pesticides / insecticides, bio-fertilizers, micro-nutrients, farm yard manure etc.), (2) usage of machinery and the state of irrigation, (3) farmers' knowledge and access to institutional support, and the (4) incidence of yield gaps. The study has found that there exists a large gap in the usage of inputs – a large part of which is due to constraints in the supply of inputs. Farmers' knowledge of latest agricultural techniques is also limited and the situation gets worsened further due to fragile institutional support. All this leads to the presence of wide gaps in the attainment of crop yields. Keeping these findings in view, the study urges for strong policy interventions for strengthening the rainfed agriculture in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The emerging insights into the state of farm mechanization and the irrigation in the sample districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan are not much encouraging in the sense that there are numerous marginal and small farmers who do not possess any sort of agricultural machinery and they have to hire it– the availability and access to which is further conditioned by the local dynamics and the price behavior heavily influenced by the prevailing scarcity. All this urges the state for the institutionalizing of the custom hiring services. An option of providing it through the cooperatives is also discussed in this chapter. Similarly with respect to the state of irrigation, the study found that more than one-third of the total cultivated land in the sample districts is un-irrigated. Farm owners of such land do not have access to any means of irrigation and there prevails sharp disparity in the ownership of irrigation machinery.

On the state of agricultural knowledge and the access to institutional support among sample farmers in Gujarat and Rajasthan, it is observed that the farmers do not have much access to quality technical knowledge and as a consequence, they follow the conventional wisdom in the application of these inputs. Similarly, the credit delivery system remained marred by the significant lapses in the delivery of credit. There prevails large credit gap– especially in the case of Rajasthan where a significant proportion of the farmers are relying on the non-institutional sources for meeting their credit needs. Very few of them have access to the KCC facility. It is also observed that even having the KCC does not fulfill all the credit requirements of the farmers. The KCC credit limits are not revised in line with the rising cost of inputs. As a consequence, the farmers have to supplement the institutional credit with the non-institutional sources. Similar has been the situation with regard to cooperative credit. The study had also inquired about the state of farmers' awareness and access to various government schemes where it is observed that the farmers lack in general the awareness about the government schemes. Nonetheless, they are receiving benefits of these schemes– only thing they require is the connection with the

Sarpanch and/or the village level extension worker. The farmers urged for making the subsidy transfer system very simple, transparent and direct to them.

Further, there prevails large yield gap across various crops among the sample farmers of Gujarat and Rajasthan. This yield gap is prevalent for both the traditional and the improved seed varieties. An index of yield gap has revealed that a significantly large proportion of the potential yield has remained unrealized in the case of a majority of the farmers— most of them concentrated in the above 50 percent loss category. In addition, the study has also observed a high proportion of the sample farmers reporting the incidence of crop failure— the percentage of such farmers being about 12 and 17 percent respectively in the case of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Such failure in the realization of potential yield affects significantly the magnitude of agricultural output and thereby the growth rate of agriculture.

At times when the whole attention of the policy framework is on augmenting the growth rate of the agricultural sector, the prevalence of such high gaps in yield is really a matter of concern. In fact, a large number of studies have made an attempt to examine the incidence of yield gaps and the effort has largely remained crop-specific. Nonetheless, the derived inferences from these studies attribute the existence of these gaps to the gaps in input usage mainly improved seeds, fertilizers etc. There is a wide prevalence of input gaps in the usage of modern inputs; it is difficult to deny their significant debilitating impact on the yield gaps. However in the context of rainfed agriculture, it would be entirely fallacious to put the whole burden on the lack of usage of modern inputs as here weather and other agro-climatic conditions have a strong foothold and thereby has played a major role in conditioning the realized yield even in cases where the farmers have used the improved seed varieties. It is concluded that this incidence of yield gap can be reduced considerably provided the input supply bottlenecks are mitigated. Here, there is the large role of the policy as all these constraints such as seed and fertilizer supply, provision of quality pesticides/ insecticides, raising awareness and agricultural knowledge of the farmers through on-farm demonstrations, agricultural camps etc., institutionalization of the custom hiring services, provision of efficient irrigation techniques, supply of adequate institutional credit and the smoothening of the credit granting mechanism through banks etc., are some of the aspects that may very well be taken care by a sound policy mechanism.

Animal Husbandry Sector and Farmers under Liberalised Market Regime in India: Analysis of Challenges and Responses- First Phase Completed

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

S. Mohanakumar

The study is funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The study is envisaged in two phases. The first phase of the study aimed at a detailed analysis of the secondary data on production, structure, impact of different programmes and policies like MGNREGA and external trade of animal husbandry sector in India. The first phase of the study has already been completed. The second phase of the study is primarily based on field survey of cattle rearing farmers from six major as well as minor milk producing states in India. It included: Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala. The major objectives of primary survey are: (i) estimation of the cost of production of milk in different states by type of farmers; (ii) analyse the association between crop production and cattle rearing; (iii) analyse changes in the milk production sector in terms of organisation of production and; (iv) study the impact of different employment and anti-poor programmes of the state on animal husbandry sector.

Analysis of animal husbandry sector employing secondary data poses serious problems. Availability and reliability of existing data, data gaps the coverage are major problems. The first

phase of the study revealed that there has been a serious lacuna in reliable and time series data on several essential facets of structural shift in milk production in India over the years. The shift has happened primarily in terms of the organisation of production. It is found that introduction of MGNREGA has impacted differently in different states. More often, the MGNREGA has impacted on the dairy sector through rural labour market and its manifestation was on hike in labour cost on the one side on account of the availability of fewer hands for cattle rearing work. Alongside, the crisis in the crop production sector has also extended its consequences on the dairy sector. Unless strong and effective mediation in the sector from the central and state government is made sooner than later, the sector may head towards a kind of situation that the crop production sector has been into for the last two decades. It is found that the sector heads towards elimination of small and marginal farmers from the sector.

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

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

Varinder Jain and Surjit Singh

The project, Agricultural Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers, deals with agriculture finance for Dalits and other marginalised farming community. The main challenge faced by agricultural credit involves not only ensuring flow of credit to small and marginal farmers along with Dalit and tribal farmers, but at the same time designing policies and credit delivery systems that have relevance in the present context in terms of production and demand for agricultural products. Such policies have to consider the need for agricultural credit due to crop diversification. The present multi-agency approach is inadequate to tackle the pressing need for finance of agricultural extension services too. We need to tackle the issue of how to channel the resources of commercial banks in sustainable and viable manner in order to fund the development of a wide range of allied activities. It is also felt that tenancy laws also hinder flow of credit to tenant and sharecroppers despite guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India. The specific needs of the agricultural sector to financial services demand a broader systemic approach. Need is to understand the extent of availability and distribution of productive resources, along with their distribution, legal and social structures governing their use, cropping patterns, current and emerging technologies and dynamics of rural markets and so on to gauge the credit requirements. This would improve the flow of credit to agriculture, especially small farmers. A critical determinant for agricultural credit is the commercialization of subsistence farmers. Development of efficient marketing system would result in the commercialization of subsistence farmers by providing outlets and incentives for increased production. Critical issues of rural agricultural infrastructure and institutions needs to be addressed as credit can only be the facilitator. Investments are required in irrigation, rural roads and other infrastructure. One argument is that farmers' needs to be provided incentives to adopt market based solutions for input procurement and marketing of output through autonomous cooperatives and other forms of organization. Does integration of crop and investment credit and scales of finance used reviewed and readjusted in line with the requirements of modern, market-oriented capital intensive agriculture using newer technologies and superior inputs. Is rising cost of production needs to be factored in. The new technologies and production cycles are high cost and risky proposition for such farmers and market volatility harms them the most therefore policies and state role need to take cognisance of these factors. Such farmers have no protection against natural calamities and are most vulnerable. These farmers have limited ability to manage interest rate risk. Most such farmers lack the absorptive capacity both in terms of cost and the size of loans and advances, which are of cost effective size to be handled by the banks. It has to be recognized that business of farming is not just an issue of individual livelihood but is also critically related to national food security. Therefore farmers must have access to credit. In Indian agriculture even small and marginal

farmers coupled with Dalit and tribal farmers whether owning land or not, are risk taking entrepreneurs contributing to economic growth. Farmer is an important player in the financial, labour, inputs and commodity markets, who because of the size of transactions in the market place does get marginalized. Livelihood diversification can help in greater credit absorption at lower end of farming community. Besides, increased public investment in agricultural infrastructure, research and extension services is required. Need is also for developing post-harvest technologies and marketing facilities that can reduce frequent risk and losses faced by farmers.

The present study is located in Rajasthan and its findings are based on utilizing both secondary and primary information. For primary survey, all the 10 agro climatic regions of Rajasthan are covered. In the above background, the present study is an attempt to: review the literature on Agriculture Finance to arrive at pertinent issues and concerns; analyse the credit flow to agriculture sector at all India level and Rajasthan state since 2000 and the changes in policies; analyse the agricultural growth in Rajasthan and at district level as it has strong links with absorption of credit; analyse issues related to and trend in agriculture sector capital formation; analyse the credit flow to small, marginal, dalit and tribal farmers in Rajasthan state; analyse the indebtedness of small, marginal, dalit and tribal farmers in Rajasthan state; analyse the demand for credit for small, marginal, dalit and tribal farmers in Rajasthan state in the changing environment and; suggest policy changes if any required to step credit flow to this section of farming community.

On-going Studies

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

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

Varinder Jain and Varsha Joshi

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

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

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

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

(Sponsor: Association of Asia Scholars, New Delhi)

Varinder Jain

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

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

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

Changing Contractual Arrangement in Rural Labour Market in India

(Sponsor: NIRD & PR, Hyderabad)

Motilal Mahamallik

Contractual arrangements in labour markets have been a subject of considerable research in the economic-analytic literature. One of the central issues in this line of research is to examine the types of contractual arrangement and nature of contracts found in rural area. In a poor, populous and predominantly agrarian economy 'the nature of contractual arrangement and factors contributing for the change in the contractual arrangement in the rural labour market' demand a closer study with the background of interaction of survival strategies of labour households and the strategies, the surplus appropriators adopt along with the rapid change in the economy. It has been well accepted that the nature and forms of contractual arrangement has undergone a change over last few decades. The change in the contractual arrangement has significant bearing on the livelihood of the labour households as well as the economy. With this background the present study will examine, (1) different 'forms' of 'contractual arrangements' exist in rural labour market, (2) to understand the range of 'enforcement mechanisms' and 'monitoring mechanisms' adopted by the employers/ landlord to reduce the transaction cost, (3) differences in the modalities of different 'forms' of 'contractual arrangements', in other words, how different types of contracts are enforced by the different parties, (4) to examine the change in the contractual arrangement over time and implication of changing contracts for the livelihood of labour, (5) how different parties are affected by the changing contracts in the labour and other markets, (6) the changing characteristics of 'landlord' and 'labour' in rural India and its impact on the 'contractual arrangements' and (7) the impact of public policies on the contractual arrangement using field level data from two states such as Haryana and Orissa .

Surviving in the Street: A Study of Urban Shelter-less in Jaipur City

(Sponsor: Nagar Nigam Jaipur, Government of Rajasthan)

Motilal Mahamallik

Since January 2010, the Court has passed several milestone orders related to the setting up of around 1900 permanent 24*7 shelters across 28 states and 7 Union Territories of India. The Commissioners to the Supreme Court submitted periodic monitoring reports to the Hon'ble Court stating the status of implementation of the Supreme Court orders. Following up from the last report submitted by the Commissioners, "The National Report on Homeless" the Supreme Court directed the states to open up temporary shelters in winter, in the absence of permanent

ones only as an intermediate arrangement. It also directed the states to speed up the process of putting up the permanent shelters and to ensure that nobody dies on the streets due to extreme cold.

However, no satisfactory steps have been taken by state governments to address the issue of shelter-less and homeless population so far (Centre for Equity Studies, PUCL, Rajasthan, 2015). Further a study by PUCL Rajasthan estimated that around 3850 shelter-less / houseless people were found in four cities (Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur) of Rajasthan (PUCL, 2014). While looking at the Supreme Court directive norms, the study found that the night shelters are grossly inadequate on the one hand and these are found to be underutilised on the other. This is a paradox which raises several questions relating to issue of accessibility, quality of service, location of the shelter-home, and many other dimensions of this issue. With this background the present study will examine and explore (1) the accessibility, quality and sufficiency of the temporary and permanent shelter-homes in Jaipur, (2) identify and examine the volume, categories and places of shelter for shelter-less population in Jaipur, and (3) to identify the best and suitable places for the shelter-less population to ensure optimum utilisation of the places. In addition to these this study also examines, whether the temporary and permanent shelter places are following the guidelines of supreme court or not, (2) corruptions, problems faced inside and discrimination inside the shelter-homes, (3) problems faced by different categories of shelter-less population who are taking shelter in various public places in Jaipur, (4) deprived from the benefits of a series of government schemes for which they are entitled for, (5) and other issues relating to problems of shelter-less population.

Cross-border Trade between Rajasthan and Pakistan

(Sponsor: Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi in collaboration with World Bank)

Naresh Dadhich and Varsha Joshi

This is a joint project that the Institute of Development Studies is doing in collaboration with the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. It aims at identifying the trade routes between Rajasthan and Pakistan along with finding out ways by which these trade routes could re-open for better economic relationship between the two sides. The project is initiated by the World Bank through CPR, New Delhi

Economic Policies and Strategies

Completed Studies

- Impact of MGNREGA on the Rural Labour Market: A Comparative Study of Kerala and Rajasthan
- Identification of Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan
- Animal Husbandry Sector and Farmers under Liberalised Market Regime in India: Analysis of Challenges and Responses-First Phase Completed
- Agriculture Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers

On-going Studies

- Livelihood Insecurity in India's Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing Segment across Selected Industrial Clusters
- Agrarian Crises and Women amongst Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation
- Changing Contractual Arrangement in Rural Labour Market in India
- Surviving in the Street: A Study of Shelter-less in Jaipur City
- Cross-border Trade between Rajasthan and Pakistan

Natural Resource Management and Environment

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

On-going Studies

Impact of Changing Urban Land Use on Water Crisis and Its Management for Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Jaipur

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

K.N.Joshi

Increasing pressure of population and industrialization has threatened the quality and quantity of water resources in and around urban areas. Preserving surface water resources like lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds etc. in the vicinity of urban area has become a very difficult task for urban planners and administrators. The haphazard growth of colonies, slum squatters and unplanned land use has not only broken down the natural flow of hydrological network but has also deteriorated the quality of water that directly affects health of people. Space technology together with geographical information system have provided new opportunities to analyze the problem and provide appropriate solution in cost and time effective manner. The present paper investigates that how the urbanization and industrialization has changed urban land use of Jaipur urban Agglomerate which ultimately affected the surface water bodies and reduced the recharge area of ground water. The changing rainfall pattern due to possible climate change has exaggerated the situation. The main objective of the study is to understand the relationship of urban land use development and water resources. How changing land use deteriorates quality and quantity of water resource when it comes in the periphery of urban environment. Can we save it? What are the legal and institutional frameworks that can save the urban water resources to make urban life comfortable.

The study will be based on secondary data on land use - water resource and available satellite data. The data will be analyzed using statistical as well as mapping/cartographic technique supported by field surveys. The Satellite data will also be used to prepare detailed baseline inventory for planning and management of water bodies/lakes particularly those which are located in the vicinity of urban area. The inventory will involve mapping of various thematic parameters like shape and size of the lake and its catchment area, physical environment, physiography, drainage characteristics, land use/ land cover and anthropogenic activities impacting the water bodies and its catchment. The information so gathered will be integrated in Geographical Information System and be analyzed using computer-based model developed with logical framework to improve ecological system of the water bodies. In addition, legal and institutional provisions on urban water management will be critically reviewed and examined.

Explore Transitioning Options for Sustainable Management of Common Property Resources for Enhancing Eco-system Services - Comparative Case Studies from East and Southern Africa and Asia

(Sponsor: Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR))

Dalbir Singh

The present study is a part CGIAR Research Program on Land, Water and Eco-systems. This research on common property resources focus on the full array of ecosystem services (with particular focus on biomass/fodder and water) provided by the common property resource including private, public and toll goods as well as common pool resources. Even the private farm lands are used as commons after harvesting of crops. This study will be conducted in Banas river (Rajasthan, India) catchment, and the patterns of ecosystem service provision under asymmetric access to common property resources will be compared with semi-arid areas of the Nile (Ethiopia), Limpopo (Mozambique) as part of the broad study.

This research intends to develop analytical tools which help to better understand the multi-scale social dilemmas associated with the provision of alternative ecosystem service. On the basis of this understanding the research team shall be able to support key stakeholders in identifying and developing improved governance and technological responses. Against this backdrop, the present study has been proposed to explore transitioning options for sustainable management of commons in Banas river basin in Rajasthan, India.

Broadly, the present study focuses on specific objectives. (i) To understand upstream/downstream interaction and conflicts and identification of eco-system service governance challenges of commons. (ii) Quantify effects of upstream watershed management in crop-livestock systems on downstream common property-based livelihood systems (access to water resources, pasture land and productivity). (iii) Identify key drivers of change (policies, interventions, externalities) in upstream and downstream that would affect the management, productivity and sustainable use of common properties. (iv) Critically examining the current governance framework of common property resources. Assessing the success of current governance mechanisms taking into account the specific features of the social-ecological systems. (v) Experimentally exploring with stakeholders options for institutional and technological changes which mitigate Ecosystem services related social dilemmas. The duration of the study is two years and likely to be extended for one year depending on availability of resources.

Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods of Marginal and Small Farmers in Rain-fed Agriculture in Rajasthan: A Farming System Approach

(Sponsor: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD))

Dalbir Singh

Globally, about 80 per cent of the agricultural land area is rain-fed that provides 65 to 70 percent staple foods but 70 per cent of the population inhabiting in these areas are poor due to low and variable productivity. In India, the area under rain-fed conditions constitutes nearly two-third of the total cultivated area. The rain-fed areas also experience with concentration of poverty. India occupies the prime position among the rain-fed agricultural countries of the world in terms of both extent and value of produce. As per the estimates of the working group of Natural Resource Management and Rain-fed Farming's estimates, the importance of rain-fed agriculture can be realized from the fact that 42 per cent of rice, 85 per cent coarse grains, 77 per cent pulses and 66 per cent oilseeds are grown in rain-fed areas. These areas receive an

annual rainfall between 40 mm to 100 mm, which is unevenly distributed, highly uncertain and erratic, in certain areas; the total annual rainfall does not exceed 500 mm. As a result of low and erratic rainfall, a significant fall in food production has been noticed. Not only farm operation but also livestock husbandry forms an integral part of rain-fed ecosystem.

There is a concentration of marginal and small farmers who constitute 85 per cent of total farmers while possessing only 45 per cent of the total area operated. They are the ones found bearing the consequences of poverty, resource scarcity and degradation, low productivity and malnutrition. With the decline in irrigated land green revolution gains get saturated and the hope lies in rain-fed areas for future food, fodder and nutritional security. Because of shrinking resources, they have to follow the holistic approach to make the best use of available resources. In rural economy, not only farm based activities but also other enterprises like livestock economy and common property resources support the livelihood of rural households, landless, marginal and small farmers. Thus, natural resources is the only base on which the rural households have to be dependent.

Certainly, there are various innovative and technological initiatives taken by the public development agencies and non-government organizations. These initiatives can be regarded as the success stories that can be scaled up in similar conditions. The lessons from such experience can be learnt for further reforms. Therefore, such experiences should be documented. Besides, little intention was given to tradition practices and indigenous knowledge in policy formulation. In recent years, the importance of traditional practices and indigenous knowledge is well recognized.

In Rajasthan, more than two-third of cultivated area is rain-fed. Largely, animal husbandry makes for an important farm operation. The size of human and livestock is the same that depicts the importance of animal husbandry. The growing pressure on resources resulted in their shrinkage and depletion that further accelerated the socio-economic and ecological crisis in the regions. It has weakened the linkages among the different components of farming systems. The institutional arrangements also found to be ineffective that resulted resources depleting considerably. How these resources can be utilized in optimum manner to help in increasing the agriculture production? How traditional knowledge can play an important role in resource use and conservation? Can the best practices followed by the community be replicated elsewhere in the similar conditions? Finding out the answers of aforementioned questions will help to formulate future strategies for optimum usage of resources in increasing agriculture production and maintaining ecological balance in rain-fed conditions.

Against this backdrop, the present study has been launched in arid and semi-arid areas of Rajasthan with specific objectives to: (i) To identify the different farming system prevalent in the study area and examine inter-linkages and resource use pattern and inefficiencies thereof; (ii) To understand the factor influencing the extent of inefficacy in resource use and study the role on institutions including credit related institutions in promoting efficient resource use or otherwise; (iii) Explore adoption dynamics for indigenous or modern knowledge and technologies and identify suitable among them for promotion and (iv) Suggest policies and interventions needed to address problems identified in the study.

It is hypothesized on the basis of certain assumptions such as: (a) there are strong linkages and inter-dependence among the different farming systems. (b) The existing policy framework is unable for the optimum utilization of resources (c) Level of awareness towards farm technologies is crucial for efficient management of natural resources. The proposed research study will address diverse issues relating to natural resource management in the diverse environment settings which is very crucial for livelihood of resource poor households

such as marginal and small farmers. The present study will generate knowledge to help local communities for utilizing resources in optimum manner.

Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact of High Chemical Input Use in Agriculture: Emerging Challenges and Future Strategies

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

NareshDadhich, Varsha Sharma and Dalbir Singh

Climate registers variations over seasons and years. Some summers are colder than others. Some years have more overall precipitation. Climate change, the greatest global challenge, is already a reality for the farmers of Rajasthan. It is increasing the pressure on already scarce resources and if proper measures are not taken, migration towards the cities will soon reach new heights. In the long run, the climatic change could affect agriculture in several ways: Firstly, productivity- in terms of quantity and quality of crops, Secondly, agricultural practices, through changes in water use (irrigation) and other agricultural inputs such as herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers, Lastly, environmental effects, in particular relating to frequency and intensity of soil drainage (leading to nitrogen leaching), soil erosion, reduction of crop diversity. It goes without saying that sustainability must be achieved if mankind has to survive on the earth in liveable conditions. Chemical science has an essential role to play in achieving sustainability. Many people are afraid of chemistry and try to avoid it. But avoiding chemistry is impossible. All matter, all things, the air, water, all living organisms are made of chemistry. Nowadays agricultural productivity cannot be increased without using chemical input, i.e. fertilizers. It is essential for the farmer to learn using chemical inputs and their advantages and dis-advantages regarding climate variability. Farmer must be known to proper use of fertilizers and how can they increase productivity with respect to challenges of climate changes.

The agricultural sector is a driving force in the gas emissions and land use effects are thought to cause climate change. In addition to being a significant user of land and consumer of fossil fuel agriculture, the agriculture sector contribute directly to greenhouses gas emissions through practices such as rice production and rearing animals. According to the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the three main causes of the increase in greenhouse gases observed over the past 250 years have been fossil fuels, land use, and agriculture (IPCC, 2008). Since the recent decades, the use of chemical fertilizer and other input is growing at a faster rate that resulted in multidimensional implications. Environmental problems caused by irregular application of chemical fertilizers, inappropriate energy production methods and excessive consumption costs have all had harmful effects on biological cycles and destroyed farming stability systems; these factors altogether encourage the application of bio-fertilizers.

In the process of rural development, the little attention was given to traditional practices and knowledge in policy formulation. In recent years, various donors have given their due attention to consider it in process of development planning. The farmers have been practicing agriculture by following indigenous methods known to them. This pool of knowledge is of great significance in conserving the environment and maintaining the sustainability of the agricultural production system. The problem with this production system is that it is unable to meet the current requirements of the farmers in terms of productivity. As a result, the new generation is loosing interest in farming itself. The need of the hour is to identify the location specific indigenous practices and modify them by conducting location specific field trials. Modern practices should be blended with indigenous practices, so that the production can be enhanced without hampering the sustainability of the system.

Experience, shows that there are considerable adverse implications of intensive chemical input use. These problems include environmental issues such as depletion and pollution of water resources, degradation of soil quality and socio-economic issues such as health hazards. The intensive use of chemicals yield benefits in terms of better farm productivity /income in short run, while its side-effects adversely affect farm income in long run. How these growing challenges can be addressed in near future? To find out possible solutions of the emerging problems, the present study will be useful to address the aforementioned issues.

The present study has been launched in three agro- climatic cultural zones of Rajasthan viz., Western, North-Eastern and Southern zones of Rajasthan with the specific objectives which are as following. (i) Understanding the usage of chemical inputs in agriculture production and assessing its environmental, social and economic impacts. (ii) Review the policies and programs relating to input use in general and chemical inputs in particular with view to explore the possibilities for future reforms to make the society and eco-friendly agriculture. (iii) Ascertain the relevance of indigenous knowledge of the farmers and perceptions of different stakeholders such as consumer, policy makers and planners and other related local institutions towards the use of chemical input in agriculture that can help in framing affective policy instrument in India. (iv) Find out the reverence of Gandhian approach to deal with the emerging socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental challenges.

The study is based on the four hypothesis, which will be verified with the in-depth analysis. These hypotheses include: (i) Adverse socio-economic and environmental implications of chemical inputs usage, (ii) Strong relationship between chemical uses and climate variability, (iii) Indigenous knowledge and stakeholders' perceptions are crucial for framing policies and interventions in dealing with problems and (iv) Absence of Alternative with the farmers. The present study focuses on issues relating to intensive use of chemical inputs and its adverse socio-economic and environment implications. Even such challenges are well recognized. But, because of certain limitations and absence of alternatives with farming community, these are the crucial challenges that need to be resolved. Certainly, the present study will help in exploring the possibilities in dealing the growing challenges in sustainable manner at various fronts.

Natural Resource Management and Environment

On-going Studies

- Impact of Changing Urban Land Use on Water Crises and Its Management for Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Jaipur
- Explore transitioning options for sustainable management of common property resources for enhancing eco-system services - comparative case studies from East and Southern Africa and Asia
- Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods of Marginal and Small Farmers in Rain-fed Agriculture in Rajasthan: A Farming System Approach
- Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact of High Chemical Input Use in Agriculture: Emerging Challenges and Future Strategies

Social Policies, Institutions, Governance and Civil Society

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

Completed Studies

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

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

Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and Radhey Shyam Sharma

The project, *Evaluation of Convergence Project: Mission Poorna Shakti Pali District, Rajasthan*, evaluates the “National Mission for Empowerment of Women” (NMEW) launched project, that aims to strengthen processes that promote all-round development of Women. The Mission aims to provide a single window service for all programmes run by the Government for Women under aegis of various Central Ministries. In light with its mandate, the Mission has been named Mission Poorna Shakti, implying a vision for holistic empowerment of women. The NMEW conceived a new model of delivery i.e. the ‘Convergence Model’ called the Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSK). The PSK is the focal point of action on the ground through which the services to women at grassroots level are facilitated. The PSKs have been set up with the aim of offering information on all Government programmes/schemes/services for women; maintaining a data base of target population; creating awareness on legal rights and entitlements; facilitating the availability and access to government programmes, schemes, services across various sectors i.e. health, education and livelihood, training and capacity building on various issues like leadership, legal rights etc.; organizing women into clusters to access various resources and coordinate the outreach services of various departments. The district convergence cum facilitation centre coordinates activities and is an umbrella body to execute various tasks under which the PSKs function. The model envisages setting up of convergence cum facilitation centres at the district, tehsil/ ward and village levels for facilitating outreach and convergence of schemes and programmes. The model provides an interface for citizens to approach the government for availing their entitlements. The study is an external evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the project in achieving its broader objective of holistic empowerment of women through convergence. The external evaluation will bring out the experience of operating the Pilot in terms of achievements, best practices, and limitations in the existing design and will provide scope for suitable corrective actions. It is expected that the evaluation would not only assess the relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact and sustainability of the project but will also provide an opportunity for scaling up operations. The specific objectives are: to evaluate how far the project has been successful in achieving its objectives and outputs established in the project; to determine the effectiveness of the project in addressing women’s empowerment issues outlined in the project document and the positive impact it has had on local women; to assess how far the project has been able to address issues of convergence for empowerment of women; to determine how far the project has been able to address issues of sustainability through local capacity building initiatives; to determine the capacity of the project team (at State, District, Tehsil and Village level) in planning, implementing and monitoring the project progress and activities; to identify the strength and barriers in implementation; to provide ‘way forward’ and recommend effective ways to replicate the successful approaches in other States/Districts; to advise on possible changes to project approaches for development of future interventions.

Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

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

Radhey Shyam Sharma and Shobhita Rajagopal

AMoU was signed between IDSJ and Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India in 2013 for monitoring the SSA programme in 12 districts of Rajasthan for a period of two years April 2013- March 2015. A total of 480 schools across 12 districts were visited during this period. These included 230 primary schools, 214 upper primary schools and 36 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. MDM was also covered in all these schools, including 22 Madarsas where MDM is being served. The detailed monitoring reports have been submitted to the Government of India.

Some of the main findings are: About 10-15 per cent children do not have access to primary and upper primary schools within the vicinity as per RTE; the gap in enrolment and actual attendance varies between 10-15 percent; the gender gap continues at the upper primary levels. The lack of subject teachers continues to hamper quality education. The needs of CWSN children are not addressed fully and the teachers training are not adequate on how to manage differently abled students. While the MDM was being served with fair regularity in the sample schools and the quality of the food was reported to be average. However no systematic assessment of the impact of MDM on enrolment in schools has been carried out in the state.

It was also found that while SMCs have been constituted in majority schools but they were not functioning to their potential. The participation of women was found to be low across schools. While school report cards have been prepared they were not shared with the community or used for planning purposes. The KGBV had several gaps – identification of girls was not carried out properly, infrastructure and physical facilities were not maintained, the academic levels of students was found to be poor.

Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

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

Shobhita Rajagopal and Radhey Shyam Sharma

The IDSJ has been involved in monitoring the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme since 2013. AMoU was signed between IDSJ and Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India in 2013 for two years. The main objectives of the RMSA Monitoring is to assess and analyse the implementation of the approved interventions to enhance access to secondary education and to improve quality, while ensuring equity through various interventions under RMSA. The IDSJ during this period has covered a total of 239 Secondary and 111 Senior Secondary schools across 14 districts. A total of 25 Sharada hostels for girls were also covered. The reports based on the findings have been submitted to Government of India.

Some of the findings are: There is no declared catchment area of secondary schools. No survey is carried out of drop out children. The gender gap in teacher appointment was clearly evident and the lack of women teachers impacts girls enrolment in schools. In the senior secondary schools the availability of Maths and Science streams was found to be inadequate. In ICT labs computers were available but in many schools they were dysfunctional. The teachers were not making use of digital tools. No proper trained teachers were available for ICT. The Science and Maths labs were not available in Secondary schools. The enrolment of CWSN at the secondary level was found to be negligible. Apart from ramps no other facilities were available for CWSN at the secondary level. The toilets were not usable and did not have water facility. SDMC meetings were found to be irregular.

On-going Studies

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

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

Varsha Joshi and Varinder Jain

The project, *Muslim Community in India: a Study of Economic and Social Issues*, deals with minority community issues. The fact of overall Muslim marginalisation since 1947 is well-known, and has been highlighted by numerous studies and even by various commissions set up by different governments. Often, these commissions were simply political gimmicks. They submitted their reports and made various recommendations to the government to address the marginalisation of the Muslims. Yet, the government took little or no heed to their suggestions, using the commissions simply as vote-grabbing gimmicks giving the impression of being serious about Muslim 'backwardness', but, in fact, doing precious little about it. Rajinder Sachar committee had prepared a report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslims of India and some affirmative action is being taken by the government since then. There are many states in India where there is sizeable Muslim population viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam etc. In each state, socio-economic profile of Muslims is different. In Rajasthan, for instance, co-existence of different communities can be seen, and Muslims had close relationship with the rulers. The present study would be carried out in three states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. The focus of the study would be in both rural and urban areas. It tries to ascertain factors that contribute to marginalization of Muslims. Therefore, the study focuses on educational and social backwardness, access to jobs, health issues, role and contribution of government schemes, employment and income levels, political participation in terms of voting, contesting elections, and representation in public/ private prestigious positions and decision-making bodies, access to credit facilities, assimilation and mainstreaming of Muslims, discrimination with respect to schooling, health services, social and physical infrastructure and so on. The study also focuses on Muslim women. Muslim women have been facing greater marginalization in all spheres of life. The study looks at discrimination of women both in the household domain and outside. The society women face religious orthodoxies and social prejudice. This present study comprehensively focuses on Muslim community related issues in proposed states in their rural as well as urban areas. The specific objectives are: to study the socio-economic profile of Muslim households across rural and urban areas and across three states; what are the asset base and income levels across various states and regions?; what is occupational status of Muslim households?; what are the levels of skills with the members of the households and processes of skill acquisition?; what is the poverty profile of Muslim households and the strategies adopted viz., migration (internal and international), skill improvement, self-employment etc.; what is the level of their socio-economic development in terms of relevant indicators such as literacy rate, dropout rate, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) etc? What are the factors influencing them? What are the child rearing practices and intra-household distribution of resources? Is there a lower gender bias in the distribution of food within the household?; What is level of education and health across households? What are the factors that leave Muslim girls, without sufficient access to primary, secondary and higher education? What are the state specific issues?; to assess the housing condition of selected households; is there any relationship between economic development of a region with conditions of Muslims?; to understand how four factors- affirmative action, political mobilization, historical context and nature of governance- interact with economic development as it has influence over inter-regional variations in the conditions of Muslims. These interactions may have implications for the links between equity, security and identity issues; to analyse the fiscal and other incentives for Muslims in the three states being studied. Attempt is also being made to review the government programmes directed at minorities; to understand the role of

community- specific and general policies/ institutions in ameliorating the conditions of Muslims. Are minority- specific and poverty alleviation policies substitutes? Are new institutions required?; what is the Muslims representation in public and private sector employment and analyse the variability across three states and its pattern. Also analyse the problems faced in getting employment; what is level of access to formal sector credit?; to understand the access to services provided by Government / Public Sector Entities; what is the level of social infrastructure in areas of Muslim concentration in terms of schools, health centres, anganwadi centres and other facilities?; to look at discrimination of women both in the household domain and outside; to study the enterprises where Muslims are engaged in and; make suggestions for making policies towards improving the socio-economic conditions of the community.

Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

Varsha Joshi

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

Documentation of Adhyapika Manch

(Sponsor: UNICEF, Rajasthan)

Shobhita Rajagopal, Kanchan Mathur and Radhey Shyam Sharma

The IDSJ undertook the documentation of an initiative *Adhyapika Manch* being implemented as part of the SSA in 256 blocks in Rajasthan. The main purpose of *Adhyapika Manch* has been to empower female teachers to become more sensitive to issues of girls' participation in school and enable them to better support the regular attendance of girls. Field Visits and interactions were organized in 6 blocks of three districts, i.e. Jaipur, Tonk and Sikar. A day long consultation was also organised in IDSJ in February 2015 wherein women teachers from 18 districts participated. The Documentation report has been submitted to UNICEF.

The study indicates that being part of the *Adhyapika Manch* has helped women teachers in several ways: their self-confidence has increased; they have overcome their hesitancy and are able to articulate their viewpoint and are able to interact with department officials. The AM had facilitated personal growth as well led to a better understanding of gender based discriminatory practices in society. This had helped in addressing issues related to girls' education in a comprehensive manner.

Social Stratification and Change in Contemporary Rural India

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

K.L.Sharma

The pattern of social interaction has changed not only within the Indian village, its ties with the outside world, including towns and cities, have also undergone a noticeable change. The nature of change, however, both within the village and outside the village is quite differentiated and uneven. Such a situation exists partly due to the socio-cultural and economic hangover of the past and partly as a result of the lopsided impact of the process of change and development. The proposed study focuses on such a premise to understand the changing pattern of caste, class and power within the village and the consequent uneven nexus with the towns and cities and the agencies of social transformation in rural India. This study is benefitted by and based on available studies, analyses, documents, reports, archival sources etc. It also involves a case study of six villages in Rajasthan which is in fact a Restudy of Sharma, K.L. (1974) study. The study mainly focuses on following points:

1. Social Structure: Caste, family and individual.
2. Economy: Agrarian relations, peasants, agricultural labour, artisans, weavers, non-farm income.
3. Polity: Panchayati Raj, elections, factions, dominant groups, families and individuals.
4. Education: Nature and direction, gendering of education, migration, mobility and salaried jobs.
5. Gendering of social relations: Patriarchy, division of labour, decision-making.
6. Life-style and patterns of living: Housing, income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, health and hygiene.
7. Country-town nexus: Means of transport and communication, occupational diversification, urbanisation etc.
8. Attempting re-conceptualisation of the Indian village: Paradigm shifts since India's independence in rural-urban relations, changing contours of caste, class and power.

Social Policies; Institutions; Governance and Civil Society

Completed Studies

- Evaluation of Convergence Project being Pilot-tested in 150 Gram Panchayats of Pali District, Rajasthan
- Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

On-going Studies

- Muslim Community of India: A Study of Social and Economic Issues
- Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity
- Documentation of Adhyapika Manch
- Social Stratification and Change in Contemporary Rural India

Women and Gender Studies

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

Completed Studies

Evaluation of Convergence Project- Mission Poorna Shakti, Pali Dist. Rajasthan

(Sponsor: Government of India)

Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and Radheyshyam Sharma

The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) under the Ministry of Women and Child was launched by the Government of India (GOI) with a view to empower women holistically. One of the key components of the mission is to secure convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries, both of the Central and State Governments. The NMEW conceived a new model of delivery i.e. the 'Convergence Model' called the Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSK). The PSK is the focal point of action on the ground through which the services to women at grassroots level are facilitated. The pilot project was launched in Pali district of Rajasthan and accomplished its objectives after more than one year of implementation. The external evaluation attempted to determine the effectiveness of the project in achieving its broader objective of holistic empowerment of women through convergence. The external evaluation attempted to bring out the experience of operating the Pilot in terms of achievements, best practices, and limitations in the existing design and provide steps for suitable corrective actions. It assessed the relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact and sustainability of the project while highlighting opportunities for scaling up operations.

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

(Sponsors: Population Foundation of India, New Delhi)

Shobhita Rajagopal, Kanchan Mathur and Radheyshyam Sharma

This project was initiated by IDSJ in collaboration with the François-Xavier Bagnoud (FXB) Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University in 2013 with financial support from the Population Foundation of India, New Delhi. The research project aimed at understanding how female college students from marginalized, low-literacy families across Rajasthan managed to successfully overcome economic, social and cultural barriers to girls' education and progress to tertiary level. Specifically, 'Champions' are defined as young women enrolled in their second year of an undergraduate degree programme in a government college whose parents have completed no more than a secondary school education. By focusing on the uncommon behaviours of this successful minority, rather than the barriers to educational progression, this project employed a 'positive deviance' approach. While investigating into the infrastructural and social drivers of female empowerment, the study provides empirically based research findings to impact radical changes towards betterment in government policy.

The specific objectives of the research were to understand:

- the influence of Champions' social environment e.g. family, peers, teachers, wider communities on the young women's educational progression;

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

The project involved quantitative data collection with over 400 Champions (CHs) drawn randomly from thirteen government colleges across five districts in the State. In addition 223 'Non Champions'(NCs) – a comparison group of young women matched by age, geographical location and parental education levels participated in the study. Comparisons between these two groups enabled the research team to isolate the triggers of success among the CH minority. A subgroup of 35 CHs and their adult caregivers took part in a qualitative “empowerment” workshop hosted by IDS, Jaipur. The qualitative narratives aided the research team’s interpretation of the quantitative findings. A community Advisory group was also set up to guide the research and give necessary feedback. Over a period of 13 months several workshops and meetings were also organized at IDSJ as part of this project. A college Coordinators workshop was held on 8th January, 2014, wherein all the college coordinators from 13 sample colleges participated. A workshop on **Champions: Sharing Lives and Writing Narratives** was organised in July 2014 where 35 Champions from the sample districts participated. A short film was also made during the workshop. A Dissemination Workshop was organised on **25th November 2014** at IDSJ to share the findings emerging out of this research study. The participants included policy makers, academicians and NGOs working on education and women’s empowerment in Rajasthan. The Additional Chief Secretary and Principal Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Ms. Gurjot Kaur IAS presided over the Workshop. The members of the Community Advisory group and a few College Coordinators were also present in the workshop. A detailed report and Policy brief has been prepared and shared with different academic and policy groups. The study clearly indicates that with the right support even those from the most disadvantaged backgrounds can forge a path to personal empowerment through education that would have been unimaginable for their mothers’ generation. In fact, 71% of CH participants’ mothers and 23% of fathers had absolutely no formal education. A further 16% of mothers and 14% of fathers had not completed lower primary level. The fact that daughters from these families are in college represents a significant shift in one generation: a manifestation of upward mobility in modern India. Despite limited exposure to female economic activity in the formal sector, CH’s did not view a college education as simply a means to secure a better marriage match. 97% of CHs plan to pursue professional occupations such as teaching and civil service jobs. They aspire to help more young women overcome the manifold socio-economic barriers to educational advancement.

Transforming lives, Crafting New Identities: Reflections on Women’s Empowerment through Innovative Programmes

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and Radheyshyam Sharma

This research study aimed to explore the shifting meanings of empowerment from the perspective of women who have been part of two innovative programmes i.e. the Women’s Development Project (WDP) of the Government of Rajasthan and the Mahila Samakhya

Programme (MS) of the Government of India. The purpose was to examine these innovations with a gender lens in order to establish the pathways to women's empowerment, agency and gender equality and the impact on transforming gender relations together with women's lives. The research explored the transform potential of these two programmes to initiate a process where women perceived the need to move from a state of passive acceptance of their life situation to one of active self determination of their lives and their immediate environment.

The study was qualitative in nature and centred on women's testimonies/ narratives. It also analyzed the larger structural factors that have determined the process of change. The focus was on women in the two initially taken districts of Rajasthan (first phase) where the WDP programme was launched i.e. Jaipur and Ajmer together with the state of Uttarakhand (Nainital and Dehradun districts) where MS was initiated in the first phase. The narratives of the women in the two programmes amply demonstrate that empowerment is not just about enlarging the boundaries of action but is also about extending the horizon of possibilities of what people imagine about themselves being able to do and do. It is not a simple equation in which there is a linear connection between choice, action and outcome. Many of the women who were part of these initiatives have gained greater confidence, capabilities and consciousness and capacity to act collectively to demand rights and recognition. They have found a voice through these programmes and have been enabled to challenge entrenched patriarchal structures.

The research study makes a case for sustainability of innovative programmes and suggests that given the uniqueness of both the initiatives that succeeded in mobilising women from the most disadvantaged and marginalised groups to fight for their rights, it is pertinent that the insights and learning from these programmes be fed into all future policy and design of programmes for women's empowerment and development in the country.

On-going Studies

Mapping Key Adolescent Programmes in Rajasthan

(Sponsor: UNICEF State Project Office, Rajasthan)

Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and Radheyshyam Sharma

The study on Mapping Key Adolescent Programmes in Rajasthan was undertaken on behalf of Unicef, Rajasthan office, in order to understand the different kind of programmes that have been implemented in the state and share the major learning outcomes from these programmes. It was also felt that the exercise would help expand adolescent programming and contribute in planning for future adolescent programmes in the state. The qualitative mapping study entailed a comprehensive Desk Review to identify the major adolescent programmes in Rajasthan. Field visits to 5-7 major initiatives in the state to understand in-depth the functioning and impact of the programmes. A consultation was also organised with civil society/NGOs implementing the major adolescent programmes in Rajasthan. The final report includes a separate document - Inventory of Key adolescent programmes in Rajasthan.

The study reveals that in Rajasthan programmes implemented by the government as well as by NGOs/CSOs and international agencies cover many important aspects related to growth and development of adolescent boys and girls i.e. adolescent empowerment, nutrition, health, leadership and life skills. It is also evident that these initiatives have led to several shifts in the lives of adolescent especially girls' including: enhanced self-efficacy with some of the girls taking important decisions concerning their lives, such as to not to get married at an early age and postpone the childbearing age; continue higher education despite familial resistance. Greater awareness regarding health and nutrition, bodily changes, menstrual hygiene and vocational choices has also been created in the last decade due to these interventions. This Adolescent

Mapping study has helped understand different kinds of programmatic interventions that have been implemented in the state of Rajasthan. While highlighting the major learning outcomes emerging from these programmes, the study has also underscored some critical areas which is very much likely to help expand adolescent programming and contribute in planning for future adolescent programmes in the state.

Impact of Socio-Cultural Aspects on Legal Provisions for Children

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

Jyotsana Rajvanshi

This study intends to search for social dimensions of legal provisions and policies for protection of children along with analyzing legal provisions and programmes in place, and challenges faced in implementation of these programmes and policies. The study focuses on the State of Rajasthan. It is generally believed that child protection mechanism is relational. The process of understanding the relationship between socio-cultural dimensions and impact of child protection legal measures becomes very complex because of involvement of many components like GO, public and private, police, prosecution, courts, etc. There are many acts and rules framed by the governments from time to time. These acts and rules are proving both insufficient and inefficient in preventing child abuses in the society. The objectives of the study are as follows:

- Forms of Child abuse and reasons of occurrences of such abuses
- Intensity and frequency of child abuses
- Analysis of acts and rules related to prevention of child abuses
- Role of Government
- Role of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other bodies/institutions in addressing child abuse cases
- Suggestions for improving gaps in prevention of child abuses

Child labourers, trafficked children, abused children, children at risk, children in contact and conflict with law and others are the main focus group of this study. Consultations with other institutions and bodies working in similar directions will be made for suggesting measures. The study will look for specific cases of child abuses and success stories to highlight such cases.

Women and Gender Studies

Completed Study

- Evaluation of Convergence Project – Mission Purna Shakti, Pali District, Rajasthan
- India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan, India
- Transforming lives, Crafting New Identities: Reflections on Women's Empowerment through Innovative Programmes

On-going Studies

- Mapping Key Adolescent Programmes in Rajasthan
- Impact of Socio-Cultural Aspects on Legal Provisions of Children

The NGO and Panchayati Raj Centre

The Institute established the NGO and Panchayati Raj and Centre in the 1990s to train and disseminate research-based information to NGOs and members of the civil society. This activity has now expanded to partnering with NGOs and civil society for joint action. The Centre continues to maintain a close association with current development processes. It provides a forum for reasoned debates on development issues, in addition to establishing relationships between policy planners, experts, thinkers and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Centre anticipates creating a full-fledged public sphere for dialogue and consensus between the civil society and the state. It adopts a strategy comprised of mix-dialogues, building relationships and advocacy. It supports social movements for perceived injustices and specific causes. The Centre's activities are constantly up-scaled and revamped with the involvement and inflow of funding from the UN and other donor agencies for assessing needs and aspirations of the civil society. The Centre recognises specific concerns and issues like livelihoods, natural resources, social exclusion, education and health at the state and district levels, consequently influencing policy-making processes and donor organisation agendas. One major activity of the centre is to act as Nodal for Childline project of Rajasthan. Under the project various activities are undertaken during the year.

Childline: Research Support and Monitoring

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

Varsha Joshi

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

CHILDLINE shares a vibrant and dynamic relationship with the children it works with. Ingrained in its daily functioning, is grass root outreach and interaction with children. Monthly Open House, an open forum for children to share feedback about the functioning of the service, as well as share their issues and concerns for themselves, is critical to the functioning of CHILDLINE. City mapping, an extensive exercise to highlight high risk areas where children are prone to abuse, and child protection resources, enables CHILDLINE to determine priorities and reach out more effectively. Children and youth identify with CHILDLINE and often offer their services as volunteers. They play a critical role in creating awareness about the CHILDLINE service and work as informers who inform CHILDLINE about children in need of assistance. Many of these children and youth grow into the CHILDLINE system and find themselves a space in CHILDLINE centers as paid volunteers

or team members. Formats for documentation are prepared for feedback of various activities under Child line. During the year open house at 24 different places, to spread awareness about CHILDLINE and find out problems of children in the area, were conducted. Re-orientation Programme and Resource organizations meeting were organized at Institute of Development Studies Premises with NGOs and Child line Functionaries. The problems faced by the functionaries were discussed in the programme.

Among various activities Child line message displayed on website of Tourism Department and on the walls of schools. CHILDLINE message is imposed on every fitness vehicles according to Government circulars i.e. Auto, Bus, Truck etc. Information about CHILDLINE 1098 is being printed on water Bills and Electricity Bills. News items on CHILDLINE are regularly published in local dailies (Hindi & English). IDSJ as a nodal organization did networking with NGOs and government departments.

Childline Jaipur in Collaboration with RSCPCR, Rajasthan organized a one day workshop on 5th November, 2014 on "Strengthening of Juvenile Justice System". Issues related to child protection, Child Labour, Child Trafficking, POCSO, Child Abuse, Corporal Punishment were discussed at length. Directorate Child Rights, JJB and CWC members, staff of Children Homes, NGOs, Media, various funding agencies and members of Childline Rajasthan attended the workshop. 70 participants attended the workshop from the state.

Role of Civil Society in a Democratic Polity: A Case Study of Nepal

(Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)

M.D.Dharamdasani

The concept of Civil Society as an instrument of political transformation in South Asian Countries is a recent phenomenon. It was only after the independence of South Asian Countries in late forties that the people of these countries began to think about the liberalization and democratization of their polity. As such, the role of civil society assumed greater role in the Himalayan Kingdom. Since there is no comprehensive study on the role of civil society in general and Nepal in particular, an attempt will be made to analyze the role of Civil society in the democratization of the Himalayan Kingdom especially during and after the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990.

The primary focus of this study in this respect is to analyze the contribution of the civil society in filling up the gap between the ruling elite and general masses and to what extent the civil society has played a role in shaping democratic order by actively participating in poverty elevation programs, constitution drafting and local government development programs. The study also analyzes the constraints which tried to hinder the smooth sailing of civil society in bringing out radical changes in the traditional society like Nepal.

NGO and Panchayati Raj Centre

Ongoing Studies:

- Child Line Project
- Role of Civil Society in A Democratic Polity: A Case Study of Nepal

Ongoing Research Projects during 2014-15

1. Livelihood Insecurity in India's Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Manufacturing Segment across Selected Industrial Clusters
2. Agrarian Crises and Women amongst Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation
3. Surviving in the Street: A Study of Urban Shelter-less in Jaipur City
4. Changing Contractual Arrangement in Rural Labour Market in India
5. Cross-border Trade between Rajasthan and Pakistan
6. Impact of Changing Urban Land Use on Water Crises and Its Management for Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Jaipur
7. Explore transitioning options for sustainable management of common property resources for enhancing eco-system services - comparative case studies from East and Southern Africa and Asia
8. Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods of Marginal and Small Farmers in Rain-fed Agriculture in Rajasthan: A Farming System Approach
9. Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact of High Chemical Input Use in Agriculture: Emerging Challenges and Future Strategies
10. Muslim Community of India: A Study of Social and Economic Issues
11. Dying Traditions of Western Rajasthan: Tradition and Modernity
12. Documentation of Adhyapika Manch
13. Social Stratification and Change in Contemporary Rural India
14. Mapping Key Adolescent Programmes in Rajasthan
15. Impact of Socio-Cultural Aspects on Legal Provisions for Children
16. Child Line Project
17. Role of Civil Society in A Democratic Society: A Case Study of Nepal

4. Writings

Publications

Kanchan Mathur

- “Crafting Political Pathways through the Exclusionary Mesh in India”, in *Women in politics Gender, Power and Development*, edited by Mariz Tadros, Zed Books, London & New York.
- “Women Engaging Politically in Rajasthan – Finding Spaces through Winding Paths of Power”, *IDSJ Working Paper No 171*, 2014.

M.D. Dharamdasani

- Editor of “*Journal of Asian and European Studies*”, M.D. Publication, New Delhi.
- “Role of Nepalese Foreign policy”, *South Asian Journal*, Vol-2, July 2014, New Delhi.

Mohanakumar, S.

- “Tenants and Tenancy Relations in Kerala” *Journal of Political Economy and Fiscal Federalism*, Vol. 1. 2015. KN Raj Centre for Planning and Centre-State Financial Relations in Kerala, MG University, Kottayam.
- “Political Economy of Natural Rubber Cultivation in Tripura”, *IDSJ Working Paper 172*, 2014.
- “Tenancy Relations in India: Observations from a field study”, *IDSJ Working Paper 173*, 2014.
- “Rubber goods industry (Non-tyre sector) in India under globalisation”, *Discussion Paper No.37*, National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), Thiruvananthapuram.
- “Fall of Natural Rubber Price: Hapless Farmers and Labourers in Kerala”, In: *Kerala Economy-Challenges and Way Forward: Compendium of Proceedings*, KN Raj Centre for Planning and Centre-State Financial Relations, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.

Naresh Dadhich

- “*Mahatma Gandhi KaChintan*” (in Hindi), Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2014.
- “*Contemporary Political Theory*” (in Hindi), Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2015.

S.S. Acharya

- “Current Priorities of Indian Agriculture”, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, Vol. 28, No. 1, January-April 2014.

Varinder Jain

- “China and India in Energy Sphere: A Comparative Overview, Challenges and Scope for Cooperation”, *Millennial Asia*, 5(2): 219-237, 2014.
- “Development of Electricity Sector in India: Nehruvian and Post-Nehruvian Perspective”, in *Nehruvian Economic Philosophy and Its Contemporary Relevance*, edited by Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Indervir Singh, Ace Graphics, Chandigarh, pp. 249-268, 2014.
- “Affluence, Vulnerability and Social Security: Evidence from Punjab”, in *Punjab’s Economic Development in the Era of Globalisation*, edited by Inderjit Singh, Sukhwinder Singh and Lakhwinder Singh, LG Publishers Distributors, Delhi, pp. 248-272, 2014.

Other Publications:**Kanchan Mathur**

- Book Review “*Rethinking Agency: Developmentalism, Gender and Rights*” by Sumi Madho (Routledge, New Delhi, 2013), in *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 49(1): 15-18, 2015.

Mohanakumar, S.

- “Embittered Natural Rubber Farmers”, *Deshabhimani daily*, January 1, 2015.
- “Farmers in Punjab are double exploited”, *Karshakanadam*, October 2014.

S.S. Acharya

- “Indian Agriculture: How to Accelerate Growth, Increase Efficiency & Make it More Profitable”, *Sharad Krishi*, Hindi, June 2014, p.7-8.
- “Suggestions for Priorities of Indian Agriculture”, paper submitted to Union Minister for Finance and Union Minister for Agriculture, June 7, 2014.
- “Socio-economic Impact of Tissue Culture Banana (*Musa spp*) in Kenya through the Whole Value Chain Approach”, in Dubois T., Hauser C., Staver D. and Coyne D. (Eds), *Proceedings of the International Conference on Banana and Plantain in Africa: Harnessing International Partnerships to Increase Research Impact*, held at Mombasa (Kenya) on October 5-9, 2008, Acta Horticulturae, Leuven, Belgium, 2010, p.77-86 (information in 2014) (with M. Njuguna, F. Wambugu, and M. Mackey).
- “Converging Policies and Programs for Making Indian Agriculture Climate Resilient”, Paper for a special session on the same theme, 22nd Annual Conference of Agricultural Economics Research Association, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur (Karnataka), November 18-20, 2014.
- “Reforms in Retailing of Agricultural Products: Why and How?”, Text of Special Lecture, 28th National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Anand), December 5, 2014.

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- “Linking Smallholder Farmers with Markets: The Way Forward”, Chairman’s Remarks at Session-4 on the same theme, 12th Agricultural Science Congress, National Dairy Research Institute, February 4, 2015.
 - “Standards of Higher Education: Ranking of Institutes of Higher Education”, Poornima University, Jaipur, February 2015.
 - “Farm Holdings, Farm Families and Cultivators in India: How Estimated and Limitations”, *SharadKrishi* (in Hindi), March 2015.
 - “A Development Administrator with Grassroot Understanding of Agriculture”, *Sharad Krishi* (in Hindi), Volume 11, No. 1, January 2015, p.2.

Shobhita Rajagopal

- “Education and Young Women’s Empowerment in Rajasthan: Unpacking Triggers of Change” paper presented in the National Seminar on Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Challenges and Prospects, 5 December 2014 (with Kanchan Mathur).

Varinder Jain

- Obituary: “Professor Surjit Singh: An Academic Tribute”, *Millennial Asia*, 6(1): 108-110, 2015.

5. Seminar Participations, Reports and Other Writings

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

Reports

These reports contributed in influencing policy along with making a significant contribution to existing state of knowledge on the subject.

A. J. James

- “Baseline survey of Child-Friendly Schools in Ten Districts of Afghanistan”, submitted to UNICEF Afghanistan, Kabul, April 2014.
- “Local Integrated Water Resource Management: A Training Manual” submitted to the European Union State Partnership Programme, Jaipur, Rajasthan, May 2015.
- “The Learning Guide: Improving Individual and Institutional Learning for Sanitation and Waste Management”, submitted to WASTE, Gouda, the Netherlands, February 2015.

Kanchan Mathur

- “Evaluation of Convergence Project: Mission Poorna Shakti, Pali District, Rajasthan” IDSJ Report No. 290, December 2014 (with ShobhitaRajgopal and Radheyshyam Sharma).
- “India’s Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women’s Empowerment in Rajasthan” IDSJ Report No. 293, March 2015 (with ShobhitaRajgopal and Radheyshyam Sharma).
- Workshop Report: “Two weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty” Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, November 10 to 21, 2014 (with MotilalMahamallik).

Mohanakumar, S.

- “Comprehensive State Agriculture Plan (C-SAP), Rajasthan-12thFive Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)”, IDSJ Report No. 289.
- “Evaluation Report of the Scheme of MSME; Upgradation of Data Base for the Continuation of 12thPlan”, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.

Motilal Mahamallik

- Presented the Paper “Social Security in Central Budget: 2015-16”, in the seminar on “An Analysis of Central and State Budget”, 16th March, 2015, IDS, Jaipur.
- Participated in the workshop on “A Brainstorming Workshop on Field Selection” for the Study “Changing Contractual Arrangement in Rural Labour Market in India”, Sambalpur University Orissa, 5th April, 2015.
- Delivered two lectures on “Gini Coefficient” and “Use of unit level NSSO Data” on 11th April, 2015 in the “Research Methodology Course for organised by CSS Surat, April 7-16, 2015.

SS Acharya

- “Final Report of Centre Commissioned External Review of International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics on Inclusive Market Oriented Development (IMOD)”, ICRISAT, Hyderabad, April 2014, p. 1-120 (with A.A. Fall, G.M. Ngungi and R. Nanavaty).

Shobhita Rajagopal

- “India’s Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women’s Empowerment in Rajasthan”,IDSJ Research Report No. 294, March 2015(with Kanchan Mathur and Radheyshyam Sharma).
- “Quarterly Monitoring Reports of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan”, March 2015 (with Radheyshyam Sharma).
- “Quarterly Monitoring Reports of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan”, March 2015 (with Radheyshyam Sharma).
- “Evaluation of Convergence Project: Mission Poorna Shakti, Pali District, Rajasthan”, IDSJ Research Report 290, December 2014 (with Kanchan Mathur and Radheyshyam Sharma).

Varinder Jain

- “Agricultural Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers”, IDSJ Research Report 288, August 2014 (with Surjit Singh).
- Report of National Conference on, “Issues in Rainfed Agriculture in India: Focus on Small, Marginal and Dalit Farmers”, submitted to ICSSR on December 22, 2014.
- Report of National Conference on, “Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Prospects and Challenges”, submitted to ICSSR on January 12, 2015.
- “Identify Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of (i) Gujarat and (ii) Rajasthan Having Substantial Area under Rainfed”, IDSJ Research Report 293, February 2015 (with Surjit Singh).

Seminar Participation and Other Academic Activities

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

A. J. James

- Presentation on “Co-management of rural water resources: Local IWRM in Rajasthan”, National Conference on Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Prospects and Challenges, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, December 2014.
- Delivered Lecture on “Watershed management in India and Ethiopia: Lessons for the future”, for a delegation from the Government of Ethiopia, organized by the Institute of Resource Analysis and Policy, Hyderabad, 29 September 2014.

Dalbir Singh

- Participated and made presentation “Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in Rain-fed Agriculture: A Study of Rajasthan” under theme ‘Resource Management’ in pre-sanction meeting held on 28-29, November 2014 organized by NABARD at Banker’s Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow.
- Participated two days state-level ‘Pre-Budget Workshop’ organized by Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre on 29th and 30th October, 2014.
- Presented a paper “An Experiment of Efficient Distribution of Surface Water: A study of Narmada Irrigation Project in Rajasthan” in the National Conference on Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Prospects and Challenges (December 4-6, 2014) Institute of Development Studies Jaipur.
- Delivered a Lecture on “Managing Water Resources and Agricultural Development in Rajasthan” to the Post-graduate student of Norwegian University of Life Sciences and

facilitate them during Course Programme (3rd August-13th September, 2014 at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.

K. N. Joshi

- Participated in a workshop entitled 'Developing an operational water security index, and demonstrating its application in diverse regions of Asia' on 10th March 2015 organized by Central University of Rajasthan in collaboration with Asian Institute of Technology (AIT, Thailand), Malviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT, Jaipur), Water Resources University (WRU, Vietnam) at MNIT, Jaipur.
- Participated in National Workshop on "Water Resources and Health Hazards in Rajasthan", Organized by Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan on March 13-14, 2015, Jaipur.
- Participated in 8thWeltwärts partners workshop Organized by Deutsch-Indische Zusammenarbeite.v, Germany under Indo-German Cooperation on March 27-28, 2015 in Nagpur.

Kanchan Mathur

- Delivered a lecture on 'Gender Gaps in Rural Development Policies and Programmes' in the National workshop on Gender Budgeting in Rural Development organized for senior and middle level functionaries of different States organized by the NIRD, and Panchayati Raj, Jaipur on August 21, 2014.
- Conducted the Rajasthan University Women's Association (RUWA) elections, September 2 2014.
- Participated in the meeting of the committee on the 'Sexual harassment of Women at the Workplace' of the Secretariat, Jaipur on September 15 2014.
- Participated in the Partner's Meeting organized by the Population Foundation of India (PFI) New Delhi September 18-19 2014.
- Participated in the Executive Committee meeting and Annual General meeting of Udyogini, New Delhi, October 11, 2014.
- As a member of the core group formulating the 'Rajasthan State Women's Policy' participated in several meetings on 'Rajasthan State Women's Policy' at the Rajasthan State Commission for women office, October 16, 28, November 11 2014.
- Participated in the meeting of the launch of the 'Rajasthan State Women's Policy' at the Rajasthan State Commission for women, December 10 2014.
- Made a presentation on SABLA and Kishori Shakti Yojana and their contribution in educating adolescent girls in a Workshop on 'Empowering Adolescents' organized by UNICEF and Education Department and Department of Women's Empowerment, December 12.
- Participated in the workshop on Gender, Safety, Education and Innovation organized by the Harvard University South Asia Institute and made a presentation on the key findings related to safety and security of girls emerging from the study 'India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan, India' organized at PFI New Delhi, January 9. 2015.
- Participated in the 30thGoverning Board Meeting of Ibtada held on January 24th, 2015 at Ibtada Office, Alwar.
- Made a presentation on 'Women's and Children's issues in Rajasthan' in a workshop on 'People Centered Development: Approaches, Methods, Outcomes' organized by COMMACT India and Astha Udaipur on February 11, 2015.
- Participated in the Public Hearing on Neglect of the Girl Child and Declining Child Sex Ratio' organized by CFAR Jaipur at Kanodia College on February 16 2015.

- Presented a paper titled 'Debating the Women's Question in the Region' in the seminar on 'Different Worlds of Women's Studies in India: Focus on Western and Southern Regions' organised jointly by the Indian Association of Women's Studies and the Kranti jyoti Savitribai Phule Women's Studies Centre, Pune University from 20th and 21st February.
- Made a presentation on 'Gender Gaps in Education' in the seminar on 'Access to Higher Education for All' organised by the Equal Opportunities Cell of The IIS University, 27 February 2015.
- Made a presentation on 'Adolescent health needs and challenges' in a State level workshop on 'Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights' organized by PRAYAS, Chittorgarh, March 3rd March, 2015 in Jaipur.
- Presented a paper titled 'Gender Inequalities, Gender Justice, Media and State : Policy Options' in the National Seminar sponsored by ICSSRon "Women Empowerment and Inclusive Growth" organized by the Centre for Research, Innovation and Training (CRIT) of the IIS University, Jaipur held from 13-14 March 2015.
- Participated in the Sexual harassment Committee meeting of the Pollution Control Board, Jaipur March 16 2015.
- Attended the Executive Committee meeting of Udyogini, New Delhi on March 20 2015
- Organised and participated (with Shobhita Rajagopal) the workshop on 'Champions: Writing Life Narratives and Sharing Dreams' on 14-15 July 2014.
- Course coordinator for the Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi, November 10 to 21, 2014.
- Organised (with Shobhita Rajagopal) the dissemination meeting for the project 'India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan, India'. Made a power point presentation on the key project findings, November 25, 2014.
- Presented a paper titled 'Education and Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan: Unpacking Triggers of Change' paper presented in the National Seminar on Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Challenges and Prospects, 5 December 2014.
- Organised and participated in a one day consultation with civil society/NGOs implementing major adolescent programmes in Rajasthan on December 29th 2014.
- Organised the 'One Billion Rising' Jaipur programme in the Institute on February 14, 2015.

M.D.Dharamdasani

- Presented Paper, "Culture and Socio Political Movements in South Asia", at a Conference organised by Comparative Literature Association of India, New Delhi, May 3-5, 2014.
- Presented Paper, "The Fifty years of Area Studies in India", at a Conference organized by South Asia Study Centre, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, October 4-6, 2014.

Mohanakumar, S.

- "The Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Labour Market in India: A comparative Study of Three states in India", Paper presented in the seminar on IDSJ, December 4-6, 2014.
- "The Politics of Price fall NR in India", Paper presented in the National Conference on Kerala Economy: Challenges and Way Forward, 28-29 March 2015, M.G. University, Kottayam.
- "Price Determination for Farm Products in the Domestic Market under Globalisation: The Case of NR in India", Paper presented in the Seminar in Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- "Farmers and Farm Sector in the Union Budget 2015", Paper presented in the Seminar on Union Budget and States in India, 16-17th March, 2015, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.
- "Crony Capitalism and Environment: The Case of Land Quarrying in Mookkunnimala, Kerala", Paper Presented in the Discussion Forum, IDSJ, Jaipur. October 2014.

- “Farmers’ Suicides and the State’s Response”, Paper presented in the Refresher Course Programme, Staff Academic College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. 5th December 2014.

MotilalMahamallik

- Presented the Paper “Social Security in Central Budget: 2015-16”, in the seminar on “An Analysis of Central and State Budget”, 16th March, 2015, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.
- Participated in the workshop on “A Brainstorming Workshop on Field Selection” for the Study “Changing Contractual Arrangement in Rural Labour Market in India”, Sambalpur University Orissa, 5th April, 2015.
- Delivered two lectures on “Gini Coefficient” and “Use of unit level NSSO Data” on 11th April, 2015 in the “Research Methodology Course for organised by CSS Surat, during April 7-16, 2015.

SS Acharya

- Presided (as Chairman) Six Tele Meetings of the International Panel for External Review of International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), April 1-13, 2014.
- Participated (as Independent Director) in the Tele-Meeting of Board of Directors of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International (AHBFI), Nairobi (Kenya), Washington (USA), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Toronto (Canada), September 23, 2014, 17.30 to 20.00 IST.
- Participated in the 22nd Annual Conference of Agricultural Economics Research Association on Leveraging Institutional Innovations for Agricultural Development, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur (Karnataka), November 18-20, 2014.
- Chaired a Plenary Session on ‘Strengthening Agricultural Economics Research and Education’, 22nd Annual Conference of Agricultural Economics Research Association, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur (Karnataka), November 18-20, 2014.
- Chaired (as Chairman of Editorial Board) the meeting of the Editorial Board of Agricultural Economics Research Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics Research Association of India, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur (Karnataka), November 18, 2014.
- Participated (as Chairman of Editorial Board and past President) in the meeting of the Executive Council of Agricultural Economics Research Association of India, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur (Karnataka), November 19, 2014.
- Participated (as Chairman of Editorial Board and past President) in the Annual General Meeting of the Agricultural Economics Research Association of India, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur (Karnataka), November 20, 2014.
- Chaired (as International review Panel Chair) a Review Meeting of Inclusive Market Oriented Development (IMOD) Strategy of International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad (Telangana), November 21, 2014.
- Participated in the 28th National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Anand), December 4-6, 2014.
- Delivered a Special Lecture on “Reforms in Retailing of Agricultural Products: Why and How?”, 28th National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Anand), December 5, 2014.
- Participated (as Chief Editor and Past President) in the Meetings of the Editorial Board and Executive Committee of Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Anand), December 5, 2014.
- Participated (as Chief Editor and Past President) in the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar (Anand), December 6, 2014.

- Participated (as Founder Teacher) in the Golden Jubilee Congregation of College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering (CTAE), Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur, December 26, 2014.
- Participated (as Session Chair) in the 12th Agricultural Science Congress on Sustainable Livelihood Security of Smallholder Farmers, National Dairy Research Institute, February 3-4, 2015.
- Chaired a Session on 'Linking Smallholder Farmers with Markets', 12th Agricultural Science Congress, National Dairy Research Institute, February 4, 2015.
- Participated (as a Member) in the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Poornima and JIET Foundation (PJF) and Poornima University, Jaipur, February 6, 2015.
- Participated (as a Member) in the meeting of the Governing Board of Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Anand (Gujarat) February 10, 2015.
- Participated (as Director and Program Chair) in the Tele-Meeting of the Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International (AHBFI), Nairobi (Kenya), Washington (USA), Johannesburg (South Africa), February 24, 2015 (18.00 hrs to 21.00 hrs).
- Participated (as Founder Trustee) in the Annual Meeting of the Kusum Rathor Memorial Trust, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, March 24, 2015.

Shobhita Rajagopal

- Participated in the Dissemination meeting on 'Women teachers and the achievement of gender and equity goals in secondary education: an exploratory study in Rajasthan', organised by Educational Resource Unit, New Delhi, 26 June, 2014.
- Gave a lecture on 'Concept of Human Trafficking: The Indian Perspective' in a training programme on Developing Special Investigators Scheme at Rajasthan Police Academy, 7 July 2014.
- Participated in a Seminar on 'Elementary Education in Rajasthan: Equity and Community participation' organised by SPRI and made a presentation on Equity Issues in Elementary Education, 26 July 2014.
- Participated in Round Table Consultation 'Institutionalising Convergence' organised by CFAR and PWESCR, at New Delhi, 8 September 2014.
- Participated in the Partners meeting organised by Population Foundation of India, New Delhi and made a presentation (with Kanchan Mathur) on the findings of the Champions Project, 18-19 September 2015.
- Participated in the meeting of the Joint Review Mission of SSA, organised by the Department of Education, GoR on 8th October 2014.
- Attended the Governing Board meeting of the IDSJ in New Delhi, 11 October 2014.
- Was invited as a Resource person in a training on law against 'Sexual Harassment, organised by Women's Resource Centre, HCM-RIPA 17 October 2014.
- Was invited as a panellist in the State level Workshop and Public Hearing on Right to Education, organised by RTE Network/AMIED, Alwar, October 30 2014.
- Participated in the Workshop on 'Legalising Prostitution: Its Impact on Sexual Violence Against Women' organised by SPRI, Jaipur 28th November 2014.
- Was invited as a Resource person in the Workshop on 'Empowering Adolescents', organised by SRCW department of Women's Empowerment, Education Department and UNICEF, 12 December 2014.
- Participated in the One Billion Rising Event organised by Women's Groups of Rajasthan, December 15, 2014.
- Participated in the Seminar on 'Addressing Gender Norms through Education ; Developing and Implementing Adolescent Curriculum' organised by Harvard South Asia Institute , FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights and PFI, New Delhi and made a presentation on

'Gender norms for students at High school level: Developments in Curriculum, Obstacles and Innovative Practices', 9 January 2015.

- Participated in the Executive Committee Meeting of Sandhan , 17 January 2015.
- Attended the Executive Committee meeting of the BODH Shiksha Samiti in Kukas, Jaipur, 29 January 2015.
- Attended the workshop on People Centred Development- Approaches, Methods and Outcomes and conducted a session organised by Astha, Udaipur 12 February 2015.
- Participated in the Annual Work Plan Meeting of RMSA, Rajasthan organised by the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education, GoR, Feb20-21, at Jaipur.
- Participated in the workshop on State level workshop on 'Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights' organised by Prayas, Chittorgarh and delivered a lecture on UNCRC and Adolescent Health Rights at SIHFW, 2-3 March 2015
- Organised (with team members), the second meeting of the Community Advisory Committee of the Champions Project on, 20 May 2014 at IDSJ.
- As part of the Champions project, organised the Workshop on "Champions: Writing of Life Narratives and Sharing Dreams", (with team members) on 14 and 15 of July 2014, at IDSJ.
- Organised the third Community Advisory Committee meeting of Champions Project, 12 August 2014.
- Organised (with team members) the Dissemination Workshop for the project- India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment, November 25, 2014.
- Participated in the National Seminar on Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Challenges and Prospects and presented a paper on 'Education and Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan: Unpacking Triggers of Change', (with Kanchan Mathur) 5 December 2014.

Varinder Jain

- Delivered lecture on "Collection of Primary Data: Techniques and Methods", to Internship students of Central University of Rajasthan at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, June 27, 2014.
- Organised progress-review workshop of AAS-sponsored project titled, "Agrarian Crisis and Women amongst Marginalised Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policies and their Implementation", at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, July 19-20, 2014.
- Delivered a Lecture on "State Provision of Employment Guarantee in India" to the Post-graduate student of Norwegian University of Life Sciences during Course Programme (3rd August-13th September, 2014 at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, August 6, 2014.
- Delivered 12th lecture on "China and India in Energy Sphere: Comparative Situation, Emerging Challenges and the Scope for Cooperation" in Friday Development Dialogue Series organised by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, August 8, 2014.
- Organised a National-level conference on "Issues in Rainfed Agriculture in India: Focus on Small, Marginal and Dalit Farmers", at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, September 22-24, 2014.
- Meeting with NRAA officials to discuss the progress in study entitled, "Identify Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and Other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of (i) Gujarat and (ii) Rajasthan Having Substantial Area under Rainfed", at National Rainfed Area Authority, New Delhi during September 30, 2014.
- Meeting with expert committee for ICSSR-sponsored study entitled, "Muslim Community in India: A Study of Economic and Social Issues", at the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, September 30, 2014.

- Submitted Referee Comments to “Millennial Asia” Journal on paper titled, “Technological Competitiveness and Public Policy Challenges: Issues in Measurement and Building Innovation Capabilities”, October 8, 2014.
- Meeting with NABARD officials to discuss the procedures for submitting project proposal to NABARD, November 3, 2014.
- Attended Professor Surjit Singh Memorial Lecture, “Revisiting the ‘Rural’: Changing Dynamics and Persisting Differences”, delivered by SurinderJodhka, Professor of Sociology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, at Centre for Development Economics and Innovation Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala, November 10, 2014.
- “Primary Data Collection: An Introduction”, lecture delivered to participants of ICSSR-sponsored *Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences*, at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, November 18, 2014.
- Meeting with CGM, NABARD (Jaipur) for raising funds for the conference on Rural Transformation, November 24, 2014.
- Organised a National-level conference on “Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Prospects and Challenges”, at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, December 4-6, 2014.
- Presented paper titled, “Indebtedness and Access to Credit in Rajasthan: An Analysis of Implicit Social Disparity”, at the National Conference on Rural Transformation: Issues, Prospects and Challenges, organised by the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, during December 4-6, 2014.
- Delivered lecture on “Types of Data: An Introduction”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, February 10, 2015.
- Delivered lecture on “Linear Regression Model: Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Method”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, February 14, 2015.
- Delivered lecture on “Violation of Assumptions of OLS: Normality and Multicollinearity”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, February 24, 2015.
- Delivered lecture on “Violation of Assumptions of OLS: Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, February 24, 2015.
- Delivered lecture on “Multiple Regression and Dummy Variables”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, February 27, 2015.
- Delivered lecture on “Time Series Analysis: An Introduction”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, March 9, 2015.
- Delivered lecture on “AR, MA and ARMA Processes”, as part of the course-work of Ph.D. students at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, March 11, 2015.

Varsha Joshi

- Organized a Workshop at IDSJ on Child Rights and Child Protection high light on Media Guidelines with CWC, RSCPCR, Childline Partners, Print and electronic media on 9 April, 14
- Attended a meeting with Deputy Secretary SALSA at High Court for missing children tracing and about Jaipur Childline Activities on 17 May, 2014.
- Conducted a two day programme for awareness of Childline 1098 and POCSO training for staff of Maharaja Sawai Mansingh Vidyalaya, Jaipur on 30 June and 1st July, 14 .
- Was a resource person in a workshop organized by world vision with Rajput Community for Child Rights, Jaipur 17 July, 2014
- Was a resource person in a session in a workshop for Child Rights conducted by Vidhyalaya Prbandhan Samiti, OTS, Jaipur on 12 September 2014.
- Attended a workshop on Restraining child marriages, child trafficking and treasuring the future : children’s right at Nehru Bhawan, HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public

- Administration, Jaipur on 28 September,2014 conducted by District Legal services Authority, Jaipur Metropolitan under the Aegis of Rajasthan State legal Authority, JAIPUR
- Attended State Level consultation on Proposed JJ (care and Protection of children) Bill, 2014 at SRC on 20 October,2014.
 - Attended a meetings conducted by world vision on building resilient communities, consultation Jaipur, 11 November,2014
 - Attended a programme conducted a session in a workshop for children organized by World vision for 250 children on children's days, 14 November, 2014
 - Attended a programme conducted by Action Aid and RSCPCR on consultation on the issues of street children at IDSJ on 19 November, 2014.
 - Attended SARNET International Conference on 'Meeting the Challenges of Employment and Social Protection in South Asia'; 14-16 December 2014, New Delhi
 - Attended SARNET at 56thAnnual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics-International Symposium on 'Women, Work and Structural Transformation In South Asia', 17 December 2014, Ranchi.
 - Attended 56thAnnual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, 18-20 Dec 2014,Ranchi.
 - Attended a meeting organized by district collector Discussion on Child Labour/Child bagging and (COTPA Act, 2003) at Zila Parishad, Conference Hall at Jaipur on 27 December, 2014.

6. Training Programmes / Conferences/Seminars/Workshops / Lectures (Organised by the Institute)

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

PhD Programme

The Institute of Development Studies is running the Ph.D. Programme under the coordinatorship of Dr. S. Mohanakumar. The Ph.D. programme is affiliated to the Central University of Rajasthan (CUR). The students for the doctoral programme are selected through the Central University Eligibility Test followed by an interview. On successful completion of the course work, the students join IDSJ and undertake research under the supervision of the faculty members in the IDSJ. The Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, awards four fellowships every year to the IDSJ. The first batch of PhD scholars joined IDSJ in March, 2015. The names of first batch of PhD Scholars in IDSJ are: Ms. Shaifali Kumawat, Ms. Khushboo Sharma, Mr. Ranjeet Kumar and Mr. Rahul Kumar.

Internship

The IDSJ provides internship to graduate students of reputed academic institutions. The internship is given to those bright candidates, for whom, there is an approval from the head of the Institute. For the last few years, internship is limited to the students from the Central University of Rajasthan (Economics Department). The Internship in the IDSJ is generally given for a period of two months during which the students are expected to undergo rigorous training on research methodology and philosophy. On completion of the course, a term of any topic of choice of the students is submitted and evaluated. The term paper is further developed into M.A. Dissertation in the last semester.

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

The Institute of Development studies, Jaipur has been hosting the post graduate students of Department of International Development, Norwegian university of Life sciences, Norway since 2009-10 as a part of the institutional collaboration programme. In fact, this programme was initiated by late Prof. Surjit Singh and at present is coordinated by Dr. Varsha Joshi. This was the third year of this collaboration wherein 9 Master's Level students from the Norwegian University attended the specially designed course for six weeks. The Course had 15 days intensive field visit. The programme was organized during August-September 2014.

Theory/Praxis Course

In joint collaboration with the Forum on Contemporary Theory, an intensive course on Theory/Praxis was organised at the Institute of Development Studies in Jaipur under the coordinatorship of Dr. Varsha Joshi from June 16 to July 12, 2014. Young scholars from all over India from different disciplines attended the course. The course included intensive textual readings in specific areas, supported by seminars and talk on broader but related issues.



Prof. Mehdi Hassan and Prof. Radhakrishan from USA delivered week long lectures in the course. Apart from them we had scholars from New Delhi, Baroda and Jaipur who spoke on related aspects.

Workshop on: Champions- Writing Life Narrative; and Sharing Dreams

A two day workshop was organised by IDSJ on 14-15 July, 2014 as part of the on-going research project “**India’s Champions – Determinants of Young Women’s Empowerment in Rajasthan**”. The main purpose of this workshop was to get a qualitative insight into the educational journeys and experiences of Champions who are in college and the challenges faced by them in continuing their education both within the private and public spheres. The participants in the workshop included: Champions from 7 colleges covered in the project sample; college coordinators; members of the Community Advisory group and members of the IDSJ research team. A few mothers and brothers who had accompanied the girls also participated in the workshop. Several resource persons were also invited for specific sessions. A total of 50 persons participated in the workshop. The key note address in the inaugural session was delivered by Prof. Shanta Sinha, University of Hyderabad and Founder and Trustee of the M.V. Foundation, Hyderabad.



The workshop encouraged the Champions to prepare visual and written journeys of their lives, utilizing games, facilitated group discussions, poster making and essay, letter and diary writing. The narratives were written in response to open ended questions. These questions probed obstacles to educational progression within the family, at school or in the community both during childhood and adolescence. Other questions were designed to investigate individuals and institutions that helped participants overcome obstacles. Other narratives were in response to open ended statements designed to get a sense of participants' life experiences more generally. The workshop was facilitated by experts in women's studies, qualitative research and participatory methodologies.

National Conference on “Issues in Rainfed Agriculture in India: Focus on Small, Marginal and Dalit Farmers”

A national-level conference was organized in the premises of the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur during September 22-24, 2014 under the theme of “Issues in Rainfed Agriculture in India: Focus on Small, Marginal and Dalit Farmers”. This conference was generously supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. It was coordinated by Dr. Varinder Jain.



The inaugural address to the participants was given by Shri Rohit R. Brandon and key note was delivered by Prof. V.S. Vyas (Prof. Emeritus, IDS). The three-day conference was spread over six technical sessions, viz. 1) Dryland Farming, 2) Cropping Pattern, 3) Marginal, Small, Dalit and Tribal Farmers, 4) Watershed Development, 5) Irrigation and Farm Mechanization and 6) Government Policy and Support. Twenty-five papers were chosen to be presented in the conference. All the papers were discussed by a technical expert subsequently after the presentation and there was a round of questions & answers and discussion by the participants. The conference was well attended and appreciated by a wide audience comprising of professionals, experts and students.

“Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members”

Social science research is characterised by a diversity of theoretical perspectives, methodological strategies, data collection practices and analytical techniques. This has made it necessary to provide training and orientation to researchers on a continuing basis in order to equip them with advanced methodological skills. It has been observed that many researchers are unable to produce high quality research work because they are either out of touch with the

latest research tools and techniques or do not have proper orientation to use the traditional research methods efficiently. The situation has been further aggravated by lack of opportunities for social science researchers to refine their methodological skills and to get an insight in fresh areas of research in their respective fields. Besides, rapid advancement of knowledge in all disciplines of social sciences is increasingly making research a problem solving activity, which adds new dimensions and generalisations on the basis of empirical evidence gathered. Recognizing this need, the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur organised a **Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty** members from November 10-21, 2014 under the co-ordinatorship of Prof. Kanchan Mathur and Dr. Motilal Mahamallik. This programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



The training programme highlighted some emerging philosophical and methodological issues in the field of social science research. The objective of this programme was to enable young researchers to develop capacity for undertaking quality research. It aimed at enhancing skills to prepare an appropriate research design, including conducting literature review, formulating research questions and hypotheses, collection of information and data analysis. It also aimed to enhance capacity for writing research papers, articles, books, and to develop capacity for preparing grant proposals. The programme included discussions on formulation and selection of a research problem; design of research; sampling techniques; tools of research; collection of data; analysis of data; interpretation and discussion of results and report writing.

The participants were drawn from various colleges in Rajasthan and from other states. There were eight external resource persons and several internal IDSJ resource persons. Each day was divided into halves. Two technical sessions were conducted in the pre-lunch session and two post lunch. In the beginning of each day participants were requested to recapitulate their experiences of the previous day's sessions.

National Conference on "Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Prospects and Challenges"

A three day national conference on "Rural Transformation in India: Issues, Prospects and Challenges" was organized during December 4-5, 2014. This conference was generously supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. It was coordinated by Dr. Varinder Jain.



The conference was attended by many distinguished academicians, scholars, researchers, teachers, policy makers, and administrators. The issues discussed during the conference were crucial in context of multi-dimensional nature of the central theme. Such issues ranged from innovations, credit, gender, role of NGOs, rural-non farm sector and labour to social structures and role of polity. The keynote address was delivered by eminent sociologist Prof. Dipankar Gupta on evolving processes in rural development. Prof. V. S. Vyas, Professor Emeritus, IDSJ, delved on different concepts emerging in the areas of rural development.

First Surjit Singh Memorial Lecture

The Institute organized the first Surjit Singh Memorial Lecture on the first death anniversary of its former director Prof. Surjit Singh on December 6, 2014. This Memorial Lecture was delivered by eminent economist Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh, who is currently working as the Chancellor of the Central University of Gujarat and has also served as union minister in the Government of India. The lecture was chaired by Prof. Abhijit Sen, Chairman, IDSJ and co-chaired by Prof. V. S. Vyas, Professor Emeritus, IDSJ along with Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, as the Guest of Honour.



Based on the theme of “The Rural Urban Question and Growth”, Prof. Y. K. Alagh highlighted the rural-urban divisions and its impact on growth in the Memorial Lecture. Taking an example of census towns, Prof. Alagh stressed on the need for planning and development of these emerging urban locations for balanced national growth. In the words of Prof. Alagh “The issue of urbanization, therefore, linked with sustainable and stable growth. If infrastructure in smaller towns (census towns!!) is not planned for, the process of growth will falter on what is loosely called food inflation.”

Prof. Alagh strongly advocated NREGA-like programs be adroitly implemented to see the transformation in rural economies. NREGA has set wage standards in rural economy. As a result, pressure of employment in rural and agricultural economy would ease out and new employment possibilities shall be created especially in larger villages and smaller towns. This shift from agriculture to smaller towns shall raise standard of living among such workers. But in long run, this would result in increased casual labour force, and therefore, is not a good sign for economic transformation. Hence, there appears to be an urgent need for addressing such policy issues relating to development of smaller towns and larger villages for planned and fruitful transformation in rural economies.

Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai’s National Seminar on “Livestock Economy of India: Issues, Challenges and Future Prospects”

In collaboration with the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, the Institute of Development Studies organised a national seminar under the co-ordinatorship of Dr. Dalbir Singh during January 19-20, 2015. It is largely observed that there is an increasing importance of livestock enterprise in national economy and there has emerged various economic, institutional and environmental challenges that influence the livestock economy in several ways. Therefore, it was essential to focus on related issues.

These issues were identified and grouped as 1) changing composition of livestock and its dynamics, 2) contribution in income, employment and poverty alleviation, 3) status of feeding sources, animals and productivity, 4) marketing of livestock products, 5) role of animal husbandry in national/ state economy, 6) inter-linkages among livestock and other sectors of rural economy, 7) status of animal husbandry services, 8) impact of public policies on livestock economy, 9) climate variability/ change and livestock economy.



On these issues/ sub-themes, 22 papers were selected for discussion in the seminar. During the course of discussions, the participants specifically addressed the question as to how India's livestock sector could become more productive and efficient to meet the challenges and opportunities faced by producers and the rest of the supply chain. The papers highlighted key issues that the livestock sector is facing and must be addressed, on a priority basis, by national (central) and state governments, public and private sector entities and other stakeholders including producer and consumer organizations.

National Seminar on 'An Analysis of Central and State Budget'

Dr. Motilal Mahamallik organised this one-day National Seminar on March 16, 2015 in collaboration with the Centre for Budget Governance and Accountability, New Delhi, Budget Analysis Rajasthan Chapter, Jaipur; Action Aid, Jaipur; Centre for Dalit Right, Jaipur; DAAA and Dainik Bhaskar, Jaipur in the premises of the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur .



The purpose of the seminar was to bring together different organisations, agencies and civil society organisation to discuss the impact of the Union and Rajasthan State Budgets on the society and economy. Prof. V.S. Vyas inaugurated the one day seminar. In his opening remarks, he remarked that the budget should reflect different facets of the economy in general. In the present day world of trade liberalisation and market integration, budget needs to have a comprehensive outlook of the likely changes in the world economy. Prof. Vyas cautioned that the analysis of the union budget therefore needs to be placed against the backdrop of the changes in the national and international economy. Some other key participants were scholars like Shri Nilachala Acharya, CBGA (New Delhi) who initiated the discussion on the Union budget with a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the budget 2015-16. There was also active participation from IDS Ph.D. Scholars like Rahul Kumar, Ranjeet Kumar, Khushboo Sharma and Shaifali Kumawat.

Consultation Workshop on 'Surviving in the Street: A Study of Urban Homeless in Jaipur City'

Dr. Motilal Mahamallik organised a Consultation Workshop during March 23-24, 2015 as a part of the ongoing project "Surviving in the Street: A Study of Urban Shelter-less in Jaipur City". Before collection of data, a two day workshop was organised to sensitise and train the volunteers.



In the workshop around 55 participants were present including, retired government officials, advisor to commissioner (right to food) of supreme court of India, Dr Harsh Mander, commissioner (right to food) of supreme court of India, Dr Indu Prakash from New Delhi, Mr Sunil, Ashraya Adhikar Abhiyan, New Delhi along with civil society personal, students volunteers, and others who are interested in the issue of shelter-less-ness. In the first day Mr Ashok Khandelwal and Mr Bhanawat initiated the discussion by introducing the issue of shelter-ness in India and Rajasthan coupled with the directives by the honourable Court in this issue. Court directives and states response on this issue was discussed by Mr Aditya, Right to Food Campaign, New Delhi. In the second day, two set of schedule was introduced before the volunteers. Point wise detailed discussions were held on each aspect of these schedules.

Development Dialogues

The Institute of Development Studies has initiated a 'Development Dialogue Series' to be held on every Friday to provide a platform to the researchers, policy makers, civil society personal and common citizens of the state and country to put forth their views on different contemporary and social, political, and economic issues.

6th June, 2014: The **first discussion of the series** focused on "Higher Education in India: Emerging Challenges". Prof. Naresh Dadhich, Acting Director, IDSJ; Prof. V S Vyas, Ex-member, Prime Minister's economic advisory council and Ex-Deputy Chairmen state planning board, Government of Rajasthan; Prof Sunny Sebastian, Vice Chancellor, Haridev Joshi Mass Communication University, Prof P C Trivedi, Ex-vice-chancellor, Gorakhpur University and other dignitaries participated in the discussion. Prof. Dadhich initiated the discussion and situated three important challenges on higher education in India before the august gathering, (1) access to higher education, (2) quality of education, and (3) Infrastructure. When few social scientist present in the meeting are of the view that the state should encourage both public as well as private sector to increase the standard of higher education in India. Some are very critical about the involvement of private sector in higher education in a developing country like India. Prof Rajeev Gupta criticized the slow withdrawal of state intervention from the critical sector like education in India. Where primary and a secondary sector are not strong enough and state is still not capable to accommodate the educated people in different sectors, it will be dangerous to completely open the education sector for private players. Among other issues, (1) administrative failure, (2) quality of education, (3) infrastructural bottleneck, (4) gender dimension in higher education, (5) role of capitalist player in higher education, (6) syllabus

issue and many more issues were discussed in length by different participants. Prof. V S Vyas in his concluding remarks stated on three fundamental challenges before higher education, (1) access to higher education, (2) creating of a group of scholars who can capable enough to meet the challenges of frequent changes in the economy as well as the society, and (3) the challenges of leadership in the higher education sector. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks by the coordinator, IDSJ.

13th June, 2014: The second lecture of the “Development Dialogue Series” will be delivered by Prof V S Vyas, Ex-member, Prime Minister’s economic advisory council and Ex-Deputy Chairmen, State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan; on “Economic Challenges before the New Government”.

20th June, 2014: The third Development Dialogue in the series focused on “Increasing Violence against Women: Concerns and Challenges”. Prof. Kanchan Mathur, IDSJ welcomed the participants. Three Panelists were invited to initiate the discussion: Dr. Lad Kumari Jain-Chairperson, State Women’s Commission, Rajasthan, Dr. Pritam Pal, Independent Consultant on Women’s Issues and Nisha Sidhu, General Secretary, NFIW and Coordinator of One Stop Crisis Centre, Jaipur and MSSK, Jaipur Rural, Rajasthan. Mr. Samuel Mawnganidze, State Head UNICEF, Rajasthan, also participated in the discussions. The main issues discussed were: • The forms of violence against women are increasingly becoming brutal • The impact of globalisation, role of market, media and technology is significantly contributing to changing forms of VAW • Education is reinforcing patriarchy; Violence and sexual harassment in Educational Institutions has also seen an phenomenal increase in the recent past. Despite Women Cells in colleges, the awareness on legal rights and provisions, i.e. PWDV and Sexual Harassment at Workplace is low. Regular dialogue with students in schools and colleges is essential. • While several redressal mechanisms such as Mahila Salah evam Suraksha kendras, Womens counselling Cells, One Stop Crisis Centres are in place, there is a need for many more such interventions. • In the absence of a monitoring system there is poor coordination amongst the various agencies. • VAW has not emerged as a priority area for the State. Inadequate budget allocations impact smooth functioning of agencies providing support and redressal. • The police continues to be ill informed regarding the laws related to women’s rights, there is an urgent need for police reforms. Some suggestions • There is a need for a holistic approach to address VAW • Community based awareness programmes on gender discrimination and VAW should be initiated by civil society especially with men and boys • Continuous gender sensitisation of police, judiciary and medical personnel need to be organised • Systemic issues like unorganised labour market and VAW need to be addressed • State Government need to take up VAW as a priority area and also ensure speedy trials.

27th June, 2014: The 4th Development Dialogue was delivered by Dr M L Jhanwar, Director, (Retd.) G.S.I & Chairman, Institute of Environment Education & Sustainable Development, Jaipur on “Water Crisis in Rajathan”. This session was presided over by Prof. Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Apart from the IDS faculties, academicians, students, civil society personals from different parts of Jaipur were present during the deliberation. His lecture was very informative on different dimensions of water crisis the state have been facing. His argument was revolving around “the traditional verses modern technology for water conservation and water use”. Mr Mahendra Sharma, Programme officer, All Indian Radio, Kota, presented a “A model on sustainable water conservation in Rajasthan”. He was arguing for collection of the surplus water from Chambal region (Banas and Chambal river) and up-lift it to Jaipur for further distribution and recharge. However, Prof. K.N. Joshi was skeptical about the implementation of the project on the ground of its cost-benefit.

2nd July, 2014: The 5th Development Dialogue was delivered by Dr Mohamed Mehdi, on “Teaching Humanities and the politics of Uselessness”. He teaches courses in Asian Philosophy, Ancian Phiilosophy, ethics , world religion, and Humanities at Oakton. This session was presided over by Prof. V S Vyas. Among other dignitaries present during the deliberation were Prof Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Apart from the IDS faculties, academicians, students, civil society personals and participants of the “Theory-Praxis course” organized jointly by IDS, Jaipur and “Forum on Contemporary Theory” were present during the deliberation. Prof Varsha Joshi, welcome the guests of the development dialogue. Prof Mehdi lecture was on the philosophy of teaching humanities. Prof Vyas urge for training a group of scholars who can make the issue useful.

3rd July, 2014 and 4th July, 2014: The 6th and 7th Development Dialogues were delivered by Dr. Ananya Vajpeyi on “The Camp as the paradigm of modern Sovereignty” and “Camp Refugee and the state of Exception: Thinking with Agamben in South Asia”. She is at present a Global Ethics Fellow with the Carnegie Council on Ethics in international affairs, 2014-2017. These sessions were presided over by Prof. Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Apart from the IDS faculties, academicians, students, civil society personals and participants of the “Theory-Praxis course” organized jointly by IDS, Jaipur and “Forum on Contemporary Theory” were present during the deliberation.

11th July, 2014: The 8thDevelopment Dialogue was delivered by Prof R Radhakrishnan, Chancellor’s Professor of English and comparative literature at the University of California, Irvine and considered one of the leading post-colonial theorists and literary critics in the United States. The title of his lecture was “Co-existence”. This session was presided over by Prof. Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Academician like Prof Mini Nanda, Prof P C Mathur, Mr Sunny Sebastian, Prof. Prafulla Kar were present during the deliberation. Apart from the IDS faculties, other academicians, students, civil society personals from different parts of Jaipur were present during the deliberation.

18th July, 2014: The 9th Development Dialogue was delivered by Dr Mohanakumar, S. Faculty Member IDS, Jaipur. The title of his lecture was “Crony Capitalism and Rock Mining in Western Ghats- Resistance and State’s Response”. This session was presided over by Prof. V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Apart from the IDS faculties, other academicians, students, civil society personals from different parts of Jaipur were present during the deliberation.

1st August, 2014: The 10th Development Dialogue was delivered by Dr Suraj Ziddi, (Nature Club of Rajasthan) on “Landscape of Bio-Diversity in Rajasthan”. This session was presided over by Prof. L K Pareek, Retd. Professor of Botany, Rajasthan University. Prof Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur was present during the deliberation among other dignitaries from Jaipur. Apart from the IDS faculties, academicians, students, civil society personals were present during the deliberation.

4th August, 2014: The 11th Development Dialogue was delivered by Dr Sanjeev Vidyarthi, on “Jaipur after Liberalization: Tracking Urban Plans and Polic”. This session was presided over by Prof. Mohammad Hasim. Prof V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus, IDSJ and Prof Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur were present during the deliberation along with other dignitaries. Apart from the IDS faculties, academicians, students, civil society personals were present during the deliberation.

8th August, 2014: The 12th Development Dialogue was delivered by Dr Varinder Jain, Faculty IDS Jaipur on "China and India in Energy Sphere: Comparative Situation, Emerging Challenges

and the Scope for Cooperation" This session was presided over by Prof. Kanchan Mathur. Prof V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus, IDSJ and other faculty members of IDS were present during the deliberation along with other dignitaries from Jaipur.

23rd August, 2014: The **13th Development Dialogue** was delivered by Dr Rajiv Gupta, Professor (Retd) Department of Sociology, Rajasthan University, on "Sociological Analysis of Text Books". This session was presided over by Prof. Naresh Dadhich, Officiating Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Apart from the IDS faculties, several other academicians, students, and civil society personals from Jaipur were present during the deliberation.

7. Representation in Academic Societies/ Committees/ Other Bodies

Vijay S Vyas

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

SS Acharya

- Member, Advisory Board, Supertech University, Rudrapur (Uttarakhand).
- Chairman, International Panel for Center Commissioned External Review of IMOD concept of International Crops Research Institute of Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad.
- Chairman, Committee for Review of Guidelines for Election/Selection of NAAS Fellows, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi.
- Member, Research Fellowship Evaluation Committee, Village Dynamics in South Asia (VDSA) Project, International Crops Research Institute (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.
- Member, International Steering Committee, VDSA Project, International Crops Research Institute (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.
- Member, Working Group on Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, since April 2012.
- Member, Board of Management of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, for two years up to March 2014.
- Chairman, Editorial Board, Agricultural Economics Research Review, an International Journal Published by Agricultural Economics Research Association of India, New Delhi.
- Member, Academic Committee, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, nominated by the Minister for Rural development, Government of India, for a period of three years from January 27, 2012.
- Member, Editorial Committee and Associate Editor of International Journal of Agricultural Research, published by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi in association with Springer.
- Member, Search-cum Selection Committee for National Professors, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for a period of three years, April 2011.
- Member (Scientist), General Body of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society for a period of three years, February 2011.
- Member, General Council of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for a period of three years, January, 2011.
- Member, Executive Council of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for a period of three years, January, 2011.
- Member, Editorial Board, Journal of Rural Development, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad (w.e.f. April 1, 2010).
- Adjunct Faculty, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (w.e.f. June 1, 2010).

- Director, on the Board of Directors of Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Washington DC (USA) w.e.f. May 09, 2009.
- Chairman, Program Committee, Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Washington DC (USA) w.e.f. May 09, 2009.
- Member, Audit Committee, Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International, Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Washington DC (USA) w.e.f. May 09, 2009.
- Chief Editor, Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing, published by the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Nagpur (since 1988).
- Member, Governing Board of Grassroots Innovation Augmentation Network (GIAN)-North, National Innovation Foundation, Government of India, Jaipur (since 2002).
- Member, Advisory Committee, PJ Foundation (Poornima & JIET Group of Colleges and Poornima University), Jaipur & Jodhpur (since 2007).
- Member, Editorial Board of Chinese Agricultural Economic Review, Based in Chinese Agricultural University in Beijing (China) and Published by Emerald (UK) (since 2007).
- Trustee, Kusum Rathore Memorial Trust, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur (Rajasthan), since 1997 till date.
- Trustee, Education and Research Development Foundation, Gandhi BalNiketan Group of Institutions, Ratangarh (Churu, Rajasthan), since 2004 till date.

Kanchan Mathur

- Chairperson, Udyogini, New Delhi
- Life Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies
- Member Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee, Raj Bhawan, Jaipur
- Member Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee, State Pollution Control Board
- Member Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee Vidhan Sabha, Jaipur
- Member Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee, The Secretariat, Jaipur
- Member General Body, IBTADA, Alwar, Rajasthan
- Member, Gender and Law Association (GALA) – A National Forum for Mainstreaming Gender in Legal Education
- Member, Working Group and Drafting Committee on 'Women's Agency and Empowerment' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), Planning Commission, Government of India

Varsha Joshi

- Life Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies (IAWS)
- Member, Governing Body, CECOEDECON, Jaipur
- Member, Governing Body, SURE, Barmer
- Member, Governing Body, VAGHDAHARA, Banswara
- Member, Board of Consultants, Global Ethics Forum, USA
- Member, Board of RupayanSansthan, Jodhpur
- Member, GEAFS Advisory Group on Vulnerability and Food Systems, London.

Shobhita Rajagopal

- Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies
- Member, Executive Committee, Bodh Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur
- Member, Executive Committee, Sandhan
- Member, Committee on Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur
- Member, Executive Committee VIVIDHA, Jaipur

- Member, Steering Committee on 'Rajasthan School and Teacher Reform Initiative, Government of Rajasthan and ICICI Foundation
- Member, Working Group on Gender Responsive Budgeting constituted by the State Planning Board, Government of Rajasthan

Varinder Jain

- Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics

Dalbir Singh

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

Radhey S Sharma

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

Jai Singh

- Joint Secretary, Rajasthan Economics Association

8. Infrastructure/ Support Services

Campus

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

Library

The institute's library has a rich collection of books, back volumes, research materials, reference data books and other documents relating to various aspects of development and other areas. The library enriched its collection by adding 348 books and other documents during the year, raising the total number to 35266. The library presently is subscribing to 82 local /national /international journals, 30 of which are of foreign origin. In addition the library receives 26 journals under certain exchange /complimentary programmes making a total of 108 Journals. It also subscribes to 10 daily Newspapers, which helps researchers to keep track of policy and development issues. The IDS library is using CDS/ISIS and WINISIS library software package (developed by UNESCO) for easy and speedy storage, faster processing and retrieval of information system. This also facilitates speedy retrieval of individual volumes /titles based on individual fields such as author, title, subject, key words and accession number. The system also enables the library users to create print file of the search. The in-house indexing database of published articles of various academic journals touched 39751 records by the end of March 2015 in well retrieval/searchable format.

The institute's library is depository library of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and has so far received more than 4797 valuable publications under the programme. In addition, the library houses a rich collection of research and reference material from various international agencies such as FAO, APO, (Asian Productivity Organization), IDRC (International Development Research Center, Canada), IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute, USA), IWMI (International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka).

The institute's Library is equipped with 3 PCs for routine library work. The library also has a rich collection of various International Data bases on digital media. World Data (World Bank Indicators of Countries), World Development Sources in 4 CDs by World Bank, World Development Reports CD since 1978. TradeCan by UNCTAD, Food & Nutrition Library by IFPRI and various useful CD databases of the International Labour Organization, Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund make for a compelling collection for scholars and research community.

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

1. JSTOR: A leading online Full Text Archives of Social Sciences Journals
2. IndiaStat.com:- Online statistics data base of Indian States by the DataNet India, New Delhi
3. EPW (Full Text) & EPW Research Foundation' Time series data
4. Econlit (Economic Literature) : by American Economic Association, USA
5. Political Science Complete: by Political Science Association, USA

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

Working Papers

1. Kanchan Mathur, 2014, "Women Engaging Politically in Rajasthan: Finding Spaces through Winding Paths of Power", IDSJ WP 171, October.
2. Mohanakumar, S., 2014, "Political Economy of Natural Rubber Cultivation in Tripura", IDSJ WP 172, December.
3. Mohanakumar S., 2014, "Tenancy Relations in India: Observations from a field study", IDSJ WP 173, January.

Research Reports

1. Varinder Jain and Surjit Singh, "Agricultural Finance in India: A Study of Small, Marginal, Dalit and Tribal Farmers", IDSJ Report No. 288, August 2014.
2. Mohanakumar, S., 2014, "Comprehensive State Agriculture Plan (C-SAP), Rajasthan: 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)", IDSJ Report No. 289, November. 2014.
3. Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and Radheyshyam Sharma, 2014, "Evaluation of Convergence Project: Mission Poorna Shakti, Pali District, Rajasthan", IDSJ Report No. 290, December 2014.
4. B.M.Jain, 2015, "India-U S Strategic Partnership in the 21stCentury", IDSJ Report No. 291, February 2015.
5. Amita Agarwal, 2015, "Human Rights of Physically Challenged People-Theory Vs Practice: With Special Reference to Rajasthan, IDSJ Report No. 292, February 2015.
6. Varinder Jain and Surjit Singh, 2015, "Identification of Gaps in Input Supply, Credit Availability, the Dissemination of Appropriate Technology and other Requirements Relevant for Improvement of Productivity of Crops in Rainfed Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan", IDSJ Report No. 293, February 2015.
7. Shobhita Rajagopal, Kanchan Mathur and Radheyshyam Sharma, 2015, "India's Champions: Exploring Determinants of Young Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan", IDSJ Report No. 294, March 2015.
8. Kanchan Mathur, Shobhita Rajagopal and Radheyshyam Sharma, 2015, "Transforming Lives, Crafting New Identities: Reflections on Women's Empowerment through Innovative Programmes", IDSJ Report No. 295, March/July 2015.

9. Current Faculty and Staff

Director

NareshDadhich	Ph.D (Political Science)	Professor, Department of Political Science, Rajasthan University & Former Vice-Chancellor, VardhmanMahaveer Open University, Kota
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Faculty

VS Vyas	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Professor (Emeritus)</i>
Kanchan Mathur	Ph.D (Sociology)	<i>Professor</i>
Varsha Joshi	Ph.D (History)	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Mohanakumar S.	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Shobhita Rajagopal	Ph.D (Sociology)	<i>Associate Professor</i>
Motilal Mahamallik	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Assistant Professor</i>
Varinder Jain	Ph.D (Economics)	<i>Assistant Professor</i>

Honorary Faculty

SS Acharya	Ph.D (Agricultural Economics)	
Kanta Ahuja	Ph.D (Economics)	
DD Narula	Ph.D (Economics)	
Rohit Brandon	IAS (Retd.), Former Principal Secretary, Government of Rajasthan	
Vibhakar Sharma	IPS (Retd.), Former DGP, Government of Tamil Nadu	

Visiting Faculty

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

Dalbir Singh	Ph.D (Economics)	ICSSR Senior Fellow
Jyotsana Rajvanshi	Ph.D (Sociology)	ICSSR Senior Fellow
K.L. Sharma	Ph.D. (Sociology)	ICSSR National Fellow
K.N. Joshi	Ph.D (Geography)	ICSSR Senior Fellow
M.D. Dharamdasani	Ph.D. (Political Science)	ICSSR Senior Fellow

Research Staff

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

Library

Mohd. Ismail Khan
Asha Tekchandani

Librarian cum Documentation Officer
Senior Library Technical Assistant

Administration

Thakur Dass,
Rajendra Sharma,
Neeru Mendiratta,
Rachael Varkey,
Shyam Bihari Gupta,
Kailash Chand Meena,
Jyoti Swami,

Secretary I/C B.Com, L.L.B. (till 30.11.2014)
Section Officer (Adm.)
Senior Office Assistant
Senior Office Assistant
Junior Office Assistant
Junior Office Assistant
Receptionist cum Telephone Operator

Finance

SK Jain
GL Mittal

Accounts Executive
Accountant

Computer Centre

GG Rajan

Supervisor(Computers)

Support Staff

Kesar Singh Rathore
Mohan Singh Chouhan
Rajeev Choudhary
Shankar Singh Daroga
Brij Sunder Sharma