

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2023-24



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### **Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur**

An Autonomous Research Institute under Indian Council of  
Social Science Research (ICSSR) and Government of Rajasthan  
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IDS Jaipur has developed expertise on several Economic and Social Themes, especially in Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Gender Studies, Studies on Marginalized Populations, Urban Poverty & Human Development, and the MSME Sector. I am delighted to present an overview of the Institute's accomplishments and financial performance for the fiscal year 2023-24. The Institute's resilience, adaptability, and commitment to core values have been instrumental in shaping it into a more robust entity.



I am pleased to announce that the Institute's faculty members completed five research studies during the year, namely 1) A Study on Employment and Income Generation in Commercial Poultry Farms in Rajasthan: Analysis of Post-Covid-19 Scenario, 2) Impact of Silicosis on the Life and Livelihood of the affected workers and Government Interventions Programme: A Socio-Economic Study, 3) The Invisible Economics of Anonymous People in India: Mapping the gaps for rehabilitation of Urban Homeless, 4) Impunity in Land Rights: A Study of the Nature, Process, and Dynamics of Land Grabbing in Odisha State, and 5) Policy for the DNTs and NTs of Rajasthan.

Despite having very depleted faculty strength, presently, six studies are ongoing: 1) Implications of Geographical Indications on local rural economy and livelihood: Evidence from Selected Products, 2) A Study of Transgender Population in Rajasthan, 3) Jail Reforms in Rajasthan, 4) Electricity Generation Efficiency in Rajasthan's Power Sector: An Inquiry into Technical, Economic & Operational Issues, 5) AT&C Efficiency of Rajasthan DISCOMS: An Inquiry into Operational Dynamics; and 6) An Analysis of Aspirational Districts in Rajasthan. ICSSR and different departments of the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) are supporting these studies. We expect to submit draft report of the last five studies by the end of this year. During the period, the faculty members submitted five new research studies to the GoR. The Institute's faculty members and Ph.D scholars also have contributed in terms of publications, which include six peer reviewed journal articles, three monographs, one book chapter and five research reports. During this period, the Institute organized four (04) National Conferences, five (05) National Workshops, one (01) Regional Seminar, and three (03) Memorial Lectures. Apart from these, the Institute organized three (03) Invited Lectures and one (01) special lecture (on the occasion of 43rd Foundation Day). Total number of participants in these events were over 1000.

Prof. Rajeev Bhargava, former Director, CSDS, New Delhi delivered Third Prof. V.S. Vyas's memorial lecture, Shri V. Srinivas, Secretary to the Government of India gave Fifth Prof. M.V. Mathur's Memorial Lecture oration and Prof. K.P. Kannan, former Director, CDS, Trivandrum delivered Fourth Prof. Surjit Singh's memorial lecture. During the year, one Ph.D. scholar has submitted his thesis, and is awaiting the award of the Ph.D. degree.

IDS Jaipur gratefully acknowledges the financial support received from the ICSSR, and grant from the GoR. As we embark on a new fiscal year, we remain confident that we have the right strategy and culture to surmount any challenges and seize opportunities. I sincerely thank our Governing Board and the Committee of Direction for their invaluable guidance and unwavering support. I thank Ms. Neeru Mendiratta and Ms. Shrishti Sharma for compiling the Annual Report.

I look forward to improving on our progress over the last year with addition of new faculty members.

**Prof. Vinish Kathuria**  
Professor and Director

The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (IDSJ) was established in 1981 at 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 (GoR) are the two main supporting agencies of the Institute. Being an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1958, the main objectives of the Institute include: (a) contributing to the understanding of development processes and problems; (b) carrying out studies on contemporary issues; (c) contributing to the policy discourse through theoretical and empirical research; (d) carry out empirical and policy research on the local area and marginalised communities; and (e) providing a forum for intellectual debate and discussions on issues of contemporary relevance.

The Institute is a multi-disciplinary research organisation. It takes cognizance of the macro environment, planning processes, and strategies, including their socio-economic dimensions, and attempts to make interventions through research and dialogues. The Institute is specifically concerned with regional issues related to Rajasthan and Western India. In addition to research, the institute believes in collaborative work and policy advocacy. As an ICSSR-State Government-supported institute since its inception, it aims to promote research, training, consultation, and information dissemination in the state and beyond.

## 2.1 Research Themes

The research and training in the Institute has been focused around four thematic areas where the faculty with an interdisciplinary approach has undertaken research. These are (i) Economic policies and strategies; (ii) Social policies: Institutions, Governance, and Civil Society; (iii) Human Development, Urban Poverty, and Social Security; and (iv) Women and Gender Studies. However, with time and with changing needs, the research interests of the faculty members have gone beyond these.

### (i) Economic Policies and Strategies

The Institute has been contributing continuously to economic policies and strategic research. The past and present studies include sectoral studies on agriculture, livestock and dairy, non-farm sector, urban informal sector, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), rural finance and credit, and poverty and unemployment.

## **(ii) Social Policies: Institutions, Governance and Civil Society**

Under this theme, the focus has been on understanding how States and societies respond to global challenges of social, demographic, and economic change. The institute has conducted several studies covering different aspects of education, health and sanitation, homelessness and empowerment of people, local governance, and civil society.

## **(iii) Human Development, Urban Poverty, and Social Security**

Issues concerning human development, poverty, and social security have received attention in the IDSJ since its inception. Under this theme, IDSJ has explored aspects like drafting the Rajasthan Human Development Report, analysing policies of the urban poor on sanitation and hygiene, urban homelessness, Nomadic Tribes (NTs), De-notified Tribes (DNTs), and access to social security interventions.

## **(iv) Women and Gender Studies**

Gender has been a central focus of institute's research across sectors such as education, violence, sexual and reproductive health, livelihoods, and poverty. The faculty members have been closely involved in the women's movement at the state and national levels. The IDSJ faculty members continue researching different aspects of women's subordination and empowerment, reproductive health and rights, adolescent health, gender and education, gender and sanitation, gender-based violence, and poverty and livelihood.

## **Looking Ahead**

The IDSJ strives to achieve academic excellence by producing quality research and publications. We hope to add to our faculty strength in the coming years. This will help further multidisciplinary research, which has been the strength of IDSJ.

## **2.2 Our Partners**

The Institute has been carrying out various research projects, seminars, and advocacy programmes as per its mandate. Recent studies have been supported by the ICSSR, New Delhi, Rajasthan Livelihood Mission, and different departments of GoR, respectively. Various organizations like Freedom Fund, UK; Development Solutions, New Delhi; Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore; Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric), Norwegian University of Life Sciences; Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram; Young Lives India, New Delhi and NITI Aayog, Government of India have supported institute's research activities from time to time.

The main thrust of IDSJ's research is on issues relating to the socio-economic development of Rajasthan and India. Faculty members work on both conceptual and empirical issues with strong policy relevance. The research programme is revised periodically to incorporate new thrust areas. The faculty members work on more than one theme.

### 3.1 Completed Studies

**3.1.1 Mohanakumar S.,** *A Study on Employment and Income Generation in Commercial Poultry Farms in Rajasthan: Analysis of Post-Covid-19 Scenario* (Sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Rajasthan).

As per the Livestock Census 2019, Rajasthan has 146 lakhs poultry population, of which 80-90 percent are raised in commercial farms, and the remaining 10-20 percent are raised in backyards. Rajasthan produces 1664 million eggs a year from fowls, and the per capita consumption of eggs in Rajasthan was 22 in 2018-19. A significant part of commercial poultry farms is operated with a capital outlay of less than Rs.2 lakh, implying the fragility of the capital base of such small producers. Important challenges that the poultry raisers encountered during the first and second phases of COVID-19 have not yet been settled fully and such causalities could be avoided with proper policy interventions in the third phase if at all it is occasioned. Ban on transportation of chicken, discarding of grown-up broiler chicken by commercial farms due to the closing of markets, shortage of feed for fowls due to ban on transportation, and unprecedented fall in demand were crucial issues, and such challenges persist in varying degrees.

Specific objectives of the study were:

- to study the socio-economic background of farmers engaged in commercial poultry farms in Rajasthan;
- to study the issues encountered by poultry farms, such as availability of credit, extension services, marketing, and other related issues;
- to study the challenges and opportunities of commercial poultry farms and its employment and income generation potential; and
- to suggest policy inputs for making commercial poultry farms a source of livelihood in rural Rajasthan and major urban centers.



The study was based on primary and secondary data collected from six districts of Rajasthan, viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, and Hanumangarh and was based on the intensity and types of poultry farms.

**Research Team:** Dr. Khushboo Sharma, Dr. Dolly Singh, Dr. Nikita Puri, Shri. Prem Kumar and Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar

**3.1.2 Mohankumar, S. and Khushboo Sharma, *Impact of Silicosis on the life and Livelihood of the affected Workers and the Government Intervention Programme: A Socio-Economic Study (Sponsored by the Directorate of Specially-Abled Persons, Govt. of Rajasthan).***

It has been observed that the incidence or prevalence rate of Silicosis in countries like India is higher as compared to developed countries, and it is attributed to the non-adoption of advanced technologies for the prevention of occupational health hazards or blatant violation of statutory safety measures. For the prevention of Silicosis, different types and methods of interventions are essential, and for the initiation of such intervention mechanisms, reliable data on the type of occupations (industries) in which workers are engaged, exposure to silica content, and incidence of silicosis by occupation, industries, by gender and age of workers are required. The present study collected data on the impact of government intervention schemes for silicosis workers and suggested measures and policy actions for improving the living conditions of the affected workers.

The Rajasthan government extends financial assistance to the victims of silicosis and their families. The effectiveness of government schemes in mitigating the hardships of the affected has yet to be subjected to any detailed analysis. It is important to evaluate these schemes by examining issues related to their effectiveness through an in-depth study. It is one of the major gaps identified in the intervening mechanism of the GoR. Another gap spotted is the lack of situation assessment studies (social & economic impacts) on Silicosis's victims.

Given the above setting, the study had the following specific objectives:

- to study the prevalence of Silicosis concerning geographical spread (secondary data from the Silicosis portal of the GoR is used);
- to study the social and economic lives of people affected by silicosis in mining and processing industries, particularly those engaged in stone carving and crushing units in Rajasthan;
- to study working conditions in silicosis-prone occupations and the adoption of labour welfare legislations in such industries;
- to study the intervention programmes of the GoR and assess the impact of such programmes

on the living conditions of the Silicosis affected workers and their families; and

- To understand the present situation of silicosis victims and their families and suggest policy measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of silicosis victims in Rajasthan.

The study was based on primary and secondary data collected from seven districts of Rajasthan, viz. Jodhpur, Ajmer, Karauli, Sirohi, Dausa, Banswara, and Sikar based on the type of economic activity and intensity of silicosis cases reported.

**Research Team:** Dr. Khushboo Sharma and Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar

**3.1.3 Motilal Mahamallik, *The Invisible Economics of Anonymous People in India: Mapping the gaps for rehabilitation of Urban Homeless***  
(Sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi).

Homelessness is a worldwide phenomenon, and gets aggravated due to rapid urbanisation which is a by-product of capitalist development. Homelessness is the worst form of vulnerability that exposes homeless people to all kinds of deprivation and exploitation. The homeless people in urban hubs become the prey of social, economic, cultural, political and health deprivation. Who are the homeless in the peri-urban, urban and the metro cities of India? They are basically, mentally retarded people, orphan children, children who left their home for some reason, few destitute women, drug addicts, sex workers and a whole lot of casual and migrant workers. Migrant workers include rickshaw puller, auto rickshaw drivers, construction workers, labourers, road side, petty traders (balloon seller, etc.). The issue of Homelessness is a paradox needs to be resolved with utmost sincerity and sensitivity. On the one hand, one can see the expansion of cities and the increasing rate of real estate business, on the other hand, cities are increasingly occupied with huge homeless populations. One cannot deny to the fact that (1) there are people having more than one house in towns/cities, and (2) there is a trend of increasing number of houses/flats laying vacant in towns/cities. Given this paradoxical situation, how to resolve this is a major challenge before the State.

With this, the specific objectives of this study were to (i) enumerate houseless population in the sample cities, (ii) categories them in terms of demographic, social, and economic characteristics, (iii) examine problems faced by the houseless population in the city, (iv) examine the adequacy of shelter-home support by the respective governments in sample cities, (v) understand the invisible economics working among the houseless population.

**Research Team:** Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar, Shri Saka Ram and Shri Ramesh Chand Bairwa.

**3.1.4 Motilal Mahamallik, *Impunity in Land Rights: A Study of the Nature, Process, and Dynamics of Land Grabbing in Odisha State, India***  
(Sponsored by the University of Life Sciences, Oslo, Norway).

Disputes on land belonging to Dalits in most cases are assigned lands for agricultural purpose that have been received by them under land distribution programmes. Land disputes between the victims and the perpetrators can be broadly categorized into five types. First type is an individual or a group of perpetrators belonging to higher caste grabbing the entire plot of land that belong to a group of Dalit beneficiaries. In certain cases, it has been the same landlords who had surrendered the land to the government as surplus land through Bhoodan Movement. In effect the beneficiaries have been provided with the assets without operational rights. The second type is where the land distribution has taken place but the *pattas* have not been issued. That is to say that the victims do not have the property rights. The third type is more of a cheating case where the landlords take land on lease from Dalits and do not return it after tenure completion. The landlords sometimes provide loan to the Dalit family who own land and grab the land through fake documents is fourth type of dispute. Lands distributed to Dalits as assigned lands cannot be sold to non-Dalit.

In Andhra Pradesh there is also an Act passed in 1977 prohibiting any transfer of property to non-Dalit. Despite the Act, there are significant number of such land purchase cases that come under the purview of the 1977 Act. Apart from lands grabbed by the individuals and community, the State has also been a party to such grabbings. The State has grabbed the land for forestry purpose, establishment of Institutions, allotment to private national and multi-national companies, formation of SEZs. There are instances in both Andhra Pradesh and Odisha where the State has grabbed land to meet growing needs of urban rich. Grabbing lands of the Dalit in the name of greater Hyderabad and greater Cuttack are two glaring examples.

The contribution of Dalits in Indian freedom struggles cannot be ruled out. There is a long list of Dalit leaders who have contributed through ideas, emotions and life for the freedom of the nation. The contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar for the struggle as well as contribution towards the nation building is unforgettable. Post independence, the problem of Dalits took a new dimension. In their own place, in their own home and land, they face discrimination and exclusion from their own people. Because of poor education and skill and low access to resources due to historical denial of property rights over resources, the achievement of these groups as compared to other groups is very low. The fruits of independence have not reached to them in a real sense.

With Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's initiatives, special provisions were enacted in our constitution. Some measures were taken for the promotion and protection of these groups but the implementation of these special provisions is highly questionable. Already there is a great divide between the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population and Non-SC/ST population on the ground of castes and locational disadvantage. Not only Dalits in India were discriminated on the ground of caste but their rights (main thrust of livelihood) are not being respected by the society.

**Research Team:** Ms. Darley Jose Kjosavik and Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar

**3.1.5 Motilal Mahamallik, *Policy for the DNTs and NTs of Rajasthan***  
(Sponsored by the Govt. of Rajasthan).

Each individual from the De-notified Tribes (DNTs) and Nomadic Tribes (NTs) Communities in Rajasthan should get the opportunity to live a life with dignity, equality, safety and without persecution and fear. This study aimed to develop a comprehensive plan based on the Human Rights approach, in order to ensure socio-economic justice for the DNTs and NTs communities as envisaged in Part IV of the Constitution of India. Despite that India has made tremendous progress since Independence, the DNT communities largely remain excluded, marginalized and socio-economically backward.

Lack of constitutional safeguards, social stigmatization, and criminalization attached to their identities make them prone to vulnerability in every walk of life. These groups are still searching for fair justice and equal treatment in public and private spheres of their lives. The various government efforts have not been able to deliver to make a perceptible impact on these communities. Socially too they continue to remain condemned, exploited and excluded.

Hon'ble Finance Minister (GoI) during interim Budget speech made the following announcement on 01.02.2019 “Our Government is committed to reach the most deprived citizens of this country. To this end, the condition of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities merits special attention. These communities are hard to reach, less visible and therefore, frequently left out....”.

**Research Team:** Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar, Shri Saka Ram and Ms. Karabi Chetia

## 3.2 Ongoing Studies

**3.2.1 Vinish Kathuria and Rajesh Raj S.N., *Implications of Geographical Indications on local rural economy and livelihood: Evidence from Selected Products***  
(Sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi).

With the onset of globalization, the last few decades have witnessed two significant developments: a) globalization of supply-chain, and b) the need for producers to differentiate their products to compete in this globalized world. Geographical Indications (GIs) offer a unifying framework and a legal basis for this product differentiation routed in a specific territory. We study the linkage between GIs and local development by quantitatively analysing the impacts associated with several key sectors (for example, sectors such as handicrafts, handlooms, and food products) in India that have seen a significant movement towards GIs in the last 10-15 years.

Specifically, the study aims to address the following objectives:

- to document which kind of communities are involved in these GIs and how their livelihood has changed post-GI adoption;
- to investigate the GI adoption in India and to discuss its benefits and challenges concerning developing countries and India;
- to study the regional impact of GI protection in terms of increased income or industrialization;
- to study the effect of GI adoption on the behaviours of households associated with the production of selected products; and
- to analyse the impact of GI adoption on rural livelihood, namely household welfare and rural poverty.

**3.2.2 Motilal Mahamallik, *Jail Reforms in Rajasthan: A Data-Informed Policy Document for Jail Reforms***  
(Supported by the Govt. of Rajasthan).

The Constitution of India provides fundamental rights to every citizen in the country, which ensures a decent living, including those in judicial custody. The primary objective of imprisonment is to reform a person and help him/her to integrate with mainstream society to live by abiding by the rules and regulations of the society at large. The objective of detaining a person in Jail is that the jail should endeavour to reform and assimilate offenders in the social milieu by giving them appropriate correctional treatment. It can be materialized only by incorporating

principles of management of prisons and treatment of offenders with the Directive Principles of the State Policy embodied in part IV of the Indian Constitution. Further, uniform and comprehensive legislation has to be implemented for modern principles and procedures regarding the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. The State Department of Prisons needs to be scientifically re-organized for correctional services dealing with adult and young offenders, their institutional care, treatment, aftercare, probation, and other non-institutional services.

There has been a demand for a national policy on prisons in India for a long time. In 1972, the Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Working Group on Prisons, emphasizing the salient features of the prisons and jail inmates. The National Prison Policy insisted on seven provisions essential for prisons in India. Among them, the scientific classification of prisoners and care procedures, enactment of suitable legislation by the Centre and the States, and the revision of State Prison Manuals assumed significance. Keeping these provisions in mind, the Jail Reform Committee Report in 1983 was brought out.

Rajasthan has the highest number of jails in India, including nine central jails, three high-security special jails in Dausa and Ajmer, and a juvenile special jail in the Jodhpur district..

The present study is an attempt to examine:

- present status of jails;
- increasing overcrowding and infrastructural bottlenecks;
- the gap between constitutionally provisioned and fundamental rights and its access to jail inmates;
- review of jail reform committees and its implementation; and
- critic review of the present system of administration and staff.

**Research Team:** Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar and Ms. Bhavana Singh

### **3.2.3 Motilal Mahamallik, *A Study of Transgender Population in Rajasthan*** (Supported by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of Rajasthan).

Article 19(1) of the Indian constitution states that all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression. The Supreme Court extended the interpretation of the constitution that expression includes self-identification. Under Articles 15 and 16, discrimination on the grounds of "sex" is explicitly prohibited. The Court held that "sex" here does not only refer to biological attributes but also includes "gender". Thus, the Court held that discrimination on the grounds of

"sex" included discrimination based on gender identity. The NALSA Judgement of 2014 was a landmark judgment where the apex court legally recognized "third gender"/transgender persons for the first time and discussed "gender identity" at length.

Transgender identity is both biological as well as behavioral. Even though sufficient literature is available on the 'Transgender issue' (that focuses on a right-based approach), scanty literature is available on their identity, social isolation, atrocities and violence, livelihood struggle, and social transformation.

In India, only a few states have Transgender Policy, such as Kerala and Odisha. The present study is an attempt to examine:

- the assignment and identity paradox;
- type and extent of discrimination faced;
- taboos and blind-beliefs;
- occupational and social changes observed;
- implementation and benefits from the government schemes; and
- a march from identity to rights.

**Research Team:** Shri Somoti Lal Kumhar, Shri Rajendra Gurjar and Shri Shiv Kumar Sen.

**3.2.4 Motilal Mahamallik, *Analysis of Aspirational Districts Scheme in Rajasthan***  
(Supported by the Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan).

Despite significant economic progress, economic benefits in India have not been uniformly distributed, with regional disparities persist. This disparity underscores the need for a comprehensive approach to inclusive growth and social progress. The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP), launched in 2018, represents a strategic initiative aimed at addressing these challenges. The ADP focuses on transforming 115 of India's most underdeveloped districts by improving key performance indicators across six sectors namely, a) Health and Nutrition, b) Education, c) Agriculture and Water Resources, d) Financial Inclusion, e) Skill Development, and f) Basic Infrastructure. This program emphasises practical and measurable outcomes, fostering collaboration between states and the central government to drive meaningful progress. Rajasthan, a state with diverse socio-economic challenges, has five districts identified under the ADP. These districts are Baran, Dhaulpur, Jaisalmer, Karauli and Sirohi. These districts are considered as the 'pockets of underdevelopment' that need extra care to be as per with the developed districts of the state. Under this backdrop, the main objectives of the study are:

(i) to examine the status of the indicators identified under each thematic area in two aspirational

districts of Rajasthan,

- (ii) to identify the various issues faced by the beneficiaries in availing the benefits of schemes corresponding to each thematic area; and,
- (iii) to ascertain the coordination between center and state and other stakeholders within the state departments in converging funds and implementation of indicator specific schemes.

**Research Team:** Ms. Jyoti Meena and Mr. Rajbeer Singh

### **3.2.5 Varinder Jain, *Electricity Generation Efficiency in Rajasthan's Power Sector: An Inquiry into Technical, Economic & Operational Issues.***

*(Supported by the Department of Finance and Department of Energy, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

This study aims to examine the recent trends in power generation efficiency of various power generation utilities of Rajasthan Rajya Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RRVUNL). Specifically, the study focuses on the following objectives:

- to compare and contrast the power generation efficiency of RRVUNL with India's largest power generation utility, viz. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);
- to examine the change in trend and pattern of power generation dynamics of various thermal units of RRVUNL and to explore the trends in their relative power generation efficiency since their inception;
- to examine the implicit technical, economic, and operational issues that condition the differences in power generation efficiency of various thermal units of RRVUNL; and
- to devise unit-wise policy suggestions for boosting the power generation efficiency of RRVUNL's thermal units.

**Research Team:** Dr. Nikita Puri and Ms. Askandha Gupta

### **3.2.6 Varinder Jain, *Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Efficiency of Rajasthan DISCOMS: An Inquiry into Operational Dynamics.***

*(Supported by the Department of Finance and Department of Energy, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

This study focuses exclusively on examining Rajasthan DISCOMS efficiency in the transmission and distribution of electricity. Specific objectives of the study are:

- to locate Rajasthan DISCOMS in a comparative national context regarding their efficiency in the transmission and distribution of electricity;
- to examine recent trends in AT&C efficiency of Rajasthan DISCOMS and to draw a comparative picture among themselves and in comparison, to a few other well-performing



DISCOMS that could significantly curb their transmission and distribution losses;

- to examine implicit technical, economic, and operational issues that condition the differences in AT&C efficiency of Rajasthan DISCOMS; and
- to devise unit-wise policy suggestions for augmenting AT&C efficiency of Rajasthan DISCOMS.

**Research Team:** Dr. Khushboo Sharma, Ms. Shivalika Sharma and Shri Banwari Lal Sharma.

### **3.3 New Research Initiatives / Projects**

The Institute had made five new research initiatives (projects) during the year 2023-24.

#### **3.3.1 Regional Disparities in Rajasthan**

*(Submitted to the Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

Despite enormous natural and human resources in Rajasthan, there exists significant regional disparities that affect its overall socio-economic development process. These disparities are apparent in various forms, including income inequality, differences in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and access to essential resources. While some areas have witnessed rapid development, others, especially in the desert and tribal regions, continue to face challenges related to poverty, poor infrastructure, and limited access to basic services.

There is significant research gap in this area of study. To date, there is no study available that has analyzed and highlighted the Rajasthan-specific elements contributing to regional disparities. Therefore, understanding the pattern of regional disparities and its causes, specific to the Rajasthan, are vital for designing effective policies aimed to equitable development and reduce the existing regional disparities. This proposed study is an attempt to investigate the various factors that explain the regional disparities in Rajasthan, with a focus on geographical, social, economic, and policy-related causes. It also aims to assess the effectiveness of recent programme and policies designed to address these disparities, such as the Aspirational District Programme (ADP) and other government schemes. Through this study, we aim to not only identify the underlying factors of these regional disparities but also suggest the practical solutions to bridge the gaps and ensure more inclusive growth across the state.

#### **3.3.2 Pastoralist and Pasture: Understanding the Iconic Culture of Pastorals in Rajasthan**

*(Submitted to the Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

One of the most iconic traditions in Rajasthan is the pastoralist culture, which has shaped the economy, society, and environment for centuries. Pastoralism, or livestock farming, is not just

an economic activity in Rajasthan, but a way of life that is deeply embedded in the history and social fabric of the state. Rajasthan is home to many pastoral communities, such as Raika, Gujar, Jat, Sindh Muslim, Gairi, and Rajput. Historically, Raika/Rebari has been on foot with their herds. They move mostly with Camels, Goats, Cattles, and Sheep. Available literature on Pastorals in Rajasthan has mostly focused on their migratory routes. Inappropriate wool price, degrading and shrinking commons, certain Acts and Policies, and few other recent developments affected the lives and livelihood of the pastoralists in Rajasthan. Increasing rate of domestication of animals, declining pastoralism, and changing nature of their livelihoods are well noticed and noted in social science literature. Much has been written on both economic aspects of Cattle, Sheep and Goats in Rajasthan.

Literature on Dromedary and the pastoral community, both economic and cultural aspects, is limited. Around 2,50,000 camels in India are found in its western states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat and Punjab. Camel mostly owned by Rebaris population in Rajasthan has been declining, which is observed since 1990s, whereas the livestock population is increasing. Pastoralism in Rajasthan is no more a way of life, rather domestication of livestock has become the new need. For economy, the land may be in the process of losing an iconic culture. Homogenisation of culture, gender, and lifestyle will evaporate more than what it liquidates.

With this background, the present study will examine: (i) the evolution of pastoralism as a primary mode of livelihood in Rajasthan, (ii) the changing life and livelihood of pastorals (with special reference to Rebaris), (iii) Gender roles in roots and routes, (iv) the environmental and ecological roles of pastoralists in Rajasthan's economy, and (v) the new-economic opportunities and new generations.

The study will use both secondary and primary data for the analysis. Primary data will be collected from 10 herds while on grazing and 120 households from Rebari community from sample districts.

### **3.3.3 Sacred and Profane: A Study of Oran's in Rajasthan**

*(Submitted to the Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

Oran (or deemed forests), in Rajasthan holds profound cultural, ecological, and spiritual significance. These are local micro bio-diversity reserves- community conserved areas (CCAs) harbouring the shrine of a local goddess or deity. Even though these sacred groves are named in different region differently, three most popular are, (i) 'Dev-vanis' in North-East Rajasthan, (ii) 'Vani' in Southern Rajasthan and (ii) 'Oran' in Western Rajasthan. Historically Orans were named in the name local God & Goddesses and subsequently named after local Hero.

Orans, Vanis and Dev-Vanies are commons that has strong economic and religious association with the local communities. Since the origin of the ideas of private property rights, sanctity of commons have been in question. Private property rights incentivise better utilisation and production. However, commons property rights dis-incentivise production and protection. The Hardin's 'tragedy of commons' a master-piece, that theorises the characteristic of commons. Based on this pillar, plethora of literature available on theories of commons, managements of commons and dependency on commons. In this literature, commons are studied or treated as an economic entity. It is a common property that has an economic value, hence the possibility of use and over extraction is high without any responsibility. Everybody wants to use without shouldering any responsibility, what is generally called as 'The Tragedy of Commons'. As per available literature commons are well managed and preserver with the help of strong collective actions, proper management strategy, strong monitoring and of course increasing dependencies. This study will explore the state of commons in the era of (i) modern economic development, and (ii) large-scale land grabbing.

With this background, this study will examine, (i) the evolution of the sacred history of 'Oran', (ii) the emerging challenges before the sacred groves (Oran), (iii) the changing nature of utility, and (iv) the secret of sacredness.

### **3.3.4 Significance of Solar Water Pump Energisation in Raising Farmers' Income: A Study of State Role and Economic Outcomes amidst Regional Diversity in Rajasthan**

*(Submitted to the Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

With the introduction of PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) yojana in March 2019, there has emerged an opportunity where farmers can adopt not only cost-effective means of irrigation through de-dieselization but they can also derive an earning through contribution to power grid. Given this national-level initiative, this scheme is contributing towards enhanced energy security among the farmers. Rajasthan is also emerging as a major beneficiary and supporter of clean energy as a number of farmers across different agro-climatic zones have been its beneficiaries. In such situation, it is meaningful to examine the impact of solar water pump energization on raising farmers' income.

This study focuses on examining the role of solar water pump energization in raising farmers' income across different regions of Rajasthan. In this context, the study has the following objectives:

- to examine the trends and regional variations in the adoption of solar photovoltaic (PV) water systems in Rajasthan;

- to examine the role of solar PV systems in ensuring sustainable water supply along with examining its impact on water use magnitude, intensity and efficiency;
- to examine how solar PV energy systems has transformed marginal and small landholdings from economically unviable holdings to economically profitable landholdings by bringing changes in cropping pattern, crop rotation, crop expenditure and income etc;
- to examine how farmers perceive the government solar PV subsidy scheme and what kind of issues limit their access to government subsidy; and
- to examine the key tenets of central and state government policy for promoting solar PV energy usage in the agricultural sector and to analyse the trend, pattern and regional distribution of government subsidy on solar PV energy systems along with exploring implicit biases, if any, in granting subsidy benefits to the farmers.

### **3.3.5 Micro-enterprises in Rajasthan's Manufacturing Sector: Inter-Industry Variation in Labour Utilisation and Business Performance**

*(Submitted to the Department of Planning, Govt. of Rajasthan).*

Manufacturing sector in Rajasthan makes significant contribution to state's gross domestic product (SDP). Within this, these are mainly the micro enterprises that remain a dominant segment as the number of medium and large enterprises is minimal. As per estimates available from NSSO, out of 26.87 lakh MSMEs, 26.66 lakh are the micro enterprises. These enterprises are spread across various industries and clusters. Relying on indigenous technology, these enterprises remain exposed to variety of competition and in order to survive, these enterprises, in the conditions of technology being the exogenous factor, continue to make intensive and extensive usage of labour power. In this context, the operational dynamics of these enterprises need to be understood so as to elucidate not only the significance of labour but also to find out the patterns of labour utilization across industries.

Wage payments, remuneration mechanisms and the prevalence of job and economic security remains the key concerns especially in the case of micro-enterprises where scale of operations remains not only small but also subject to variation due to various endogenous and exogenous factors.

The study aims at examining the labour usage pattern among micro-enterprises in Rajasthan's manufacturing sector. Specifically, the study has the following sub-objectives:

- to examine various labour processes through which labour is engaged in the production processes across various selected labour-intensive industries in Rajasthan;

- to examine how intensively labour is engaged in production processes and what is its contribution towards the growth of firms;
- to examine the issues jeopardizing labour productivity across sample industries;
- to examine the incidence of skill gaps at each production process across sample industries; and
- to examine variations in labour recruitment and retrenchment practices across sample industries and to examine the adequacy of remuneration along with tracing the incidence of job insecurity and prospects for career mobility across sample industries.

The study would require a detailed analysis of both secondary and primary sources of information. In order to examine contribution of labour, the study would examine secondary data available from NSSO's Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE).

Key inferences under each above-mentioned objectives would be drawn from a detailed examination of primary survey information which would be collected by canvassing a detailed schedule to 1000 sample firms spread across ten types of labour-intensive industries.

## Research Papers/Book Chapters / Monographs / Reports

The Institute published six research papers in peer reviewed Journals, one Book chapter, three monographs and five research reports during the year 2023-24.

### 4.1 Research Papers

**Jain, Varinder (2023)**, Why Pakistan Forges Ahead and India Lags Behind? Analysis of Sports Equipment Exports in Global Context, *Millennial Asia*, October 22.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/09763996231191735>

*Abstract:* Focusing on India and Pakistan, this article examines their relative performance in sports equipment exports during the 2003–2020 periods. Utilizing secondary trade data available from UN Comtrade, it analyses their performance in sports equipment exports (HS-92) at the six-digit level, mainly to ascertain disparities in export performance at commodity level. Besides drawing inferences about global sports equipment exports (since 1990), it examines sports equipment export performance by tracing the pattern of export composition, export concentration and export growth, along with inferring the incidence of export instability, comparative advantage and trade balance. Indices like Herfindahl–Hirschman index (and its standardized version), Hall–Tideman index, entropy concentration index, Cappelletti instability index, Cuddy-Della Valle index, Balassa's measure of comparative advantage and trade balance index are estimated to draw inferences. An analytical exercise indicates that India's global share has not only declined over time, but it has also been lagging in exporting various types of sports equipment—its comparative advantage has waned over time, whereas such is not the case with Pakistan, which has recorded relatively better performance. A comparative perspective on the nature of the policy framework in both nations is drawn. Moreover, the article examines commodity-wise global dominance of India and Pakistan (in comparison with China) to trace commodities for which these countries have been gaining significance in global markets. Finally, the article urges the Indian State to devote serious attention to strengthening sports goods manufacturing in India, as India is currently facing a trade deficit in the global trade of sports equipment.

**Kathuria, V. (2023)**, Impact of Political Regime and Ideology on Renewable Energy Installations in India, *Economic & Political Weekly*, 58(48), December, 41-57.

*Abstract:* This study attempts to quantify the influence of monetary policy on aggregate demand in India during the post reform period (1998-2019). The New Keynesian approach is adopted as the framework for the study. The structural vector auto regression model used in the study revealed that a monetary policy shock leaves its outcome in the macroeconomic variables, viz., output and inflation in inverse order. A shock in policy rate leaves its initial transmission effect on output after two quarters and subsequently influences the price level. The effects of monetary aggregates are confined to the price level. Monetary policy shocks are transmitted to output through the asset price channel while the credit and exchange rate channels are found to be neutral.

**Kumar, P. (2023)**, Monetary Policy and Aggregate Demand in India: An analysis of post-reform in India, *Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking*, 26(4), 659–92.

*Abstract:* This study attempts to quantify the influence of monetary policy on aggregate demand in India during the post reform period (1998-2019). The New Keynesian approach is adopted as the framework for the study. The structural vector auto regression model used in the study revealed that a monetary policy shock leaves its outcome in the macroeconomic variables, viz., output and inflation in inverse order. A shock in policy rate leaves its initial transmission effect on output after two quarters and subsequently influences the price level. The effects of monetary aggregates are confined to the price level. Monetary policy shocks are transmitted to output through the asset price channel while the credit and exchange rate channels are found to be neutral.

**Mohanakumar, S. (2023)**, Crisis of Dairy Farmers in India: A Study of Major Milk Producing States, *Social Scientist*, 51(9-10), 67-78.

*Abstract:* India is the largest milk producer with a share of 23 percent in global milk production. However, the dairy industry in India faces several threats. The foremost challenge is the low productivity of indigenous and non-descript cows and their population size. The study tries to answer this using both primary and secondary data sources and carries out a survey of Milk-producing farmers in six major milk-producing states in India, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Kerala. The analysis of cost and return from rearing cows and buffalos in major milk-producing states in India shows a mixed trend of profit and loss. The dairy farmers incur a loss in rearing cows and buffalos for milk. In Punjab, farmers incur losses in rearing both cows and buffalos when the price of milk is compared to the cost of production. The same is the case with Kerala as well. If the trend in the net profitability of rearing milch animals is any indicator, there is every reason to hypothesis that the dairying sector too is heading toward a

crisis of reproduction.

**Sahu, P., Mahamallik, M., & Mahapatra, S. K., (2024)**, Recommendations of the 15th Union Finance Commission: Expectations and realities, *The Indian Economic Journal*, 72(1), 159-167.

*Abstract:* The 15th Union Finance Commission (UFC) report, submitted in India in the middle of a global economic setback due to COVID-19, was a hope for sub-national governments to arrive at a favourable financial devolution mechanism. Even though few recommendations by 15th UFC looks promising, it is difficult to outrightly reject the possibilities of increasing fiscal imbalances. The retention of the proportion of shared tax devolution to states as used during 14th UFC and the use of (a) tax and fiscal effort, (b) 2011 census population figure, and (c) total fertility rate as demographic performance, for distribution of shared tax across states may be helpful to reduce fiscal imbalances. However, the decline in the size of shared taxes of states due to (a) shrinking tax collection by the central government during current economic crisis and (b) assignment of additional burdens on states like (i) the contribution of states towards national defence and (ii) internal security, may result in vertical imbalance. There is a possibility of an increase in horizontal imbalance with the rise in the weightage of neutral (need based) criteria and decline in the weight of equity criterion due to the proportionate decline in the shares of poorer state through these two criteria. The fiscal imbalances are to be reduced to a minimum level to enable the country providing a common minimum level of public goods to its people. Since the weight of neutral criteria is implicit in equity and efficiency criteria, an optimum weight adjustment solution as suggested by Mahamallik and Sahu (2015), *Artha Vijnana*, 57(4), 301–320) may be helpful to reduce imbalances.

**Jardosh, N. and Kathuria, V. (2024)**, Social cost--benefit analysis of solid waste management options with application to Mumbai, India, *Waste Management & Research*, 43(1) <https://doi.org/10.1177/0734242X241231401>.

*Abstract:* Managing solid waste continues to be an environmental, technical and economic challenge, especially for developing countries. Though these countries' urban local bodies (ULBs) are moving up the waste management hierarchy, most waste is still openly dumped. One key reason for this choice is the non-accounting of (a) social costs associated with open dumping (OD) and (b) direct/indirect benefits of other options. The current study conducts a complete social cost–benefit analysis (SCBA) comparing OD to sanitary land filling, composting, bio-methanation, incineration and gasification alternatives. The study finds that when only private costs/benefits are considered, a mix of OD and sanitary landfills is preferred; however, when external costs/benefits are factored in, the mix shifts towards alternatives like incineration and gasification. These learning from the SCBA are then applied to Mumbai, which generates 9000



tonnes of waste daily. To determine the optimal mix for Mumbai ULB, a constrained optimization exercises carried out considering the technical feasibility of the alternatives and the ULB's capital budget. The study finds that with the current practice of OD, the net present value (NPV) of the social costs over a 30-year horizon will be over US\$ 6–9 billion. However, even if one-fifth of the ULB's capital budget is allocated towards other waste management alternatives, the mix would shift towards sophisticated technologies and the NPV of social costs would reduce to around half that amount.

## 4.2 Book Chapter

Jain, Varinder (2023) "Endangered Freedom to Decent Life amidst Economic Insecurity: Plight of Worker Households in Jalandhar's Sports Good Industry", in Singh, Baldev and Mehta, Swati (eds.) *Challenges to Punjab Economy: A Regional Perspective from India: Essays in Honour of Lakhwinder Singh*, Routledge.

## 4.3 Monographs

Bhargava, Rajeev (2024) "Indian Secularism: A Critical Appraisal", Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Prof. V.S. Vyas Memorial Lecture Series.

Kannan, K. P. (2024) "Growth without Decent Employment: How can India escape this long-term trap?", Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Prof. Surjit Singh Memorial Lecture Series.

Srinivas, V. (2024) "Viksit Bharat: New Paradigms in Governance", Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur. Prof. M.V. Mathur Memorial Lecture Series.

## 4.4 Research Reports

Mohanakumar S. and Khushboo Sharma (2023) "Impact of Silicosis on the Life and Livelihood of the Affected Workers and the Government Intervention Programme in Rajasthan: A Socio-Economic Study".

Mohanakumar S. and Swatilekha Sen (2023) "Issues, Challenges, and major Bottlenecks in improving Milk Production, Productivity and Farmers Income: A Study of Rajasthan".

Mohanakumar S. and Prem Kumar (2024) "A Study on Employment and Income Generation in Commercial Poultry Farms in Rajasthan: Analysis of Post-Covid 19 Scenario".

Mahamallik, M. (2023) "Policy for DNTs and NTs".

Mahamallik, M. (2023) "Impunity in Land Rights: A Study of the Nature, Process, and Dynamics of Land Grabbing in Odisha State, India".

## Conference/Seminar/Workshop/Lecture/Training Programme Organised by the Institute

**Mohanakumar, S.**

- Workshop on "Right to Health Bill in Rajasthan" on April 17, 2023.



- Workshop for "Framing Draft Rules of Rajasthan Right to Health (RTH) Act 2022" on May 22, 2023.



- Y 20 Brainstorming Session “Industry 4.0, Innovation and entrepreneurship: Opportunities for youth and challenges” on May 24, 2023.



- National Seminar on “Survival and Livelihood of SCs and STs in Contemporary India: Analysis of Post Covid -19 Pandemic Scenario” on July 18-19, 2023.



**Motilal Mahamallik**

- Consultation Workshop on “De-notified Tribes of Rajasthan” on May 08, 2023 at Tonk, Rajasthan



- National Consultation Workshop on “De-notified Tribes of Rajasthan” on June 21-22, 2023.



- National Seminar on “Revisiting the Issues in the Indian Unorganised Manufacturing Sector”, March 21-22, 2024. Dr. G.C. Manna, Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi & Former Director General of CSO & NSSO, Govt. of India delivered the keynote address on *“Issues and Challenges in Measuring the Gross Value Added of the Unorganized Manufacturing Sector as per the New Series of National Accounts”*



- National Seminar on the “Emergence of Regional Political Parties in India: A move Towards Healthy Democracy”, March 27-28, 2024. Prof. Suhas Palshikar, Chief Editor, Studies in Indian Politics & Co-director, Lokniti Programme on Comparative Democracy, CSDS delivered the keynote address on *“India's Regional Parties: Gap Between Promise and Performance”*.



## Varinder Jain

- National Conference on “India's Ambition to Attain US\$ Trillion Economy Target- Sectoral Challenges and the Possibilities“, March 15-16, 2024. Prof. Lakhwinder Singh, Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala gave keynote address on “India's Aspiration of USD 5 Trillion Economy: Rhetoric, Reality and Strategy”.



- Regional Seminar on "Analyzing the Mandate of Assembly Elections in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana & Mizoram, 2023" on March 26, 2024. Prof. Sandeep Shastri, Director-Academics, NITTE Education Trust and National Coordinator, Lokniti Network delivered the keynote address titled “Was the chill political winter of 2023 the trailer for the blazing political summer of 2024?”



## **Kanchan Mathur**

- WEBINAR on “Enhancing Agency and Empowerment of Adolescent Girls in Rajasthan: Roadmap for a Comprehensive Programme” on July 13, 2023.

## **Participation in Seminar/Workshop/Training Programme outside IDSJ**

The Director and faculty members participated in many seminars and conferences in India. The faculty members also prepared papers and reports and gave keynote addresses. Some of the papers presented are in the publication stage and in different stages of peer review.

## **Vinish Kathuria**

- Delivered Keynote Address on “Indian Economy at a cross-road – Issues & Challenges”, *Rajasthan Economic Association – 42nd Annual Conference*, organised by Vardhman Open University, Kota on October 3-4, 2023.
- Presented a paper titled “Covid-19, Government Support and Firm Productivity: A tale of two industries (with Rajesh Raj, S.N.)” in a conference titled *Towards Industrial Transformation of India*, organised by ISID, New Delhi on October 4-6, 2023.
- Participated as a Panelist in “Leveraging Innovation and Industry 4.0 for India's Industrial Transformation” for *Towards Industrial Transformation of India*, Organized by ISID, New Delhi on October 05, 2023.
- Participated as a Panelist in “Developmental and Environmental Challenges for Viksit Bharat”, organised by St. Xaviers College, Jaipur on October 27, 2023.
- Participated as a Panelist in “Artificial Intelligence: The New EHRVOLUTION: Boon or Bane”, organised by Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur on December 02, 2024.
- Delivered a Training Programme Lecture titled, “Measuring Economic Performance”, for Post Induction Training School (POINTS-24), Batch-1, Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (Deemed University), Pune on January 13, 2024.
- Delivered a Talk on “Political Regime and Ideology – Impact on Renewable Installations”, CUTS International, Jaipur on January 23, 2024.
- Delivered Keynote address on “Political Regime and Ideology – Impact on Renewable Installations”, *5th Annual Conference in Economics and Finance*, organised by BITS Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad on February 09, 2024.

- Resource person for a lecture on “Correlation and Regression” as part of a Research Methodology Course, organised by CSD Delhi on March 01, 2024.
- Resource person for a lecture on “Dummy Variable Regression & Chow Test”, as part of a Research Methodology Course, organised by CSD Delhi on March 01, 2024.
- Moderator for a panel discussion on “Envisaging Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Governance, Economy, Entrepreneurial and Cultural Aspects” (Moderator), as part of International Conference on *Envisaging Viksit Bharat @ 2047*, organised by St. Xaviers College, Jaipur in Collaboration with Niti Aayog on March 12, 2024.
- Delivered a Training Programme lecture on “Empowering Change: Entrepreneurship's Role in Advancing Sustainable Development Goals”, FDP on *Atmanirbhar Bharat through Entrepreneurial Start-ups*, organised by Manipal University Jaipur & NITTR Chandigarh on March 18, 2024.
- Participated as a Panelist in “Viksit Bharat Viksit Rajasthan@2047”, organised by Niti Aayog Chair, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur on March 26, 2024.

### **Motilal Mahamallik**

- Delivered two lectures on “Bi-variate Correlation Analysis”, in Quantitative Research Methods for Ph.D. Students in Social Sciences, organised by The Council for Social Studies (CSS), Surat on December 11-20, 2023.
- Invited as Resource Person in the Consultation Workshop titled: “Common Property Resources, Practices, Laws, and Challenges in Odisha” to finalize the Methodology and Study toolson February 14, 2024.

### **Varinder Jain**

- Paper presented on "Commercial Viability of Gujarat and Rajasthan DISCOMS: A Comparative Analysis" in National Conference on *Growth Trajectory in Gujarat: The Role of Public Policy Intervention*, organized by Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad on January 29-30, 2024.
- Paper Presented on “Debilitating Impact of COVID-19 on Rajasthan's Micro Enterprises: An Analysis of Output, Employment and Wage Payments” in *64th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics*, organised by the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad on March 29-31, 2024.



## 5.1 Academic Programme of 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 learn about the research being carried out at the Institute.

### Ph.D. Programme

The Institute of Development Studies was running the Ph.D. Programme in affiliation with the Central University of Rajasthan (CUR), Ajmer. The first batch of Ph.D. scholars joined IDSJ in March 2015. The last student admitted in 2016-17 has already submitted the thesis. Due to technical issues with existing Ph.D. programme, a fresh joint Ph.D. collaboration is envisaged with University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The modalities are being worked out.

### Internship

The IDSJ provides internships to graduate students of reputed academic institutions. The internship is given to those candidates for whom there is approval from the head of the Institute. For the last few years, internships have been limited to students from the Central University of Rajasthan (Economics Department). The Internship is generally given for two months, during which the students are expected to undergo rigorous training on research methodology and philosophy. A revised internship scheme is being proposed with accommodation facility for outstation students.

## 5.2 Representation in Academic Societies/ Committees/ Other Bodies

### Mohanakumar, S.

- Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.
- Member, Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth.

### Varinder Jain

- Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics

### Vinish Kathuria

- Life Member, The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)

## 6.1 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 structure, which is now expanded with the construction of a separate training centre-cum-guest-house complex.

The Institute's building is surrounded by landscapes, lush grass lawns, flowering plants, and fruit-bearing trees, which act as natural coolants and provide environmental benefits. Reptiles and birds such as Peacocks, peahens, parrots, hoopoes, wood-pecker, ash prinia, Indian red-wattled lapwing (titahari), and several other varieties of birds inhabit or visit the campus indicating the presence of bio-diversity.



## 6.2 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 total collection of books and all other documents is 36,529. The IDS Library has about 6750 back volumes of journal periodicals. The IDS library uses the CDS/ISIS and WINISIS library software package (developed by UNESCO) for easy and speedy storage, faster processing, and retrieval of information systems.

The institute's library is a repository of the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) publications and has received

6,566 valuable publications under this scheme. In addition, the library houses a rich collection of research and reference material from various international agencies such as FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), 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 Databases on digital media such as World Data (World Bank Indicators of Countries), World Development Sources in four CDs by the World Bank, and World Development Reports CD since 1978. TradeCan by UNCTAD, Food & Nutrition Library by IFPRI, and various useful CD databases of the ILO, ADB, and the IMF make for a compelling collection for scholars and the research community.



## **Digitization/Software services available**

IDS library has computerized 48,094 articles, 22,355 Books and 11,950 Research materials from various institutes in its in- house collection.

The Institute library also has the following useful online databases for users – JSTOR, IndiaStat, EconLit, EPW (Full Text) and EPW Research Foundation India Time Series data (EPWRFITS). Besides these, the library has 709 CDs containing various Census data and International databases on CD.

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 government department officials.

## 6.3 Website

The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, maintains a highly active website at [www.idsj.org](http://www.idsj.org). The website is regularly updated to keep all information regarding the management, facilities, research projects, publications, lecture series, and other activities of the Institute.



## 6.4 General Facilities

### Reading Hall and Computer Lab for Ph.D. Scholars

The Ph.D. Scholars have been provided with a hall comprising workstations with Wi-Fi access for research purposes.

### Canteen

The Institute also offers canteen facilities on demand, serving tea/ snacks and lunch to the faculty and staff members.

### Parking

The Institute has arranged convenient parking slots to accommodate both two-wheelers and four-wheelers.

### 7.1 43rd Foundation Day Celebration on January 09, 2024

IDS Jaipur celebrated its Foundation Day on Jan. 09, 2024 with a special lecture by Prof. Arun Kumar, Former Professor, JNU New Delhi on “*Harnessing Youth for National Upliftment*”. Dr. Nitin Kumar, Deputy Director from ICSSR, New Delhi was the Chief Guest. The event saw a gathering of over 150 people including past employees and their families.

On the Occasion of the 43rd Foundation Day several competitions were held including Photography Competition.

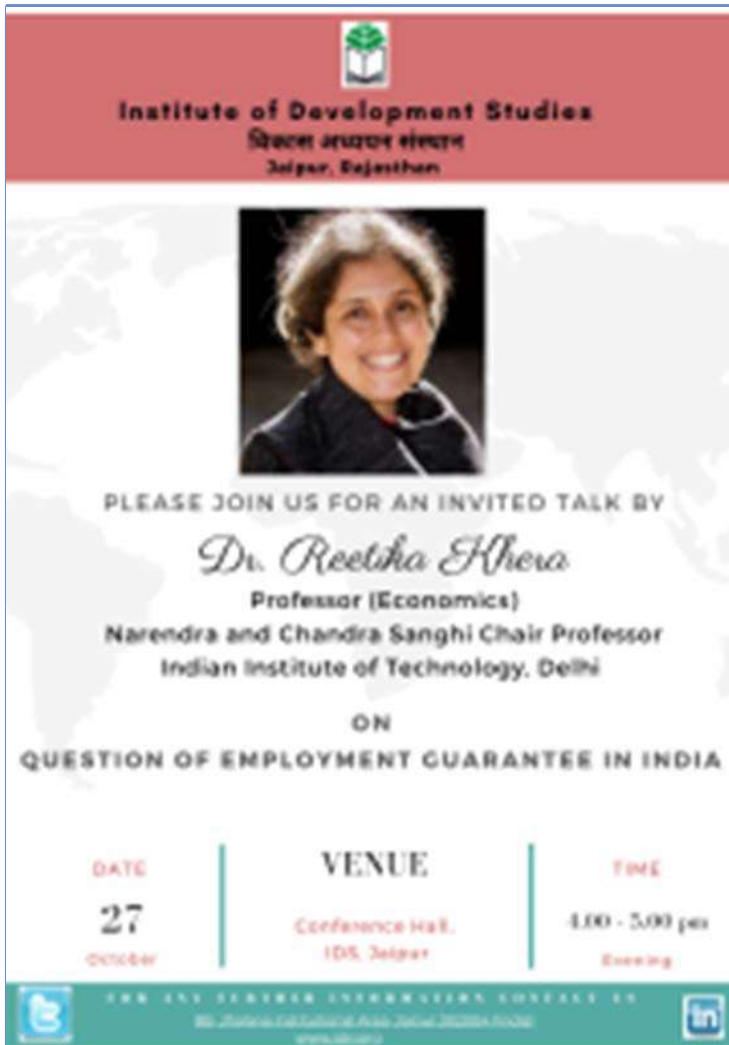


**The Winners for Photography Competition are as follows:**

- 1. Mr. G.G. Rajan (First Prize)
- 2. Ms. Askandha Gupta (Second Prize)
- 3. Ms. Neeru Mendiratta (Third Prize)

**7.2 Invited Talks / Seminars**

“On Question of Employment Guarantee in India” by Dr. Reetika Khera, Professor (Economics), IIT, Delhi (October 27, 2023).



“Periodic Labour Force Survey: Issues Requiring Special Attention” by Dr. G.C. Manna, Former DG CSO & NSSO (December 08, 2023).



“The Sustainable Development Goals Promise: Leveraging Interlinkages for Acceleration towards Agenda 2030” by Prof. Ranjula Bali Swain, Professor, Sodertorn University, Sweden (February 12, 2024).



### 7.3 Memorial Lectures

Third Prof V.S. Memorial Lecture on February 06, 2024 by Prof. Rajeev Bhargava, Honorary Professor & Director - Parekh Institute of Indian Thought, CSDS, New Delhi on “Indian Secularism: A Critical Appraisal”.



Fifth Prof. M.V. Mathur Memorial Lecture on March 16, 2024 by Shri V. Srinivas, Secretary to Government of India on “Viksit Bharat: New Paradigms in Governance”.





Fourth Prof. Surjit Singh Memorial Lecture on March 22, 2024 by Prof. K.P. Kannan, Former Director, Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum on “Growth without Decent Employment: How can India escape this long-term trap?”



## 7.4 Other Activities



77th Independence Day, August 15, 2023



Cricket Match, November 03, 2023



Deepawali Celebration, November 11, 2023



New Year Celebration, 2024



Republic Day Celebration, January 26, 2024



Talk on "Gender Sensitization", February 14, 2024



Women's Day Celebration, March 08, 2024



Women's Day Celebration, March 08, 2024

## The Governing Board (GB)

The Governing body of the Institute, comprising members drawn from academics and professionals with experience in administration and civil society, continue to oversee the broad framework of policy and governance.

Sr. No.	Name/Address	Designation
1	Dr. Arvind Mayaram	Chairperson
2	Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty	Vice-Chairperson
3	Prof. Dhananjay Singh Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	Ex-officio Member
4	Principal Secretary Department of Finance, GoR	Ex-officio Member
5	Principal Secretary Department of Planning, GoR	Ex-officio Member
6	Principal Secretary Department of Agriculture, GoR	Ex-officio Member
7	Vice-Chancellor University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Ex-officio Member
8	Vice-Chancellor Mohanlal Sukhadia University (MLSU), Udaipur.	Ex-officio Member
9	Prof. Sheila Rai Principal, St.Xavier'sCollege, Jaipur	Representative of ICSSR
10	Prof. Rajni Palriwala Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi	Member
11	Prof. S. Mahendra Dev Former Vice Chancellor, IGIDR, Mumbai	Member
12	Prof. Geetam Tiwari Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Delhi, New Delhi.	Member
13	Prof. Sangeeta Sharma Department of History, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Member
14	Prof. Seema Jalan Department of Geography, MLSU, Udaipur.	Member
15	Mr. Harsh Sethi Jaipur	Member

16	Prof. Sanjay Lodha Academic Advisor, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Governance & Social Sciences, Jaipur.	Member
17	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik Assistant Professor, IDSJ	Member
18	Director, IDSJ	Member Secretary

## Committee of Direction (CoD)

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

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Arvind Mayaram	Chairperson
2	Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty	Vice Chairperson
3	Principal Secretary, Department of Planning	Member
4	Member Secretary, ICSSR	Ex-Officio Member
5	Mr. Harsh Sethi	Member
6	Prof. Seema Jalan	Member
7	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik	Member
8	Prof. Sangeeta Sharma	Member
9	Director, IDSJ	Member Secretary

## Finance Sub-Committee (FSC)

The Finance Sub-Committee (FSC) presents the financial implications and audit report of the Institute to the Governing Board. It also serves as an advisory team, which would offer suggestions to the Governing Board for using IDS funds with discretion.

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Pinaki Chakraborty	Chairperson
2	Member Secretary, ICSSR	Ex-Officio Member
3	Secretary, Department of Finance, Government of Rajasthan	Ex-Officio Member

4	Secretary, Department of Planning Government of Rajasthan	Ex-Officio Member
5	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik	Member-Secretary
6	IDSJ Chartered Accountant	Special Invitee
7	Director, IDSJ	Ex-Officio Member

## Academic Committee (AC)

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.

## Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)

As per the “Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2013, Section 4”, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up at IDS Jaipur with the following members:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Phone
1	Ms. Neeru Mendiratta	Chairperson	9829275555
2	Ms. Shrishti Sharma	Member	9784137941
3	Shri G.G. Rajan	Member	9829404207
4	Shri Amit Kumar Garg	Member	9929669937
5	Dr. Mukta Arora	External Member	9414070098

An exclusive email ID ([idsjicc@gmail.com](mailto:idsjicc@gmail.com)) has been created for ICC. Any complaint has to be sent to this email address only.

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
<b>Director</b>			
1	Prof. Mohanakumar, S.	Director (I/C)	24.09.2020 to 18.08.2023
2	Prof. Sanjay Lodha	Director (I/C)	19.08.2023 to 25.09.2023
3	Prof. Vinish Kathuria	Director	Since 26.09.2023
<b>Faculty</b>			
1	Prof. Mohanakumar, S.	Professor	06.01.2009 (Retired on 18.08.2023)
2	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik	Assistant Professor	01.12.2008
3	Dr. Varinder Jain	Assistant Professor	01.11.2012
<b>Honorary Professor</b>			
1	Prof. Kanchan Mathur		01.03.2018 to 19.12.2023
2	Prof. Mohanakumar S.		18.08.2023 to 31.07.2024
<b>Adjunct Faculty</b>			
1	Dr. Vida Abdaly	Adjunct Faculty	22.01.2024 to 21.01.2025
<b>Research Staff</b>			
1	Shri Gopal Singh Rathore	Project Associate	01.12.1992 (Retired on 31.07.2023)
<b>Library</b>			
1	Ms. Asha Tekchandani	Librarian (I/C)	13.06.1988 (Retired on 31.05.2023)
2	Mr. Vivek Agarwal	Librarian Cum Documentation Officer	Since 22.12.2023
<b>Finance</b>			
1	Mr. G.L. Mittal	Accounts Executive	27.10.1993
2	Mr. Amit Kumar Garg	Accountant	01.04.2019
<b>Computer</b>			
1	Mr. G.G. Rajan	Supervisor (Computer)	01.04.1990

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Date of Joining</b>
<b>Administration</b>			
1	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik	Secretary (I/C)	01.04.2021
2	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Sharma	Section Officer (Administration)	18.04.1990
3	Ms. Neeru Mendiratta	Sr. Office Assistant	01.04.1989
4	Ms. Jyoti Swami	Receptionist-cum- Telephone Operator	17.09.1997
<b>Supporting Staff</b>			
1	Mr. Rajiv Choudhary	Class IV	16.03.1992
2	Mr. Shankar Singh Daroga	Class IV	01.07.1994



Details are available on the website <https://prasa> 19:19

**जयपुर : विकास अध्ययन संस्थान राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार**



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डॉ. विनीश कश्यप  
निदेशक, आई.डी.एस., जयपुर

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डॉ. रजला बाली स्वेन

...ताव के साथ पायलेट टेप भी भेजा जाए। साथ ही नवीन 14:47

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विनीश कश्यप  
निदेशक, आई.डी.एस., जयपुर

...संलग्न करें। 1- सीरियल की विस्तृत कथावस्तु कहान 14:44

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**क्षेत्रीय दलों का नेतृत्व व्यक्तिगत हो गया है : सुहास पलिशकर**

व्यरो/ नवज्योति, जयपुर।  
पीएसडीएस के सह निदेशक प्रो. सुहास पलिशकर ने कहा है कि क्षेत्रीय दलों को लोकतंत्रीकरण, संघवाद और राष्ट्रीय-क्षेत्रीय विधिपथ को मजबूत करने का काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन अधिकोश क्षेत्रीय दल इन मुद्दों पर मौन है। पलिशकर सुधवार को 'भारत में क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दलों का उद्भव, स्वयं लोकतंत्र को और एक कदम' विषय पर दिवसीय





# 'योजनाएं धरातल पर लाना जरूरी'

जयपुर @ फैब्रिका विकास अख्यान संस्थान की ओर से 21-22 जून को इंदौर के घुमंतू (डी-वेस्टिफाइड) समुदायों के मुठों और घुमंतूतियों पर विशेषज्ञों का एक राष्ट्रीय प्रथम कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। उद्घाटन कार्यक्रम डॉ. प्रमिता शर्मा ने किया। कार्यक्रम में डॉ. शर्मा ने कहा कि इन योजनाओं का लाभ दिलाने के लिए सरकारी प्रक्रिया सरलिकरण किया जाएगा। कार्यक्रम संचालक डॉ. मांतीलाल

महा मौरिक, संस्थान के संरक्षक सदस्य डॉ. वरिन्द्र जैन मौजूद रहे। कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय विमुक्त, घुमंतू, अर्ध-घुमंतू जनजाति आयोग के अध्यक्ष बालकृष्ण सिदराम रेनके ने कहा कि समुदाय के लिए नीति निर्माण से पहले इनकी जनगणना जरूरी है। राजस्थान घुमंतू जनजाति बोर्ड की अध्यक्ष उर्मिला योगी ने कहा कि सरकार की ओर से चलाई जा रही योजनाओं को धरातल पर उतारने की जरूरत है।

# आरटीएच के तहत कमजोर तबकों को संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता

जयपुर, 25 मई (कर्म)। इन्टरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी) और एआई (आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस) के विकास के निष्कर्षों के तहत 2022 के निष्कर्ष बनने के लिए

पौराणिक विचारों को संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है। विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत कमजोर तबकों को संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत, सबसे गुरु, विश्वव्यापी गैर-संरक्षित विकास व विकास निगम सहित विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों पर चर्चा में भाग लिया। इसमें पूर्व प्रे



राज्यीय कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया। विशेषज्ञों का उद्देश्य यह था कि एआई और एआई को 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक आर्थिक विकास प्रदान करने में मदद करे।

मौलिक रूप से, वे कार्यक्रमों का उद्घाटन किया। चर्चा में यह निष्कर्ष आया कि एआई और एआई को 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक आर्थिक विकास प्रदान करने में मदद करे।

अधिक विकास को सभी परिचित नहीं किया गया है। अर्ध-संरक्षित प्रोडक्ट को प्रोत्साहित करने में मदद करे। अर्ध-संरक्षित प्रोडक्ट को प्रोत्साहित करने में मदद करे।

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# कोविड में एससी-एसटी ने भी किया मुश्किलों का सामना



खुरो/नवज्योति, जयपुर। कोविड और उसके बाद हर देशवासियों ने बहुत संकट का जीवन गुजारा है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को भी अपनी आजीविका के लिए इस दौर में बहुत संघर्ष का सामना करना पड़ा है। यह बात इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज, जयपुर (आईडीएसजे) के निदेशक प्रो. मोहान कुमार एस. ने मंगलवार को जयपुर स्थित आईडीएसजे के

सभागार में दो दिवसीय नेशनल सेमिनार के उद्घाटन सत्र में कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में अज्ञात जाति की जनसंख्या 16.6 प्रतिशत और अज्ञात जाति की जनसंख्या 8.6 प्रतिशत है। आईडीएसजे के चेयरपर्सन डॉ. अरविंद भागाराम ने कहा कि आजादी से लेकर आज तक अज्ञात और अज्ञात जाति के लोगों ने बहुत मुश्किलों का सामना किया है। आईडीएसजे, अहमदाबाद के प्रो. राकेश चंदा, डॉ. सुरेश शर्मा सहित अन्य लोगों ने विचार काल किया।

# Rural population in Rajasthan's Jhalawar district seeks vigorous intervention in different areas

With the Society of India Institute for Rural Development as part of a corporate social responsibility initiative, 'Mission Sancha Kal' project, which initially covered rural areas, later included other sections of people that in its ambit.

The study has concluded that the interventions by development practitioners, researchers and civil society groups can bring changes in community participation, dignity and quality of women, making a positive impact on rural society of the rural population. The researchers analysed effectiveness of the programmes for livelihood security, food security and social security.

Initiating action to extend benefits to more people. The survey of over 2,000 households in 46 villages of the district was distributed across three categories of marginal farmers, bonded dependent low-wealth and landless labourers. Crop production and dairying were made profitable in the areas where the interventions were made, while there was an increase in the average production in both cash and kharif seasons for the marginal farmers.

Major gaps identified during the year-long study included low number of such women affecting livelihood security and the lack of an arrangement to give loans at a low interest rate from the formal money market to farmers and wage labourers for a productive self-employment. IISD Chairman Arvind Mankar said collaborative research projects like this would help in capacity building of the rural population.

Dr. Mankar said the major gaps identified during the year-long study included low number of such women affecting livelihood security and the lack of an arrangement to give loans at a low interest rate from the formal money market to farmers and wage labourers for a productive self-employment. IISD Chairman Arvind Mankar said collaborative research projects like this would help in capacity building of the rural population.

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# IDS ने मनाया स्थापना दिवस



बेधड़क. जयपुर। झालाना संस्थानिक क्षेत्र स्थित विकास अध्ययन संस्थान (आईडीएस) का 43वां स्थापना दिवस मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर व्याख्यान माला का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि भारतीय सामाजिक अनुसंधान परिषद् नई दिल्ली के प्रो. डॉ. नितिन कुमार थे और अध्यक्षता डॉ. अरविन्द मायाराम ने की। अन्य अतिथियों में संस्थान निदेशक प्रो. विनीश कथूरिया, जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय नई दिल्ली के पूर्व प्रोफेसर डॉ. अरुण कुमार व संस्थान संकाय सदस्य डॉ. मोतीलाल महामल्लिक व डॉ. वरिन्दर जैन मौजूद रहे। व्याख्यान माला के पहले सत्र में संस्थान निदेशक प्रो. विनीश कथूरिया ने संस्थान के 43 वर्ष के इतिहास, समकालीन समय में संस्थान की भूमिका व संस्थान की



विकास अध्ययन संस्थान का 43वां स्थापना दिवस

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'एससी-एसटी' विषय पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार संपन्न



जयपुर | हमें लैंगिक भेदभाव को मिटाने के लिए सामूहिक और समग्र स्तर पर काम करना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो लैंगिक समानता कभी भी नहीं आ पाएगी। यह बात आईआईपीएस, मुंबई की रिसर्च स्कॉलर सुनीता दास ने झालाना स्थित इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डवलपमेंट स्टडीज (आईडीएसजे) की ओर से आईडीएसजे के सभागार में बुधवार को आयोजित दो दिवसीय नेशनल सेमिनार के समापन पर कही। वहीं रिसर्च स्कॉलर मोहम्मद अस्फाहन नोमानी ने संस्थान में गर्भवती महिलाओं के संदर्भ में अपनी बात रखी। उन्होंने कहा



जयपुर विकास अध्ययन संस्थान स्थापना दिवस



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## Academic Administration

The Institute has a tradition of involving faculty members in academic administration. The following faculty members were designated as Chairpersons for various institute committees for 2023-24.

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee	Chairpersons
1	Publications	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik
2	Purchases	Dr. Varinder Jain
3	Library	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik
4	Computer & Teaching Aids	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik
5	Stores & Verifications of Stocks	Dr. Motilal Mahamallik
6	Building, Hostel & Campus Maintenance	Mr. G.L. Mittal
7	Academic Coordination	Dr. Varinder Jain (Academic Secretary)

## IDS Employees Welfare Fund Committee

IDS Employees Welfare Fund Committee's aim is to a) provide social security to IDS employees in distress or hardship through financial assistance.

This relief may also be extended to the widow and dependents of the deceased employee in hardship, b) provide financial assistance through loans, and c) initiate and carry out other activities for the general welfare of the staff.

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Director, IDSJ	Chairperson
2	Accounts Executive	Treasurer
3	Ms. Asha Tekchandani	Member (Retired on 31.05.2023)
4	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Sharma	Invitee
5	Secretary, IDSJ	Member Secretary

The institute was established in 1981 with the support of the ICSSR, New Delhi, and the Government of Rajasthan. Since then, the institute has been receiving grants from both sources.


During the year 2023-24, the institute incurred core expenditure of Rs. 280.07 lakhs and received a sum of Rs.134.80. lakhs from the ICSSR and Rs. 100.00 lakhs from the Government of Rajasthan as part of the Maintenance and Development Grant. The institute also generated an income of Rs.249.14 lakh from its sources during 2023-24.

The audited accounts of the institute for 2023-24 are presented below.

**INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
B-B, BHILANA INSTITUTIONAL AREA, JAIPUR, 302004, INDIA  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Schedule	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount	Total	Amount	Total
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>					
Capital Fund	1		99,54,217		3,04,21,314
Institute Reserves and Surplus					
Capital Fund	2	11,38,00,000		1,38,00,000	
Reserves & Surplus	3	(3,61,55,194)		15,62,13,213	
IDS Development Fund	4	77,39,114		75,30,373	
IDS Employee Welfare Fund	5	44,64,520		42,93,707	
Leave Encumbrance Fund	6	43,47,466		89,97,120	
Gratuity Fund	7	1,10,24,848	10,52,20,350	1,41,50,446	(73,98,357)
Unspent Grant and Balances					
Grant for Building	8	-		-	
Non Recurring Grant	9	-		36,32,079	
Unspent Project Balances	10	44,04,821	44,04,821	72,33,001	88,55,080
Current Liabilities and Provisions					
Security Deposits		98,235		1,09,463	
Outstanding Liabilities	11	89,32,120		82,14,266	
Sundry Creditors	12	84,539		11,70,122	
Provision for Leave Encumbrance		17,32,126		25,40,960	
Provision for Gratuity		(9,09,576)		53,34,543	
Bank overdraft/bal		-		65,24,958	
Provision for VII Pay Commission		2,97,59,182	3,97,35,826	2,32,48,675	5,80,78,819
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>15,93,15,014</b>		<b>6,29,56,656</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>					
Fixed Assets :	13				
Gross Block		6,09,41,772		6,04,80,833	
Less Depreciation		5,13,28,598	96,13,174	5,01,23,762	1,00,40,071
Investments	14	13,49,12,033		3,82,86,565	
Current Assets & Loans and Advances					
Dues & Taxes	15	75,203		7,981	
Cash and Bank Balances	16	97,23,180		50,34,210	
Security Deposit and Advances		1,43,094		1,82,094	
Receivable Project Balances	18	39,61,095		68,27,523	
Advance and Deposits					
Staff Welfare Advances	17	2,54,607		3,62,014	
Sundry Debtors	18	3,23,950		2,27,345	
Other Current Assets	19	33,09,778		22,54,911	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>14,97,81,840</b>		<b>5,28,76,583</b>
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	20		<b>15,93,15,014</b>		<b>6,29,56,656</b>

For P C Modi & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 

For Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur

Dr. Hemant Kivochik  
Partner  
Membership Number: 412112  
UDIN: 24412112R8KCBH7367

Place: Jaipur  
Date: September 26, 2024

Dr. Anshu Kishore  
Director

Dr. Manoj Mohan  
Secretary

Date: September 26, 2024



**INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**8-B, JHALANA INSTITUTIONAL AREA, JAIPUR, 302004, INDIA**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs)			
Particulars	Schedule	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest Income	20	61,76,657	8,72,110
Income from Projects	21	40,42,701	1,05,45,870
Maintenance and Development Grant	22	2,34,80,000	1,48,00,000
Miscellaneous Income	23	1,46,95,049	30,90,496
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>4,83,94,407</b>	<b>2,93,08,476</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Recurring Expenditure on the Objects of the Institute	24	2,80,07,522	3,25,30,164
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>2,80,07,522</b>	<b>3,25,30,164</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR (A-B)</b>		2,03,86,885	(32,21,688)
Less: Transferred to Funds	25	3,28,866	5,52,767
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) Transferred to Reserve and Surplus</b>		<b>2,00,58,019</b>	<b>(37,74,455)</b>
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	26		

For P C Modi & Co  
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 1000230C



Hemant Koushik  
Partner

Membership Number: 412112

UDIN: 24412112BKCBH7267

Place: Jaipur

Date: September 26, 2024

For Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur



Dr. Vishal Kathuria  
Director

Motilal Mahamalik  
Secretary

Place: Jaipur

Date: September 26, 2024

# Institute's Flora & Fauna





Photo Credit: Mr. GG Rajan



Photo Credit: Ms. Askandha Gupta



Photo Credit: Ms. Neeru Mendiratta



ESTD. 1981

Compiled by: Ms. Neeru Mendiratta | Ms. Shrishti Sharma