



# ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19



**GIRI INSTITUTE OF  
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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

# ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19



## **GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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

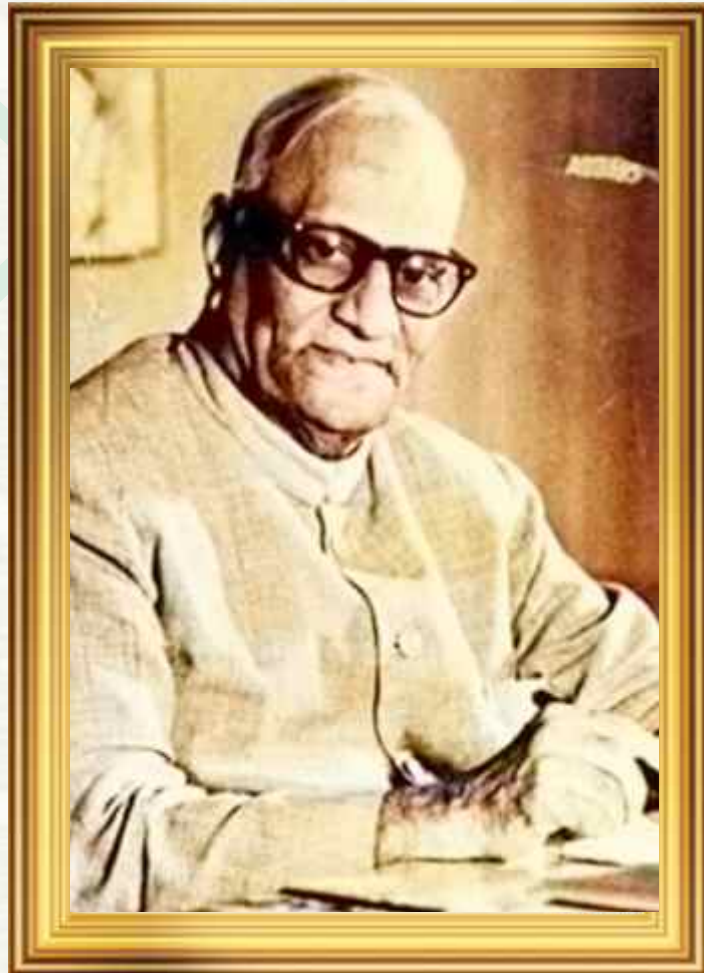
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*Dedicated to Achieve the Vision of*  
**Late Shri V.V. Giri**  
*former President of India & a Veteran Trade Unionist*



## DIRECTOR'S DESK

*We are delighted to come out with Institute's Annual Report - 2018-19. The report highlights different kind of research activities carried out during the present year and also in the past. We have been able to intensify our research pursuits during this year. Under this process, we have completed 30 research projects during this year as compared to 20 during the last year. The research projects were found to be academically enriching and useful for policy making.*



*The research studies undertaken relate to issues and problems of urbanization and homelessness, food security, farmers income, development based displacements, social impact assessment, disasters assessment and sustainability. Other set of studies related to human security and comparative vulnerability areas from different angles across the state and child protection status and related legislation. Studies undertaken during this period also included issues related to agrarian relation and agricultural labour and status of available time and work of panchayati raj functionaries in different states of the country. A number of studies were focused on planning and assessment of vegetable crops production and management including direct benefit transfer schemes for different agricultural activities. The research projects conducted by us also include analysis and evaluation of land reclamation of ravenous area and removal of seepage and water logging near canal areas. Employment vulnerabilities among women in unorganized sector, market development, dispossession and class formation related studies have covered many important research issues which have been appreciated by academic fraternity and also found useful to Centre and State Government departments and organisations.*

*Beside above research studies, we are having many ongoing research projects related to skill development and employment, rural transformation, marginalization and exclusion of disadvantages groups of society and development of horticulture and other crops etc. The credit for the successful completion of these studies goes to ICSSR, New Delhi, different departments of Centre and State Governments who have sponsored various studies. The role of ICSSR have been especially very important in this respect for providing us overall patronage to work as a premier social science research institute in the state of Uttar Pradesh.*

*During this period, we have published books and also contributed chapters in books. Faculty members have published more than 17 research papers in leading national and international journals and 02 Working Paper of the Institute. Faculty have contributed many popular articles in daily national news papers and have been significantly visible in electronic media for active participation on public issues to raise social awareness in the society. Most of the Faculty members are members of a large number of international and national academic societies, universities & organizations and they regularly participate and contribute research papers in national and international conferences, seminars and workshops.*

*Apart from above the Institute has been very actively involved in imparting need based training to different Government officials, NGO's, newly appointed young volunteers, teachers and research*



*scholars as per their specific training needs. In this way, we have been able to fulfill the need of providing training to large number of professionals selected by Government of Uttar Pradesh and Universities.*

*Three Ph.D. scholars have completed and submitted their thesis work to the Banaras Hindu University during the current year. Nine Ph.D. scholars are continuing with their thesis work. Three Post-Doctoral Fellows have submitted their PDF reports to ICSSR on completion of their fellowship. Three Senior Fellows of ICSSR have submitted their fellowship reports. One Senior Fellowship has been awarded in Institute during the year.*

*GIDS library operates on LIBSYS Software for its in house operations and to provide documentation and reader services to readers. The software is now upgraded from single user to multiuser. Thereby, the GIDS users are able to use Library database on LIBSYS software, OPAC module and other services on their systems only through LAN. At the same time in house operation are also available on three working nodes. The Library houses around 7200 back volumes of journals which it subscribes. The GIDS Library subscribes more than hundred journals (including India, Foreign, Political Mouth Organs). There are more than fifty journals which are subscribed both in print and on line version.*

*We are confident that GIDS will keep on rediscovering itself and attain greater achievements under the leadership of our patrons. For all this, we are extremely grateful and look forward to forthcoming year.*

**B.K. Bajpai**  
Director



7th D.P. Dhar Memorial Lecture on Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India :  
An Alternative Approach on 13th April, 2018



7th D.P. Dhar Memorial Lecture on Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India :  
An Alternative Approach on 13th April, 2018





14th Annual Conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA)  
on 29-30 October, 2018



14th Annual Conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA)  
on 29-30 October, 2018





7th D.P. Dhar Memorial Lecture on Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India :  
An Alternative Approach on 13th April, 2018



Two Days Workshop on Academic Writing for 40 SC/ST Research Scholars  
on 22-23 May, 2018





14th Annual Conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA)  
on 29-30 October, 2018



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on 29-30 October, 2018



14th Annual Conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA)  
on 29-30 October, 2018





Gender Responsive Budgets Workshops for Higher Secondary Education in U.P.  
on 26-28 November, 2018



2nd Annual Conference of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS)  
on Emerging Issues on Society, Economy and Governance during 6-7 December, 2018 at GIDS



2nd Annual Conference of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS) on Emerging Issues on Society, Economy and Governance during 6-7 December, 2018 at GIDS



Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary Education in U.P.  
on 26-28 February, 2019





Lok Kalyan Mitra Training Programme January to March 2019



Lok Kalyan Mitra Training Programme January to March 2019

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### ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE 2018-19

Research Projects Completed	:	30
On-going Research Projects	:	07
Workshops, Lectures, Seminars & Training	:	15
Books Published	:	01
Research Papers+ Book Chapters	:	22
Working Papers	:	02



## THE INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to research studies, the Institute provides guidance and facilities to students for pursuing doctoral degree in Economics, Sociology and Political Science. Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi and Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti Language University (KHCLU), Lucknow have approved GIDS as a Research Institute/Centre for its Ph.D. Programme. GIDS has also MoU with BBAU and Lucknow University to collaborate for Research Studies/Workshops/Seminars/conferences etc.



## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS AS ON 31 MARCH 2019

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

Vice Chairman  
(Officiating Chairman)

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

ICSSR Representative

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

U.P. Govt.

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

U.P. Govt.

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

ICSSR Nominee

Vice Chancellor  
Lucknow University  
Lucknow

Member

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

Faculty Representative

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

Member Secretary

## FACULTY

B.K. BAJPAI  
M.A., M.B.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Professor &  
Officiating Director

R.P. MAMGAIN  
M.A., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Professor

CHITTARANJAN SENAPATI  
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (International Studies)

Associate Professor

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

Associate Professor

P.K. TRIVEDI  
M.A., Ph.D. (Soc.)

Associate Professor

K.S. RAO  
M.A., PGDA, Ph.D. (Eco.)

Associate Professor

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

Assistant Professor

SHILP SHIKHA SINGH  
M.A., Ph.D. (Pol. Sc.)

Assistant Professor

KAVITA BALIYAN  
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Eco.)

Assistant Professor

ANIMESH ROY  
M.A., Ph.D. (Geography)

Assistant Professor

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

Assistant Professor

## RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF

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

Research Assistant (Contractual)



## LIBRARY STAFF

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

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Col. (Retd.) D.P. SINGH M.B.A.	Finance & Admin. Officer (Retd. on 31.07.2018)
R.S. BISHT M.A. (Eco.)	Office Superintendent
RANJAY KUMAR M.Com., M.B.A.	Accounts Officer
RAM KAILASH M.B.A., M.A. (Eco.), PGDIB & EM	Secretary to Director
SUNIL SRIVASTAVA B.Com	Accountant
MANOHARAN K. B.A.	Store Superintendent (Retd. on 28.02.2019)
GAURI NATHANEY B.A.	Receptionist
GEETA BISHT M.A. (Sociology)	Office Assistant
ASHOK KUMAR KASHYAP M.Com.	Accounts Clerk
N.S. BISHT B.A.	Typist Clerk (Jr.)
KRISHNA KUMAR VERMA B.A.	Typist Clerk (Sr.) (Contractual)

## SUBORDINATE STAFF

RAM KRIPAL	Electrician (Retd. on 31.01.2019)
MANOJ KUMAR	Driver
ASHWANI KUMAR	Peon
MAHESH KUMAR	Peon
SITA RAM	Cook-cum-Guest H. Attendant
H.D. BHATT	Gardner
GURU PRASAD	Gardner
RAJU KANAUJIA	Peon
CHHOTE LAL	Helper (Contractual)
VIJAY KUMAR	Daftari (Contractual)
VIJAY KUMAR SINGH	MTS (Contractual)
OMKAR SHARMA	Driver (Contractual)
ANAND RAO	Electrician (Contractual)
SANAOUUL HAQUE	Helper Electrician (Contractual)



## PART -A

### **MAJOR RESEARCH ACTIVITES UNDERTAKEN IN LAST THREE YEARS**

#### **A. IMPORTANT RESEARCH STUDIES**

1. Drought Mitigation Programme in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh: A Vision Paper, during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
2. Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA in Bihar during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.
3. Monitoring and Evaluation of MDM in Bihar during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
4. Audit of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Mid-Day-Meal Authority, Government of Uttar Pradesh
5. Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) state of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
6. Poverty Assessment Methodology, Scrutiny of State Specific Poverty Alleviation Schemes, Poverty Alleviation Policy and Recommendations' during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh
7. Deprivation and Social Inclusion in India and Kazakhstan during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
8. Assessment of the Household Healthcare Utilization and Burden of Healthcare Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
9. Private Enterprise Development among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India: A Comparative Study of Ownership, Productivity and Policy Implications during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
10. National Level Monitor Report on Rural Development Programmes during the year 2015-16  
Sponsor: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
11. Social Science Research Output with Reference to Various Themes during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research New Delhi
12. Governance, Growth and Fiscal Consolidation: A Study of the Experiences of the Sub-national Governments in India during the year 2015-16.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

13. Social and Educational Status of OBC/Dalit Muslims in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2016-17  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
14. Impact of W.T.O. Provisions on Horticultural Exports: The Case of Indian Mango during the year 2016-17.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
15. Base Line Study of Knowledge Attitude Behavior and Practices of Electoral in U.P. during the year 2016-17.  
Sponsor: Chief Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh
16. The Project Evaluation of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2016-17  
Sponsor: Department of Rural Development Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
17. Training Needs Assessment, Module Development for Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh (GPDP) during the year 2016-17.  
Sponsor: Department of Panchayati Raj Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
18. Impact Evaluation of Orientation Programmes Conducted by BIRD, for Regional Managers and Chief Managers of Regional Rural Bankers during the year 2016-17.  
Sponsor: BIRD, Lucknow
19. Study of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Scheme for Working Children in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2016-17  
Sponsor: UNICEF
20. Survey of Child Labour in Various Districts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: National Child Labour Project (NCLP).
21. Documentation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP) during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: Department of Panchayati Raj Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.
22. Import-Export of All the Commodities in Uttarakhand during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Uttarakhand'
23. Evaluation of various projects implemented in the districts of Uttar Pradesh under Rashtrya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) by Agriculture Department during the year 2017-18  
Sponsor: RKVY Cell Directorate of Agriculture Uttar Pradesh, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow
24. Job Search and Hiring Practices in Urban Labour Market: How Inclusive is the Private Industry, during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
25. Agrarian Crisis Leading to Farmer's Distress in the State of U.P. during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: NABARD, R.O., Lucknow
26. Construction of Composite Index of Backwardness for Districts of Uttarakhand during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: DES, Uttarakhand Government



## ■ Giri Institute of Development Studies ■

27. End-Term Evaluation of Community Health Facilitator's Project and Water and Sanitation Programme in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Uttarakhand during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: CSR division TISS Mumbai, The Healing Fields Foundation and CASHPOR.

28. Muzaffarnagar Riots: Interrogating Political Dynamics of Religion and Caste of Western Uttar Pradesh during the year 2017-18.  
Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

### **B. SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

1. National Seminar on "Health and Development: Emerging Issues and Challenges in Uttar Pradesh" on 21-22 December, 2015

2. Induction Training Programme on Statistical Methods and Applications for Assistant Statistical Officers of Directorate of Economics and Statistics Division, Planning Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, from 13th April to 4th July, 2015.

3. Mid-Term Appraisal Conference of ICSSR Research Programme on Urban Labour Markets in India on 26th June, 2015.

4. Mid-Term Appraisal Conference of ICSSR Sponsored Research Programme on Disaster in Uttarakhand on 24-25th October, 2015.

5. Orientation Programme in Social Sciences. The programme was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi from 23-26th February, 2016

6. Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Students on Social Sciences. The programme was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi from 29th March to 07th April, 2016

7. International Seminar on Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development in Uttar Pradesh - Experiences, Challenges and Policy Options. Seminar was sponsored by ICSSR, Government of Uttar Pradesh and ILO from 23-25th September, 2016.

8. Nine Internal Seminars were held on different contemporary themes of relevance. (2016-17)

9. Seventh V.B. Singh Memorial Lecture on 'Town and Village Enterprises in China: Lesson for India' by Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty, Former Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi on 25th July, 2017.

10. First T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture on 'Economics and Climate Change' was delivered by Prof. B.K. Joshi, BOG Member of GIDS on the behalf Prof. Y.K. Alagh, Vice – Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad on 4th March, 2017.

11. Pre-budget consultation workshop on Uttar Pradesh State Budget 2017-18, on 25th March, 2017.

12. Capacity Building for Faculty Members in Social Sciences sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi from 30th May to 12th June, 2016.

13. Training Programme on Skill Development for Youth on Primary Data Collection and Field Survey. The program was sponsored by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of

Planning, and Government of Uttar Pradesh from 22nd November, 2016 to 16th February, 2017 (6 batches).

14. Seventh V.V. Giri Memorial Lecture on "Challenges to Measuring, Employment and Work in India" on 23rd September 2017.
15. A special lecture on Water Resource Planning and Constraint in India. Prof. Kamta Prasad, Chairman, IRMED, Delhi delivered the lecture on 13th March 2018.
16. Second T.S. Papola Memorial Lecture on "Labour Markets, Employment and Inclusive Growth: Emerging Perspectives in India" on 09th February 2018.
17. Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST/OBC/ Minority/Women Faculty members in Social Sciences during May 22, 2017 to June 04, 2017.
18. Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Research Scholars and Faculty members in Social Sciences during 10-19 February 2018.

### **C. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS**

1. During the past three years (2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18) 19 books were published by the Institute's faculty members on the important themes of development, poverty, Indian society and social issues, women health and empowerment, land reform, agro-processing, labour and employment and exclusion and poverty.
2. During the same period 135 articles in reputed journals and edited books were published by the faculty members of the institute.

Apart from the above, six working papers were published in the Institute on important research issues like poverty and gender analysis, taxable capacity, functional and financial devolution of urban local bodies, out migration and issues related to tribal population of Uttar Pradesh. Our faculty members have also been actively involved in the thinking and analyzing the important sociopolitical and economic issues as a social scientist and also as a member of civil society.

### **D. PARTICIPATION IN ACADEMIC EVENTS and OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES**

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

### **E. INSTITUTIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AND PH.D. PROGRAMME**

In the year 2015-16, two Senior fellowships and four Post Doctoral fellowships awarded by ICSSR at the Institute. Out of four Post Doctoral fellowships one has been awarded UGC Post Doctoral Fellowship for women on "Quality of Life among School Age Children and Their Schooling in District of Lucknow: A Geographical Study" to Dr. Ruch Tiwari under the guidance of Prof. B.K. Bajpai and in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 three Senior fellowship and three post doctoral fellowship awarded by ICSSR.



Apart from above in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 twenty two ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellows have been working in the Institute. The Ph.D. to these scholars is awarded from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Out of total enrolled PhD scholars, five have submitted their thesis and four of them have also been awarded Ph.D. degree.

**F. LIBRARY AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE**

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

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

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

## PART-B

### COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS (2018-19)

- 1. Concurrent Evaluation of National Food Security Mission Uttar Pradesh**  
**Sponsor: Mission Director, NFSM, Lucknow**  
**Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai**

The objectives of the study have been to examine the operational strategies and implementation process in the context of the approved plan of action of National Food Security Mission of Uttar Pradesh. The study explored the level of area expansion and growth under Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Commercial crops and Coarse cereal components of the project areas in the state. The changes in economic status of beneficiaries after the implementation of the project and the quality of work and inputs provided to the farmers under the project have also been identified.

As the scheme is found to be good for improving the economic status of farmers of the state, it is suggested that coverage of scheme be extended to all the districts of the state. It is also suggested that sometimes farmers' crops were destroyed due to natural calamities like, flood, heavy rain, drought, fire and hail of pebbles etc. As result, their economic condition got deteriorated and payments of compensation under Crop Insurance Scheme were also not paid timely. In view of this, it is recommended that a fast and effective mechanism for ensuring the early payment of compensation to suffers farmers should be developed. On the basis of finding of the impact assessment of National Food Security Mission, it is proved that NFSM has been overall successful in achieving its objectives like sown area, productivity and income of beneficiary farmers have increased in the state. However, there is need to continue the implementation of National Food Security Mission in the states.

- 2. Estimation and Geo-tagging of Homeless Population in Urban Area of Uttar Pradesh**  
**Sponsor: State Urban Livelihood Mission (SUDA), Deptt. of Urban Dev., Govt. of U.P.**  
**Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Dr. K.S. Rao, Dr. C. Senapati, Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Dr. Shilp Shkha Singh, Dr. Kavita, Dr. Animesh Roy and Dr. Manjur Ali**

The Census of India defines 'houseless people' as persons who are not living in buildings or 'census houses' (a structure with roof), but 'live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc'. Food, clothing and shelter are the basic human needs. However, there are many who barely manage to acquire the first two necessities but the third remains beyond their reach. The 2001 Census provides data on the size of houseless households for the first time. The present study titled "Estimation and Geo Tagging of Homeless Population in Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh" has been conducted on behest of the State Urban Livelihood Mission–State Urban Development Agency, Uttar Pradesh. The study analyzed the status of urban homeless population in the state of Uttar Pradesh and came out with some implementable suggestions. Geo-tagging and bio-metric process were adopted to identify the homeless population in all divisions of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The data was collected with the help of multiple research methods viz. Census method, household survey, focus group discussion, observation method and participatory method. Total 28,409 homeless persons were identified in eighteen divisions of the state. All the homeless persons located in 18 divisions were personally interviewed by using Census method.



The main objectives of the present study included:

- i. provide planners a detailed mapping of concentrated areas of homeless populations in each city / town in the state of Uttar Pradesh;
- ii. analyze the socio economic and the demographic profile of homeless populations in each such city / town;
- iii. causes of urban homeless ness, exclusion from the development process and awareness of urban homeless and their opinion about staying in shelter home;
- iv. Identify and list out government resources such as government land and government vacant buildings that can be used to provide the shelter for homeless in appropriate location in each city/town; and
- v. establish the location and type of shelters needed in each city/town based on the assessment of specific needs of the homeless population;

The study has eight chapters. Chapter one is on introduction and objectives of the study, chapter two highlights the research methodology; Chapter three provides a detailed mapping of concentrated areas of homeless populations in each city / town; chapter four deals with the identification and listing- out government resources such as government land and government vacant buildings that can be used to provide the shelter for homeless in appropriate location in each city/town; chapter five is on socio-economic and demographic profile of the urban homeless, chapter six focuses on the causes of homeless ness and exclusion of urban homeless population from the development process; chapter seven deals with summary on findings and conclusion. The last chapter is on way forward for the policy makers and planners.

- In the present study, it has been found that majority of the urban homeless population were in the age group of 18-35 and 36-45 years which was considered as the productive age group. A small number of homeless populations were above 60 years and urban homeless in the age group of less than 18 years was found very minimal.
- Cross analysis of age group of urban homeless population across 18 divisions in Uttar Pradesh reveals that in Devipatan, Lucknow, Allahabad and Mirzapur (most of these divisions were located in Eastern Uttar Pradesh), large number of urban homeless was in the age group of 18-35 whereas in Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly and Aligarh (located in Northern Uttar Pradesh and most of these divisions have large number of metropolitan population), the number of urban homeless in the age group of 46-60 was quite high.
- An analysis on gender-wise composition of urban homeless population reveals that majority of the urban homeless were men; little less than two-fifth of them was women. A miniscule number of them were transgender.
- It was found that majority of the urban homeless - constituting around two-fifth of the total - belonged to the Other Backward Caste followed by Scheduled Castes - constituting little more than one-third of the total and the General Caste. The numbers of Scheduled Tribes as urban homeless were found comparatively lesser in numbers.
- Religion wise distribution of urban homeless population has shown that most of the urban homeless were Hindus. Muslims were relatively lesser in number. Sikh, Christian and Jain were miniscule in numbers.

The relationship between gender and religion of urban homeless has shown that among Hindus, Muslims, and Sikh both men and women were found as urban homeless. Among Muslims, though men were larger in number as compared to women. Homeless-ness among men was the highest among Sikhs. No women from Jain and Christian were found homeless. Interestingly, among Christian and Jain, only

men were found as urban homeless. Transgender were from Hindus and Muslims communities.

- Majority of the urban homeless were found illiterate. Number of urban homeless population acquired education till primary level; Upper Primary, High School and Intermediate were very less in number. Urban homeless having graduation and post-graduation were miniscule in number.
- Analysis of the educational level of urban homeless across all 18 divisions in Uttar Pradesh has shown that the illiteracy was the highest in Lucknow, Kanpur and Bareilly divisions. It seems that there was no direct relationship between the educational status and location (division) of urban homeless population.
- Majority of the urban homeless were found as unskilled workers and the one-fourth of the total urban homeless were found engaged as skilled workers.
- Data analysis of monthly income of the urban homeless has shown that majority of the urban homeless population (44.49%) were having monthly income in the range of Rs. 1001-3000, one-fourth of them were having monthly income in the range of Rs. 3001-5000. Less number of urban homeless were having monthly income in the income bracket of Rs. 5000-8000. Few were getting monthly income in the range of Rs. 10,001-15,000/- and very few were earning income in the range of Rs. 15001-20,000/-. Only a miniscule number of them have monthly income in the range of Rs. 20,000/- or above.
- Finding on the reasons for the urban homeless ness in all 18 divisions has shown that homeless ness in metropolitan areas was mainly because of more livelihood options available there and more population through these places in search of livelihood. It was reported by majority of urban homeless who were found staying in metropolitan areas. It may be because cities located in metropolitan areas have the capacity to provide employment. Divisions located in Eastern Uttar Pradesh have fewer opportunities for livelihood. Travelling, treatment and other reasons have emerged other important reasons for the urban homeless ness. It was reported largely in divisions which have metropolitan population such as Bareilly, Lucknow and Allahabad whereas a smaller number of urban homeless population reported treatment as cause of their homeless ness in divisions which have less metropolitan population and located in northern Uttar Pradesh.
- Various development schemes require document for identity proof to determine eligibility, which many urban homeless people often fail to produce. Only about 3% of the homeless people in India have identity proof. In this regard, the result of the present study shows that most of the urban homeless in Uttar Pradesh have aadhar card as their identity proof. Smaller number have voter card and miniscule number of them have driving license as their identify proof.
- Lack of identity proofs certainly bars these marginalized groups to avail the government schemes which are no doubt linked to such identity proofs in the present scenario. It was found that out of total urban homeless population, only miniscule number of them were benefitted by the government schemes and hence are out of the purview of the mainstream development process.
- Studies have shown that homeless people suffer from bad health and they have extremely limited access to medical facilities. Some of the reasons included are: lack of proper identity documents required by medical facilities, cost, and inclination of health care providers to outright reject them.



- Studies have shown that large numbers of urban homeless population were either drug addict or alcoholic but in our finding we did not found much to support the earlier studies.
- On the question whether they were aware of shelter home. It was found that a very small number of urban homeless were found aware of the shelter home whereas large numbers of them were not.
- When urban homeless were asked about their opinion about staying in well- equipped shelter homes. Most of the urban homeless has shown their desire to stay in well- equipped shelter home however, quite a sizeable number of them were of the view that they would not stay in well- equipped shelter home if it was located away from their work place.
- Overall the study proved to very interesting and fruitful thought-provoking outcomes will definitely going to help policy formulators to do some positive gesture to help these deprived lots on the streets/ pavements/railway stations etc.

**3. Concurrent Evaluation and Monitoring of Doubling of Farmers Income by 2022 in five years**

**Sponsor: State Planning Commission of Uttar Pradesh**

**Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi, Dr. K.S. Rao. & Dr. Shivakar Tiwari**

In consonance with the target of central government to 'Double Farmers Real Income by 2022-23', the study has been instituted in the institute by the Department of Planning Government of Uttar Pradesh with defined objectives for achieving the same target in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Its main objective is both concurrent monitoring and also evaluation of doubling of farmers' income in the state by 2022-23. The detailed objectives can be listed as follows:

- To estimate every year farmers' income for agricultural year during the period between 2015-16 and 2022-23
- To estimate income from different sources (cultivation, animal farming, non-agricultural labour, self employment, salary etcetera) of farm household.
- To calculate farmers' income in all nine agro-climatic zones
- To estimate farmers' income of different size class categories (marginal, small, medium, large
- To assess awareness level of farmers regarding welfare schemes launched by central and state governments for farmers
- To identify challenges facing efforts to raise income from agriculture

The final report for the agriculture year 2017-18 has been submitted to Department of Planning, Govt of Uttar Pradesh based on 22 districts distributed in nine agro-climatic zones in the state.

The study conceives farm household on the basis of reported operational holdings in the houselisting of village and on the basis of which five categories of farm household been selected as marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large farmers. From the collected primary data from 22 districts, the average income of the farm household has been estimated as Rs 7533 from all the sources considered together. The different sources include cultivation, animal farming, agriculture labour, non-agriculture wages/salary and self employment. The income farm household varies significantly from a monthly average income of Rs 11927 in Bhabhar and Tarai region followed by Western zone with Rs 11909 to the lowest of Rs 3758 in

Eastern Plane followed by Rs 3990 in Bundelkhand. The remarkable variation has also been observed in categories of farm household as per operational land size.

In comparison to the aggregate average monthly income of Rs 7533, the estimated monthly income for marginal farmers was around Rs 4612 while for the large farmers with operational landholdings of 4.00 acre and above it was Rs 21837. In the farm household with the operational holding of up to 1.00 acre the estimated income was similar to marginal farmers and the variation became significant with operational holdings of above 1.00 acre. In fact among similar category of farm household there reflect considerable variation across nine agro-climatic zone.

Among the different source of income for farm household, two source of farming i.e. cultivation and animal farming together constitute around 53 percent of total estimated income of farm household. In this the share of cultivation was around 38 percent while that of animal farming of around 15 percent. Self employment while small business constitute only about 4 percent and the largest share in the average household income comes from non-agriculture work which was around 40 percent at the aggregate.

The study further discussed certain constrained in enhancing the income of farm household particularly marginal and small farmers. It has also suggested different measures to be taken to achieve the target of doubling farm household income by 2022-23 in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

**4. जनपद लखनऊ में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक: कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी लखनऊ**  
**परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

निर्माण की सुगमता के उद्देश से संपूर्ण एक्सप्रेसवे को आठ भागों में बाँटा गया है। प्रथम भाग लखनऊ जनपद के चाँद सराय ग्राम से जनपद बाराबंकी के सनसारा तक है प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन लखनऊ जनपद के मोहनलालगंज तहसील के उन 12 ग्रामों के सम्बंध में है जिनकी भूमि एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु अधिग्रहीत की जानी है। सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों पर पड़ने वाले सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक प्रभाव को ज्ञात कर सामाजिक समाघात प्रबन्धन योजना के अनुसार उनके निराकरण के उपायों तथा प्रभावों को न्यूनतम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के आधार पर परियोजना के संचालन एवं एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों एवं समग्र रूप में पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का आकलन किया गया है जो इस प्रकार हैं: उपजाऊ भूमि का नुकसान/क्षति, सामुदायिक संसाधनों की क्षति, व्यक्तिगत संसाधनों की क्षति, जीविकोपार्जन के साधनों की क्षति, आय के स्रोतों की क्षति, सुरक्षा का भय, व्यवसायिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन, संगठित रूप से जुड़े सामाजिक स्थिति एवं परिवेश की क्षति, बाजार एवं अन्य स्थानों में आसान आवागमन, व्यापार के अवसरों में वृद्धि, भूमि के मूल्य में वृद्धि, पलायन में वृद्धि।

**5. जनपद लखनऊ के सरोजनी नगर तहसील के अन्तर्गत ग्राम सरसवां में मेसर्स ओमेक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा इन्टिग्रेटेड टाउनशिप के सम्पूर्ण विकास हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित भूस्वामियों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी लखनऊ**  
**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

विगत कुछ दशकों में लखनऊ शहर की जनसंख्या अत्यधिक गति से बढ़ी है, इसका मुख्य कारण शहर का प्रदेश की राजधानी होने के फलस्वरूप ग्रामों एवं छोटे कस्बों से रोजगार की चाह में जन समुदाय पलायन करना रहा है, फलस्वरूप आवास की समस्या अधिक गहरी होती जा रही है फलस्वरूप नये नये टाउनशिप विकसित होते जा रहे



है। इस सम्बन्ध में लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सुविधायुक्त नियमित कॉलोनियां बनाई जा रही हैं जो जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रही हैं, इसी का लाभ उठाते हुए निजी बिल्डर्स द्वारा अनियोजित रूप से अपार्टमेन्ट बनाये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें आवश्यक सुख सुविधाओं के साधनों का या तो अभाव है अथवा अपर्याप्त है।

सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों पर पड़ने वाले सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक प्रभाव को ज्ञात कर सामाजिक समाघात प्रबन्धन योजना के अनुसार उनके निराकरण के उपायों तथा प्रभावों को न्यूनतम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

प्रभावित सभी भूस्वामी सीमांत कृषक हैं, अर्थात् सभी के जोत का आकर एक हेक्टेयर से कम है। सभी भूमि कृषि योग्य है। तीन भूस्वामियों के सिंचाई का साधन निजी नलकूप तथा दो का निजी पम्पसेट है। चार भूस्वामियों का मुख्य व्यवसाय नौकरी तथा एक का लघु व्यापार है। जबकि एक को छोड़कर सभी का गौण व्यवसाय कृषि है।

लखनऊ शहर की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की आवासीय समस्या के समाधान हेतु सभी सुख सुविधाओं से युक्त इस प्रकार की टाउनशिप विकसित किया जाना एक सराहनीय प्रयास है। किंतु इस प्रयास में अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित भूस्वामियों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति भी प्रभावित हो रही है। चूंकि परियोजना हेतु वांछित 95 प्रतिशत भूमि का हस्तांतरण लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण/मेसर्स ओमैक्स लिमिटेड के पक्ष में हो चुका है। अतएव इस सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन/प्रबन्धन योजना के आधार पर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करते हुए प्रस्तावित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का उल्लेख करना भी आवश्यक होगा कि जिन भूस्वामियों द्वारा अपनी भूमि का विक्रय नहीं किया गया है उनके द्वारा मुख्य रूप से उनकी अत्यधिक उपयोगी भूमि का वर्तमान सर्किल रेट बहुत कम है, जिस पर वे अपनी भूमि विक्रय हेतु सहमत नहीं हैं। अतएव यदि परिवर्तन/संसोधन हेतु सक्षम अधिकारी के नेतृत्व में उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन कर विचार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

## **6. सुल्तानपुर जनपद में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**

**प्रायोजक: कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी सुल्तानपुर**

**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य जनपद सुल्तानपुर के तहसील सदर, बल्दीराय, जयसिंहपुर एवं कादीपुर में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाले नुकसान का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है। अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत कुल 95 ग्रामों के कुल 1852 परिवारों के आधार पर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति को ज्ञात कर पूर्ण किया गया।

प्रभावित ग्रामों के प्रधानों/पंचायत सदस्यों द्वारा बताया गया कि एक्सप्रेसवे परियोजना के फलस्वरूप प्रभावित ग्रामों के कृषकों का भूमिहीन हो जाना, प्रदूषण में वृद्धि, ग्रामों के मुख्य मार्गों का नुकसान, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि, कृषकों को खेतों में जाने में कठिनाइयाँ, प्रभावित ग्रामों का विकास, परिवहन की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि, व्यापार की सुगमता, रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि तथा समय में बचत आदि प्रभाव/एवं लाभ बताये गये।

## **7. जनपद लखनऊ में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**

**प्रायोजक: कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी लखनऊ**

**परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

निर्माण की सुगमता के उद्देश्य से संपूर्ण एक्सप्रेसवे को आठ भागों में बाँटा गया है। प्रथम भाग लखनऊ जनपद के चाँद सराय ग्राम से जनपद बाराबंकी के सनसारा तक है प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन लखनऊ जनपद के मोहनलालगंज

तहसील के उन 12 ग्रामों के सम्बंध में है जिनकी भूमि एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु अधिग्रहीत की जानी है। सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों पर पड़ने वाले सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक प्रभाव को ज्ञात कर सामाजिक समाघात प्रबन्धन योजना के अनुसार उनके निराकरण के उपायों तथा प्रभावों को न्यूनतम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के आधार पर परियोजना के संचालन एवं एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों एवं समग्र रूप में पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का आकलन किया गया है जो इस प्रकार हैं: उपजाऊ भूमि का नुकसान/क्षति, सामुदायिक संसाधनों की क्षति, व्यक्तिगत संसाधनों की क्षति, जीविकोपार्जन के साधनों की क्षति, आय के स्रोतों की क्षति, सुरक्षा का भय, व्यवसायिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन, संगठित रूप से जुड़े सामाजिक स्थिति एवं परिवेश की क्षति, बाजार एवं अन्य स्थानों में आसान आवागमन, व्यापार के अवसरों में वृद्धि, भूमि के मूल्य में वृद्धि, पलायन में वृद्धि।

## 8. अम्बेडकर नगर जनपद में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन

**प्रायोजक: कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी अम्बेडकर नगर**

**परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से जनपद अम्बेडकर नगर के तहसील जलालपुर एवं सदर के कुल 7 ग्रामों के प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाले नुकसान का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

इस परियोजना के संचालन/कार्यान्वयन से नकारात्मक प्रभावों की अपेक्षा सकारात्मक प्रभाव कहीं अधिक हो रहे हैं। अतएव निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु वांछित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए।

- कतिपय मामलों में कई वर्षों से मृत व्यक्ति के नाम से भूमि चली आ रही है। ऐसे मामलों में उस भूमि को मृत व्यक्ति के वारिसों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हस्तांतरित की जाये जिससे वे इस भूमि का यूपीडा के पक्ष में बैनामा करा सकें।
- कुछ ऐसे भूस्वामी जो कई वर्षों/माहों से गाँव से बाहर रह रहे हैं, उनको भूमि का बैनामा कराने हेतु आने जाने में होने वाले व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति किये जाने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।
- अधिग्रहीत भूमि में अवस्थित परिसम्पत्तियों यथा भवन, नलकूप, बोरिंग, पेड़-पौधे आदि का सक्षम संस्था से उचित मूल्यन कराते हुए प्रतिकर दिया जाना चाहिए।

## 9. लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन द्वारा मेट्रो रेल हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन

**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी लखनऊ**

**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति को ज्ञात कर भूमि अधिग्रहण से उनको होने वाले नुकसान को कम से कम करने हेतु शमन के उपायों को इंगित करना तथा सामाजिक प्रबन्ध योजना के आधार पर प्रभावों को न्यूनतम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

मेट्रो के निर्माण से नकारात्मक प्रभाव के सापेक्ष सकारात्मक प्रभाव काफी अधिक है। थोड़े से भूस्वामियों की आपत्ति के आधार पर इतनी बड़ी परियोजना में व्यवधान नहीं डाला जा सकता है। चार मेट्रो स्टेशनों को पूर्ण करने के लिए वांछित भूमि के न मिलने से लखनऊ मेट्रो को प्रतिदिन कई करोड़ की हानि भी हो जा रही है। एल.एम.आर.सी. के निर्माण के समय से ही सूचित किया कि इसका प्रत्येक प्रयास पर्यावरण के अनुकूल हो। अतएव एल.एम.आर.सी. के

आर्थिक नुकसान को कम करने तथा लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल को निर्धारित अवधि तक पूर्ण करने के उद्देश्य से प्रभावित परिवारों हेतु वैकल्पिक एवं समुचित मुआवजा की तीव्र प्रक्रिया अपनाते हुए वांछित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए।

**10. बाराबंकी जनपद में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी बाराबंकी**  
**परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

बाराबंकी जनपद के तहसील हैदरगढ़ में सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य भूमि अधिग्रहण से 30 ग्रामों के प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति को ज्ञात कर भूमि अधिग्रहण से उनको होने वाले नुकसान को कम से कम करने हेतु शमन के उपायों को इंगित करना तथा सामाजिक प्रबन्ध योजना के आधार पर प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

परियोजना का परिचालन सभी लागू विधानों, नीतियों, नुकसानको कम से कम करने हेतु किये गये उपायों जैसे उचित प्रतिकर अथवा आजीविका के स्रोतों तथा संसाधनों का विकास राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य के विधानों के अनुपालन में किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक सम्भव हो परियोजना के परिचालन में सामाजिक कुप्रभाव नहीं होने देने के लिए उचित स्रोतों के सृजन का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। जहाँ यह सम्भव हो तो सामाजिक प्रभाव/ प्रतिघात की अवधि, सघनता एवंप्रभाव के प्रसार को कम से कम किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही ऐसे प्रभाव जिन को पूर्ण रूप से कम नहीं किया जा सकता है उनको पूर्व की स्थिति में लाने का प्रयास सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए (उदाहरण के लिए कृषि भूमि, आजीविका के स्रोत, व्यक्तियों की जीवनशैली की गुणवत्ता आदि)।

परियोजना की प्राथमिकता उपयुक्त निर्माण पद्धति अनुसूची एवं अन्य नुकसान को कम से कम करने के उपायों का उपयुक्त निर्धारण करते हुए प्रभावित व्यक्तियों एवं परिवारों के कल्याण एवं जीविकोपार्जन से सम्बंधित होनी चाहिए। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण एवं परिचालन से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सामाजिक प्रभाव से सम्बंधित हो सकता है अथवा प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण एवं स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था में परियोजना के कार्यकलापों के सम्पादन आदि सभी कारणों का समाघात सम्भव है। इस प्रकार के सभी प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव का आंकलन करते हुए सही रूप में एवं पारदर्शी रूप से कम करने हेतु शमन के उपायों को अपनाना चाहिए।

परियोजना में दुर्बल/कमजोर व्यक्तियों एवं परिवारों, जैसे ऐसे भूमिहीन एवं बटाई कृषक जो अपने जीविकोपार्जन हेतु कृषि मजदूरी पर निर्भर हैं, पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे व्यक्ति एवं परिवार नई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार निर्णय लेने, परामर्श करने एवं वचारविमर्श में भाग लेने असमर्थ रहते हैं। साथ ही आजीविका के नये साधनों एवं परियोजना के अन्तर्गत काम के अवसरों के सम्बंध में भी अनभिज्ञ रहते हैं।

इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन से नकारात्मक प्रभावों की अपेक्षा सकारात्मक प्रभाव कहीं अधिक होंगे, अतएव निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु वांछित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए :-

- कई मामलों में कई वर्षों से मृत व्यक्ति के नाम से भूमि चली आ रही है। ऐसे मामलों में उस भूमि को मृत व्यक्ति के वारिसों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हस्तांतरित की जाये जिससे वे इस भूमि का यूपीडा के पक्ष में बैनामा करा सकें।
- कुछ ऐसे भूस्वामी जो कई वर्षों/माहों से गाँव से बाहर रह रहे हैं, उनको भूमि का बैनामा कराने हेतु आने जाने में होने वाले व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति किये जाने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।
- अधिग्रहीत भूमि में अवस्थित परिसम्पत्तियों यथा भवन, नलकूप, बोरिंग, पेड़-पौधे आदि का सक्षम संस्था से उचित आंकलन कराते हुए प्रतिकर दिया जाना चाहिए।



**11. मऊ जनपद में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक: कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी मऊ**  
**परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

जनपद मऊ के दो तहसील सदर एवं मोहम्मदाबाद गोहना में सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से कुल 29 ग्रामों के प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा होने वाली हानियों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

परियोजना में उन सभी व्यक्तियों, समूहों एवं समुदायों का विधि संगत अधिकारों एवं रूचि का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए जो परियोजना से प्रभावित है इस प्रकार इसमें उन सभी को सम्मिलित किया जाना है जिनकी भूमि, फसल एवं अन्य परिसंपत्तियों एक्सप्रेसवे के रेखांकन में अवस्थित है तथा ऐसे अन्य व्यक्ति जिनके सुख साधन, जीवन स्तर एवं अन्य सुरक्षा आदि प्रभावित हुई है।

परियोजना में व्यक्तियों, समूहों एवं समुदायों को परियोजना के हितधारकों के रूप में अपनी तर्कसंगत, रूचियों एवं परियोजना से सम्बन्धित विषयों में अपने विचार रखने का अधिकार होगा।

इससे इन पिछड़े जनपदों का औद्योगिक एवं आर्थिक विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा। इस क्षेत्र के कृषि एवं अन्य उत्पाद को महत्वपूर्ण मंडी स्थलों तथा बाजारों में पहुँचाना भी सरल हो पायेगा।

**12. अमेठी जनपद में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी अमेठी**  
**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य जनपद अमेठी में पूर्वान्वल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण के अन्तर्गत तहसील मुसाफिरखाना के कुल 16 ग्रामों के प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाले नुकसान का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

इससे इन पिछड़े जनपदों का औद्योगिक एवं आर्थिक विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा। इस क्षेत्र के कृषि एवं अन्य उत्पाद को महत्वपूर्ण मंडी स्थलों तथा बाजारों में पहुँचाना भी सरल हो पायेगा। इस परियोजना के संचालन/कार्यान्वयन से नकारात्मक प्रभावों की अपेक्षा सकारात्मक प्रभाव कहीं अधिक हो रहे हैं। अतएव निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु वांछित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ मामलों में कई वर्षों से मृत व्यक्ति के नाम से भूमि चली आ रही है। ऐसे मामलों में उस भूमि को मृत व्यक्ति के वारिसों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हस्तांतरित की जाये जिससे वे इस भूमि का यूपीडा के पक्ष में बैनामा करा सकें।

कुछ ऐसे भूस्वामी जो कई वर्षों से गाँव से बाहर रह रहे हैं, उनको भूमि का बैनामा कराने हेतु आने जाने में होने वाले व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति किये जाने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

अधिग्रहीत भूमि में अवस्थित परिसंपत्तियों यथा भवन, नलकूप, बोरिंग, पेड़-पौधे आदि का सक्षम संस्था से उचित मूल्यन कराते हुए प्रतिकर दिया जाना चाहिए।

- 13. फ़ैजाबाद जनपद में पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी फ़ैजाबाद**  
**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

जनपद फ़ैजाबाद में सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का उद्देश्य पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से तहसील मिल्कीपुर के 4 ग्रामों के प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाले नुकसान का अध्ययन कर इन प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

वर्तमान प्रचलित सर्किल दर पर भूमि विक्रय के सम्बन्ध में भूस्वामियों की सहमति के सम्बन्ध में संप्रेक्षित किया गया कि इमामगंज एवं इदिलपुर के भूस्वामी का सर्किल रेट वर्तमान बाजार रेट से कम होने के कारण वर्तमान प्रचलित सर्किल रेट पर भूमि के विक्रय हेतु सहमत नहीं है।

अतः विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर अधिक स्पष्ट रूप से क्षेत्र की भूमि के मूल्यों का निर्धारण किया जाना चाहिए। मूल्य पुर्ननिर्धारण की प्रक्रिया में ग्रामवासियों, कार्यान्वयन संस्था तथा राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य परामर्श एवं विचार-विमर्श किया जाना चाहिए।

आनुभाषिक साक्ष्यों के परिमाणात्मक एवं गुणात्मक विश्लेषण से यह सुस्पष्ट है कि इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन से संभावित नकारात्मक प्रभावों के सापेक्ष सकारात्मक प्रभाव कहीं अधिक हैं। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु वांछित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना युक्तियुक्त होगा।

- 14. जनपद लखनऊ के सदर तहसील के बाघामऊ ग्राम में ए० एन० एस० डेवलपर्स प्रा० लिमिटेड द्वारा इन्टिग्रेटेड टाउनशिप के सम्पूर्ण विकास हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित भूस्वामियों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी लखनऊ**  
**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

इन्टिग्रेटेड टाउनशिप के विकास हेतु कुल 212.697 एकड़ भूमि की आवश्यकता है इसमें से 25.644 एकड़ (12.06 प्रतिशत) भूमि ग्राम समाज तथा शेष 187.053 एकड़ (87.94 प्रतिशत) निजी भूस्वामियों की है। निजी भूस्वामियों की कुल 187.053 एकड़ भूमि में से 5.676 एकड़ (3.03 प्रतिशत) भूमि भूस्वामियों द्वारा स्वेच्छा से लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण के पक्ष में विक्रय कर दी गयी है, जबकि शेष 181.377 एकड़ (96.97 प्रतिशत) अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रस्तावित है।

परियोजना हेतु वांछित 3.03 प्रतिशत भूमि का हस्तांतरण लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण/मेसर्स ए० एन० एस० डेवलपर्स प्रा० लि० के पक्ष में हो चुका है। अतएव इस सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन/प्रबन्धन योजना के आधार पर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करते हुए प्रस्तावित भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का उल्लेख करना भी आवश्यक होगा कि जिन भूस्वामियों द्वारा अपनी भूमि का विक्रय नहीं किया गया है उनके द्वारा मुख्य रूप से उनकी अत्यधिक उपयोगी भूमि का वर्तमान सर्किल रेट बहुत कम है, जिस पर वे अपनी भूमि विक्रय हेतु सहमत नहीं हैं। अतएव यदि परिवर्तन/संसोधन हेतु सक्षम अधिकारी के नेतृत्व में उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन कर विचार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

- 15. Sustaining ODF through Women's Leadership Volunteerism for Addressing Child Marriages and Convergent Activities**  
**Sponsor: UNICEF**  
**Project Director: Prof. R.P. Mamgain**

Given the significant share of Uttar Pradesh in total number of households of not having toilets at home, the state government has prioritized Swatchcha Bharat Mission (SBM). In an unprecedented manner, state machinery has been able to leverage the resources (funds,

administration, skills and community mobilization) to support districts to reach the status of Open Defecation free. Community mobilizations through Nigarani Samiti and leadership by the GP (Gram Panchayat) Pradhans have been pivotal to the achievement of ODF status by the districts. Women's pro-active role in Nigarani Samitis have been acknowledged by the GP pradhans and the district administration in achieving ODF status. There is an urgent need to sustain the volunteerism of these groups in the post- ODF scenario- that after October 2018.

Keeping this in view, the action-oriented research project attempted to strengthen (i) the intensive capacity building of women leaders- Mahila Pradhan, Ward members and Nigarani Samitees towards sustaining Open Defecation free society; (ii) Harnessing the potential of volunteerism to address child marriage; and (iii) providing technical support to support to Aadhar Linked Birth registration (ALBR) in the state of Uttar Pradesh in select areas of the state.

Aligarh district has achieved the status of ODF and the district administration has requested support in sustaining ODF through investing in women's leadership. Women leaders are GP women presidents, Women ward members and women Nigarani members. Accordingly, Aligarh with a large district with 853 GPs, was chosen for the capacity building of women leaders through TOT. This is intended as a comprehensive package on agency building, alternate gender narrative, charter of action to address post ODF challenges. Resource kits were developed and made available to the ToT members to sustain their learning and facilitate training of women Nigarani members at Gram Panchayat level with a sharper gender lens.

SBM has evoked Volunteerism in the rural areas through Nigarani Samitis and has contributed significantly to the achievement of ODF status of GPs across the state. There is an urgent need to sustain the volunteerism of these groups in the post- ODF scenario- that after October 2018. The stagnant employment scenario in the rural areas, has further weakened the poor households, especially those depended on wage labour. Child marriage, largely a phenomenon of economically and socially vulnerable households will have the chance of being accentuated, that too, in the excluded pockets such as tribal habitations. The spirit of Volunteerism practiced by the tribal communities and strengthened through the Nigarani Samitis for SBM, provides a pertinent platform to address the challenge of child marriage. The training was organized for building the capacity of Nigarani Samitis to address child marriage and linking vulnerable families to existing social protection schemes in Duddi block of Sonabhadra district and Palia block of Lakhimpur district respectively. Two volunteers each (274 in total) from the 137 GPs of Duddi and Palia block were trained on volunteerism and alternate gender narrative to address child marriage. The capacity building of NS members, by trained mahilapradhans, focused on understanding child marriage from a gender lens, and empowered them with an alternate gender narrative. It also involved leveraging existing social protection programmes and understanding of GPDP. An action plan aligned to the spirit of volunteerism and a simple monitoring format was given to them for the discussing the operational challenges during the monthly review meetings.

Birth registration is the first right of the child and plays a crucial role in combating child marriage in a legal or administrative manner. With increasing Aadhar coverage and especially of the newborns linked to parental Aadhar, Aadhar linked birth registration has been successfully piloted in the state of Haryana. UNICEF state office has been advocating with the chief registrar of Band death office to adapt the same model in UP. GIDS provided



the necessary support to Joint Director-Vital Statistics in coordinating the roll out of Aadhar Linked Birth Registration (ALBR) in the selected 26 health facilities under the jurisdiction of CMO Lucknow.

**16. Impact Assessment of Disaster and Trends in Sustaining Recovery in Uttarakhand**  
**Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi**  
**Project Team: Prof. G.S. Mehta, Prof. R.P. Mamgain and Prof. I.C. Awasthi.**

The study examines in detail the disaster management experience in Uttarakhand, particularly in the context of disaster of 2013. It is based on a comprehensive primary survey data of 82 villages and 1896 households in the first phase of the study and thereafter a revisit survey of 24 villages and 530 households in five disaster affected districts of the state. More specifically the study critically examined the following questions: (i) Has there been promptness and efficiency in providing assistance to villagers affected by the disaster? (ii) What were the social, psychological and cultural impact of disaster? (iii) Has financial compensation paid been adequate and whether compensation was based on some principle? (iv) How has been the progress of reconstruction of the affected villages? (v) What strategies are undertaken for the creation of local resource-based livelihood opportunities for disaster victims and what are the future prospects of sustaining such livelihood activities? (vi) What are the issues concerning migration of youths of disaster affected families in hill areas in search of jobs? (vii) What are the nature and impact of what are the development plans of the state government to tackle the issues of disasters and creation of economic opportunities for the people of Uttarakhand? (viii) What are the institutional issues pertaining to transparent and effective governance for service delivery in the State particularly relating to multiple agencies, institutional structures and capacities for informed policy making?

The study brings out several important findings. It notes that the frequencies of various types of disasters in the state has increased over the years, resulting a significant losses of infrastructure such as roads, public buildings, bridges, culverts and public properties like canal, check dam, electric infrastructures, power generation system, drinking water facilities, check dam and Gharats. Also, there has been an increasing loses of human lives, livestock, and productive assets including agricultural lands almost every year due to disasters. This has severe impact on the resources, income opportunities and productivity of the Uttarakhand state as a whole.

The study observes a sizeable gap between the losses incurred and the amount of relief received on account of various losses reported by the households. Barring the case of human losses, there was a large discrepancy in relief received by the households incurring with similar type and magnitude of losses, thereby creating heartburning and frustration among the people. The families who have lost their main bread winners had to bear the brunt of livelihood losses that has had serious implication to the social and economic security of family. The forgone income was so high that could not be compensated from relief measures that proved to be a form of palliatives. The occupational structure changed drastically as a result of disaster that has wiped off livelihoods options of people in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. A sizeable number of family members of disaster affected households suffered from a trauma of psychological disorder such as tension, stress, sleepless, anxiety and feeling of insecurity, largely due to human and animal losses, destruction of houses and other property and leading to huge livelihood insecurity. The medical assistance could be availed by a minuscule of affected persons with such disorders. percent family members from different institutions.

Despite the best efforts by government, public as well as private corporate sector, NGOs and other civil society organizations, the rate of recovery and building disaster resilient livelihoods has been rather less than satisfactory in disaster affected areas. The economic condition of disaster affected households rather deteriorated due to lack of income opportunities. Lack of skill development initiatives added the fuel to this situation.

The state policy towards disaster management has been far less than desired, which only was only revamped after the sever criticism during the disaster of 2013. Though the State Government of Uttarakhand initiated several policy measures and guidelines for management of various aspects of pre- and post-disaster phases, it is reflected much less than desired in its disaster resilient planning and financial allocations for disaster management. This became amply clear with the revisit survey after one year of the disaster. One of the major concerns was the poor quality of infrastructural facilities that were developed aftermath the disaster. Another concerns include a slow progress in developing livelihood options, delays in repairing and reconstruction of damaged houses, leading towards an increase in outmigration of households. Finally, the study suggests a number of measures to develop Uttarakhand as a disaster resilient economy.

**17. Human Security and Vulnerability in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha**

**Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi**

**Project Director: Dr.Chittaranjan Senapati**

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

The research design for this study is exploratory, descriptive, and analytical in nature and it helps to evaluate the various insecurities facing by individuals/group. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to this study. Total 1000 samples have taken for the present study and 500 samples taken from each of the states of U.P. and Odisha. The data collected at village, community and individual/household levels, by using three primary research techniques: 1) Focus group, 2) Ethno-methodology 4) the methodology of mapping was used to find out vulnerable groups within the targeted population from districts of U.P. and Odisha.

**Conclusion and Finding:** The influence of caste system is more prominent in Indian villages than class society. Their existence in bottom of the social hierarchy pushes them to be vulnerable and excludes from societal participation as a member of depressed community in both Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. That is why the stated community lives in insecurity in society. The life and future of these groups are uncertain and insecure under the parlance of human security approach. Materialistic and non-materialistic insufficiency makes their life insecure in society. SCs are mostly affected in terms of discrimination on physical grounds, verbal abuses against them and mal-implementation of rural development programmes specifically concerning to them. Although both the Indian states made effort to uplift this community but they are not successful implemented some of the rural programs. Human security is strategy against the vulnerability of individual and community. The prominent

threats/insecurity of schedule caste population in selected states of Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and Odisha are prominently affected by atrocities, lack of democratic norms, poor governance, human right violation and social exclusion. Although, Odisha has improved its poverty status in comparison to Uttar Pradesh but still both of these states need to do a lot. During our study period we found that Uttar Pradesh has reduced its position on several indicators of development whereas Odisha showed quite a remarkable increase in its position on the same development indicators. In governance the log served government in Odisha has amplified the better economic development than the different political regimes in Uttar Pradesh. The practical implications of adopting the capability approach is that we cannot be happy with simply providing reservations, scholarships, few days of employment, cheap food items etc., but they should be capable to lead a decent life. These programmes played as a starter, but the main course is its implementation and positive attitude of dominant groups in India.

The feedback from field suggests that the developmental programmes should be strictly implemented irrespective of party line. Those are most marginalised person both economically and socially should be given priority to be benefited of the government programmes with strict monitoring in rural India. Nevertheless, the road is long & much is needed to change the current situation of Dalits in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Still the marginalized sections of society, especially the Dalits are denied their equal share in the social, economic and political rights along with privileges and resources of the country over the years. The state officials responsible for dealing the issues of marginalised communities should be made accountable.

**18. Costing and budgeting of Child Protection Services in Two States.**

**Sponsored: by UNICEF Delhi. Work Initiated in May, 2018**

**Project Director: Dr. C.S. Verma, Dr. Manzoor Ali**

Children are more vulnerable to various forms of abuse and exploitation than any other group in society and are naturally in need of a protective environment that respects their fundamental rights. Child Protection refers to protecting children in difficult circumstances or vulnerable, against social, psychological and emotional insecurity by preventing all forms of violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse against children. Children vulnerable in terms of the danger or risk to their right to survival/ development/participation are divided into two categories viz.

Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP)

Children in Conflict with Law (CCL)

Despite a number of conventions, laws and policies put in place promising respect for children's rights, their protection and well being, there has not been much improvement in the lives of children in India. Unfortunately, exact and precise data on children in difficult circumstances is difficult to figure out as in most of the cases, exploitation of children go unreported and under recorded. In India as well as in states such as UP, lack of availability of data on children affected by abuse and exploitation hampers research, planning as well as implementation of programmes for them. For instance, the data on child labour should ideally include – but do not – children who are out of school and engaged out of home–in the fields supplementing family work or at home taking care of work or siblings. This includes girls engaged in domestic as well as non-domestic activities, such as looking after infants, cooking, cleaning, washing, fetching water, gathering dung, fodder and firewood, accompanying mother to the market, grazing cattle, and so on. In the same way, domestic violence against children are underplayed and unaccounted for, because these are seldom reported to police, as are child marriages, one of the worst forms of violence against girls, exposing them to sexual violence and unsafe motherhood, resulting often in death.



- 19. Emerging Agrarian Relations and agricultural Labour in North India: An Investigation in Uttar Pradesh**  
**Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi**  
**Project Director: Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi.**

The project aims investigating emerging agrarian relations in five selected villages in different parts of Uttar Pradesh. For a comprehensive understanding of land and labour relations in agriculture, data on various aspects including land ownership, tenancy, cost of cultivation, productivity, non-agricultural employment, labour wages, asset ownership etcetera have been collected.

A study of these five villages gives several related observations. Agrarian relations vary across regions and across villages. Every village reveals unique relationships between classes and castes involved in the agrarian economy. But some phenomena have been found to be present in all villages in varying degree. One of them relates to transition from agrarian to non-agrarian occupational pattern especially for agricultural labour. However, this is not a surprising finding but one must take note of the fact that agricultural labour almost ceases to exist as a class if it is conceptualized as a class of workers primarily, if not solely, dependent on agriculture.

Further, different aspects of agrarian relations change differently. Land relations are most resistant to changes and still present a close inter-sectionality with caste. The average size of land holdings might have gone down due to intergenerational subdivisions. But sluggish land markets and ineffective state interventions leave inheritance the only channel of land transfers. It eventually maintains land within the original land owning group. But agrarian relations do not necessarily lead to changes in land ownership structure or vice versa. In some villages older land ownership structure often cohabit newer agrarian relations.

- 20. Time and Work Study of Panchayati Raj Functionaries of U.P.**  
**Sponsor: National Instt. of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj,**  
**Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Dr. K.S. Rao, Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh**

The main objective of the study is to assess the staff requirements at Gram Panchayat (GP) level for performing their core functions effectively and efficiently. The objectives of the study are as follows.

To map functions and responsibilities of GPs and related functionaries as per the State Act which may fall under the following categories:

Functions devolved by State PR Acts; Functions for which there exist government orders to operationalize the management of devolved functions (de-jure functions); Functions which are actually performed by the GPs (de-facto functions)

To map the processes for each of the functions identified above by integrating the responsibilities, including those performed by functionaries of the Line Departments at the GP level (Convergence); To study the existing GP staffing pattern, qualifications, experience, competencies and skill sets; To examine the work as it is done through 'Time and Work' study and quantify the work load and ideal requirement of manpower Assess and map for process re-engineering (simplification of process and procedure re-engineering), capacity building, and use of ICT by which the work outputs/outcomes can be improved; Identify the work that can be done through proper outsourcing Assess and prescribe

additional human resources required for effectively handling the work load estimated by 'Time and Work' study, after accounting for improvement in work due to process re-engineering and outsourcing ; Job profile of additional human resources, ideal form of recruitment, qualifications and career path ; Assess quality of services provided by the GPs ; Estimated additional cost for additional manpower and possibilities of meeting such costs innovatively.

The 'Time and Work' study has been being carried out in 29 states across the country. Eight (8) GPs from each of these states were selected by NIRDPR in consultation with Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) based on the nature and size of the GP. Selected GPs were of mixed category that included, award winning, largely populated, low populated, urbanized, and Performing panchayats. Institutions/Organizations from each state were chosen by NIRDPR to undertake the said study in the selected eight (8) GPs. Giri Institute of Development Studies conducted the 'Time and Work' study for selected eight (8) GPs from the state of Uttar Pradesh.

The Panchayat Secretary who is also called Village Development Officer (VDO) generally looks after the work of four to nine GPs. It involves long travel and time wastage. The concept of Gram Panchayat Secretariat was visualized in which there was provision of full scale office at the GP level. If this idea is to be implemented, then one Secretary should be posted in one Gram Panchayat. Alternatively, if there is a dearth of staff in the Department of Rural Development, then one Secretary should be given the work responsibility of three GPs. Keeping in view the small, medium and large work size of GPs that one Secretary can visit one GP two times in a week. In this way, work allocation of Secretaries should be rationalized.

In Gram Panchayats at U.P. four employees of the line departments have been posted to work under the supervision of Gram Panchayats. It has been found that even Secretary do not work for eight hours on all activities in a single day in one GP. Therefore the presence of Secretary should be ensured for eight hours in one Gram Panchayat. They should be instructed by line departments to remain present whole day in one GP. Safaikarmis and Rojgar Sewak both are found to be putting less hours of work compared with stipulated normal eight hours in a working day. It is our observation that Safaikarmis do not perform all type of duties which they are supposed to do. Therefore, Gram Pradhans should be made aware of all duties of Safaikarmis and should be advised to deploy Safaikarmis accordingly. The Safaikarmis should also not be given any other work except the work related with cleaning and swachata.

**21. Time and Work Study of Panchayati Raj Functionaries of Uttrakhand**  
**Sponsor: National Instt. of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj,**  
**Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao, Dr. Manjoor Ali**

The main objective of the study is to assess the staff requirements at Gram Panchayat (GP) level for performing their core functions effectively and efficiently. The objectives of the study are as follows.

To map functions and responsibilities of GPs and related functionaries as per the State Act which may fall under the following categories:

Functions devolved by State PR Acts; Functions for which there exist government orders to operationalize the management of devolved functions (de-jure functions); Functions which are actually performed by the GPs (de-facto functions).

To map the processes for each of the functions identified above by integrating the responsibilities, including those performed by functionaries of the Line Departments at the GP level (Convergence) ; To study the existing GP staffing pattern, qualifications, experience, competencies and skill sets ; To examine the work as it is done through 'Time and Work' study and quantify the work load and ideal requirement of manpower. Assess and map for process re-engineering (simplification of process and procedure re-engineering), capacity building, and use of ICT by which the work outputs/outcomes can be improved; Identify the work that can be done through proper outsourcing'; Assess and prescribe additional human resources required for effectively handling the work load estimated by Time and Work" study, after accounting for improvement in work due to process re-engineering and outsourcing ; Job profile of additional human resources, ideal form of recruitment, qualifications and career path ; Assess quality of services provided by the GPs ; Estimated additional cost for additional manpower and possibilities of meeting such costs innovatively.

The 'Time and Work' study has been being carried out in 29 states across the country. Eight (8) GPs from each of these states were selected by NIRDPR in consultation with Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) based on the nature and size of the GP. Selected GPs were of mixed category that included PESA, award winning, aspirational, largely populated, moderately populated, low populated, coastal, urbanized, hilly, or tribal area panchayats. Institutions/Organizations from each state were chosen by NIRDPR to undertake the said study in the selected eight (8) GPs. Giri Institute of Development Studies conducted the 'Time and Work' study for selected eight (8) GPs from the state of Uttarakhand. There are 13 districts and 95 blocks in the state of Uttarakhand. The eight (8) GPs were selected for the study.

As regards the 3 functionaries, Secretary, is working well in all the selected sample GPs whereas Rojgar Sevak and Shiksha Mitra are working only in Uttarakhand – Large population, Uttarakhand – Awardwinning, Uttarakhand – Performing1, Uttarakhand – Award winning1 and Uttarakhand - Hilly. Vacant positions in all the respective GPs should be filled immediately to develop the other GPs. Of the three functionaries, Secretary spends most time on work as he is associated with more than one Gram Panchayat. RojgarSevaks are working only in Uttarakhand – Large population, Uttarakhand – Award winning and Uttarakhand – Performing1 respectively. Shiksha Mitra is working in only one GP, i.e., Uttarakhand –Hilly1. They spend a decent amount of average time on their work. The workload of the others except Secretary is within limits. Only in Uttrakhand – Hilly, the Secretary is overloaded with the work almost 2 times the others. Six GPs Secretaries hold charge of the other GPs. Secretaries should be properly appointed to reduce the workload of the existing Secretary. Available data shows that additional manpower is required only in the form of filling up currently vacant posts of Shiksha Mitra and Rojgar Sevak in the remaining GPs.

22. **Planning & Assessment of Hybrid Vegetable Crops. Production Management of Small Marginal Formers in Uttar Pradesh**  
**Sponsor: Horticulture & Food Processing Uttar Pradesh, Udhayan Bhawan, Lko**  
**Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao**

High cost of hybrid seeds is one of the major handicaps of successful hybrid technology A potential study of comprehensive Rabi Vegetable crops to facilitate the production in the state for the advancement of small farmers income. The main issues of the present study is A study on essential investment and other desired valuable items



and to increase the production of vegetables by using hybrid seeds in the state; A comparative economic analysis of the role of vegetable seeds in production of traditional seeds and other farmers' seeds for doubling of farmers' income; Contribution of vegetable seeds in order to fulfil the nutritional needs; A comparative study of potential of employment generated through the production of vegetable seeds in rural and urban areas; A study of the possibility of reducing the loss incurred after crop harvesting and proper marketing of the vegetable crops.

The main objective of the present study is to enhance the growth and production of vegetable area under cultivation of marginal and small farmers, and planning and the management of productivity of vegetable cultivation and also development of marginal and small farmers in Uttar Pradesh by the Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The specific objectives of the present study are as follows: To find out the estimation of comprehensive Rabi Vegetable crops to facilitate the production in the state for the advancement of small farmers income; To assess the essential investment and other desired valuable items and to increase the production of vegetables by using hybrid seeds in the state; To plan the role of vegetable seeds in production of traditional seeds and other farmers' seeds for nutritional and health management; To analyse the comparative study of potential of employment generated through the production of vegetable seeds in rural areas; To examine the possibility of reducing the loss incurred after crop harvesting and proper marketing of the vegetable crops ; and Finally to enhance the marginal and small farmers income development to achieve the doubling of farmers' income in Uttar Pradesh.

A multi-stage stratified random sample design is followed in the study. The area under vegetable cultivation will be taken as the first stage of sample. Secondly, the area under vegetable cultivation has been broadly categorised into four categories i.e., High, Medium, Low and Lowest as described above. Thirdly, proportionately, on the basis of number of districts in each category, the sample number of districts has been chosen while covering the nine agro-climatic zones in the state. From each zone 1 district will be selected. Finally, from each district three blocks will be selected on the basis of high, medium and low area under vegetable cultivation. From each block one village is selected and each village 12 households are selected randomly to collect the data. The present study covered 9 Agro-Climatic Zones, 9 Districts, 27 Blocks, 27 villages and 322 households where the vegetable cultivation is taking place from all types of land categories of farmers while covering all types of castes in Uttar Pradesh to achieve the above objectives of the study.

More than 72.42 percent marginal farmers and the remaining 27.58 percent are small farmers have covered in this study to see and examine the above study results. Out of these nine districts marginal farmers are largely being covered in Bahraich followed by Varanasi, Rampur, Mahoba, Mirzapur, Agra among small farmers Allahabad followed by Bareilly, Hapur, Agra, Mirzapur, Mahoba and Rampur respectively have recorded more than 25%. As we all know that in Uttar Pradesh more than 90% holdings are being cultivated by marginal and small farmers' community, which means we have given full justification to the study to plan and assess the objectives of the study.

- 23. Employment Vulnerabilities Faced by Women in Urban Unorganised Labour Market in Uttar Pradesh.**  
**Sponsor by: ICSSR, New Delhi**  
**Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**

The main objectives of the study are: firstly, to study the Industrial and occupational distribution of women in the formal and informal sectors of the economy in the State of Uttar Pradesh; secondly, to examine various dimensions of “employment vulnerability” in the urban informal labour market with particular reference to women; thirdly, to probe the nature and quality of employment in terms of earnings, job-security, working conditions, etc. in the urban informal sector in Uttar Pradesh; fourthly, to explore the contractual relations in different segments of urban informal sector; fifthly, to investigate the association between the extent of vulnerability and age, and the level of education and earnings distribution; lastly, to suggest policy provisions to improve the conditions of workers in urban informal sector.

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

- 24. Development, Dispossession and class formation: A Study of Rajarhat New Town in West Bengal and POSCO Project in Odisha**  
**Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi**  
**Project Director: Dr. Animesh Roy**

Keeping the two distinct cases of large-scale land dispossession: Rajarhat Newtown adjoining Kolkata metropolis and the stalemated POSCO steel project near Paradeep Port in focus, this study largely based on sample household surveys, archival research and ethnographic observation attempts to examine the following research questions:

Do the context, mode, purpose and political economy of dispossession of land diachronically remain constant? If not, why and how do they deviate from one set of social, political, economic and ideological contour to another?

To what extent do the dispossession of agricultural land and its restructuring by the state forces truncate the dispossessed households' access to agricultural land?

How effectively do the development ventures, due to which the farming households had been dispossessed, provide alternative means of livelihoods and transmute the societal milieu? Do the dispossessed after acquisition mostly undergo a transformation from primary producers to proletariat?

How significantly do the non-traditional actors of rural land, i.e. real estate giants and speculators, play a crucial part in speculative value hike of the existing land surrounding a development project, promoting a planned urban centre under the neoliberalism (Rajarhat Newtown)?

Does the speculative hike in land price in the post-acquisition stage actuate the partially dispossessed households to sell off their remaining land? To what extent does the speculative hike in land price bring about changes in lifestyle and produce social differentiations within the dispossessed households?

The study is primarily based on the data collected from sample-household surveys conducted among the dispossessed households by Rajarhat Newtown and POSCO steel projects. The analysis based on primary data has also been complemented by the secondary data acquired from the National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad (IRS P6 LISS-IV MX imageries for 2014 and 2016).

The study, however, reveals that acquisition of agricultural land on a large-scale for both the development projects have touched off a process of socioeconomic transformation of the dispossessed households, expunging their rustic livelihood activities (cultivation). While planned urbanization in Rajarhat has given rise to various newfangled livelihood possibilities, the POSCO steel project near Paradeep Port being a 'gone down' project under an inimical socio-political sphere failed to create livelihood avenue of any kind. Given the livelihood possibilities in the burgeoning urban market economy in the former, a substantial proportion of dispossessed households have established their foothold in two or more economic activities as a conscious and vehement livelihood strategy to maximize the opportunities and economic gain in a process of economic change. On the contrary, a majority of the households dispossessed entirely from agricultural land by the POSCO steel project have been compelled to venture into one or more menial livelihood activities (e.g., wage agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, fishing etc.) as a 'survival strategy' after acquisition. It also reveals that the economic status of the dispossessed households assessed in terms of MPCE in Rajarhat in the post-acquisition stage is significantly better-off compared to their identical farming households unaffected by acquisition while it demonstrates a reversed scenario in the POSCO project affected villages. However, the economic inequality with the dispossessed households in the former is greater than their identical farming households unaffected by acquisition (control sample).

Following the dispossession of land for the POSCO steel project, the affected villages, unlike those of Rajarhat near Kolkata metropolis, have not witnessed any real estate escalation. The real estate driven speculative hike of land price and unprecedented sums involved in the post-acquisition land transactions in rural Rajarhat have actuated the partially lost households to sell off their remaining land and help capture the potential benefits. In other words, the partially lost households get hold of new opportunities to navigate the active land market after acquisition, which in turn produces new forms of social differentiations and asset inequalities among the dispossessed households. Rajarhat is now a 'space in transition' – a place which is in the process of a transformation from rural status to globalised urban status. Soaring demand for land for growing commercial activities, real estate housing and rented properties in the project affected villages in the post-acquisition stage has given rise to a new class of proprietors (e.g., land agents, speculators and rentiers) within the dispossessed households who never existed in the village economy earlier. Accumulation of capital by the real estate and corporate in Rajarhat is about commoditizing agricultural land and vertical spaces as an object of financial investment and speculation,



not the exploitation of labour force of dispossessed households like Marxian primitive accumulation. The diverse livelihood activities and 'entrepreneurial spirit' (Kundu 2016) of dispossessed households, especially in business ventures in Rajarhat in the post-acquisition stage, therefore, do not corroborate the Marxian 'proletarianization' and nullify an instance to be considered primitive accumulation. On the contrary, the expropriation of land by the BJD government for POSCO on a large scale has made a large strand of dispossessed farmers agricultural landless, and a majority of whom in absence of a social means of production (land) or without state promoted alternative viable livelihood measures are now forced to be proletariats. The case of POSCO steel project in Odisha thus largely approximate or equate with the Marx's synthesis on primitive accumulation. Drawing on the empirical analyses of these two distinct cases, I argue that not all capital-intensive development ventures on land acquired from the farmers in India lead to primitive accumulation, especially when a large geographical space acquired for and destined to a planned urban centre adjoining a large city that emerges as a potential genitor of various non farm employment possibilities for the dispossessed households in a process of economic change.

Both the case studies substantiate that the large-scale dispossession of land in processes of economic development weakens the neighbourhood cohesion, and social and family kinship. The weakening or broken societal solidarity further exacerbates with the interventions of different agents of political forces. This study also argues that that in processes of economic development that produces new economic opportunities, the Putnamian three fundamental components of social capital: networks, norms and trust act independently, and 'often stand in considerable tension with each other' (Levien 2015: 77). Furthermore, the network (social capital) in association with political ties (political capital) transcends the social norms and trust in order to attain individual benefits.

**25. Quick Assessment Study on Mission Antyodaya GPs in UP and Andhra Pradesh, Sponsor: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR)  
Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao**

Mission Antyodaya (MA) is an accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods on measurable effective outcomes considering the need of optimizing the efforts through inter-sectoral approach. In this direction, MA is intended to converge the various government interventions already in implementation through different Ministries with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning by pooling resources - human and financial – towards ending multi-dimensional deprivation at household level on saturation mode.

In order to assess the high and low performances of Mission Antyodaya GPs in comparison, the study proposes

- To find out the progress and processes under taken in MA GPs
- To evaluate/compare the inter-se performance of parameters in the high performing Panchayats and their performance with that of the low performing Panchayats
- To document and map the successful cases, underlying factors and reasons to scale/replicate the success in other Panchayats.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the study has been designed to (i) provide analytical information after thorough examination of the process followed and progress made in mobilisation and convergence of the resources and (ii) difficulties faced and lessons learnt by GPs in different situations in the direction of achieving the objectives of Mission Antyodaya

Phase – II evaluation in Uttar Pradesh (2 pairs) and Andhra Pradesh (20 pairs). In selection of the GP pairs, Mission Antyodaya Phase – I selected GPs were exempted. In view of this the NIRD & PR has entrusted this task to Giri Institute of Development Studies.

Keeping the convergence and accountability as the key for monitoring the progress and performance of the Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats, this chapter summarizes the performances of 22 GP pairs with regard to the village development. In conclusion, it deals with the factors and underlying reasons for such cases of better performance in utilization of human and financial resources effectively.

**26. Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in U.P.-Agriculture Seeds**

**Sponsor: Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of U.P.**

**Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao**

Seed is the basic and most critical input for sustainable agriculture. The response of all other inputs depends on quality of seeds to a large extent. It is estimated that the direct contribution of quality seed alone to the total production is about 15 – 20% depending upon the crop and it can be further raised up to 45% with efficient management of other inputs. The developments in the seed industry in India, particularly in the last 30 years, are very significant. A major re-structuring of the seed industry by Government of India through the National Seed Project Phase-I (1977-78), Phase-II (1978-79) and Phase-III (1990-1991), was carried out, which strengthened the seed infrastructure that was most needed and relevant around those times.

This could be termed as a first turning point in shaping of an organized seed industry. Introduction of New Seed Development Policy (1988 – 1989) was yet another significant mile stone in the Indian Seed Industry, which transformed the very character of the seed industry.

The specific objectives of the study are: To assess the impact of beneficiaries of DBT scheme under agriculture during 2016-17 to 2018-19; Secondly, to assess the livelihoods of beneficiaries of DBT scheme; Thirdly, to assess the impact of DBT on inclusiveness and transparency in the scheme; Fourthly, examine the problems faced by beneficiaries during 2016-17- to 2018-19; And finally to suggest the improvements for the implementation of DBT scheme in a successful manner.

In both the districts like Hardoi and Basti, the beneficiaries are very much satisfied about the scheme. One month duration is taking place to get the direct benefit amount; Farmers are getting sufficient amount of seeds. We found that there is no corruption in the process of DBT in both the districts, Marginal and small farmers are only getting benefit through this DBT scheme. There is an positive impact on small and marginal farmers' incomes due to best quality seeds and immediate sale of production is taking place.

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

**Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Directorate of Agri., Lucknow, Govt. of U.P.**

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

Present study is conducted to assess the adequacy and timely availability of sanctioned & released funds and to analyse the process of implementation by the implementing agency. Study also explains the status of pre and post implementation of the project area and analyses the feasibility of the techniques applied for lands reclamation. Apart from these,

assesses the quantity and quality of land reclaimed under the scheme and its utilization level to find out level of growth in productivity of different crops in project areas of sample districts.

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

**28. Third Party Verification of Rehabilitated Scavengers in 38 districts of U. P.**

**Sponsor: The Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) U.P,**

**Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai & Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

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

In order to address the two major issues relating to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Uttar Pradesh has asked the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to conduct the third party evaluation of rehabilitated Scavengers and converted dry toilets into water drain toilets in thirty eight districts of Uttar Pradesh vide his letter Lucknow dated 13 January, 2017. We propose to conduct the above third party evaluation by adopting the following steps.

As per letter of the Mission Director out of total dry toilets in 38 districts, we have selected 5 percent sample to survey. We have followed the Proportionate Random Sampling technique to select 5 percent toilets and 5 percent scavengers in each district. After selection of 5 percent as sample at the district level, we shall be adopting same sampling technique at block and village level.

**29. Evaluation of Removal of Seepage and Water Logging near Canal**

**Sponsor: RKVY Cell, Directorate of Agriculture, Lucknow, Government of Uttar Pradesh**

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

The present study is conducted to examine the criteria for the selection of project area and to find out criteria for the selection of pulse crops for demonstration. It also observes the status of release of funds and its utilization including physical targets and achievements. Along with these objectives, study focuses on assessing the process of implementation of scheme and the available organizational setup for implementation of scheme. Finally study probes the changes in economic status of farmers after the implementation of the project and to suggest corrective and remedial measures for better implementation of the project.

It was found that average production of wheat crop has increased about 8 per cent and paddy crop has increased about 17 per cent. It was also revealed that average annual income of beneficiaries' households has increased about 19 per cent among the all 120 sample farmers.

The following suggestions have been made for the better implementation and positive results: During the evaluation process it was observed that office of the project implementation has been carelessness in the updating and maintenance of records. Therefore it is suggested that all the records should properly be maintained by officials of implementing agency for better transparency. It is also suggested that small ponds should be



constructed at different places with recharge shaft, so that the rain water could be recharged to maintain the underground water level. On the basis of finding of project evaluation, it is recommended that selected farmers of the areas should be given trainings regarding crop rotation of selection of proper crops for seepage land and soil. For overcoming the problem of overflowing drains the quality of drains' work should be improved in future.

**30. आजमगढ़ जनपद में पूर्वान्चल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित 66 ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन**  
**प्रायोजक : कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी आजमगढ़**  
**परियोजना निदेशक : प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी**

जनपद आजमगढ़ में सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन अध्ययन का मुख्य ध्येय पूर्वान्चल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण के अन्तर्गत तहसील सदर, सगड़ी, फूलपुर तथा निजामाबाद के 66 ग्रामों के प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों तथा उनको होने वाले नुकसान का अभिज्ञान कर इन प्रभावों को कम से कम करने हेतु सुझाव देना है।

पूर्वान्चल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से प्रभावित किसानों के व्यवसाय पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है। जिन किसानों की भूमि संरक्षण में आ रही है उनकी कृषि योग्य भूमि में कमी आयेगी साथ ही उस भूमि पर आश्रित बटाईदार/मजदूर भी बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। प्रभावित किसान/मजदूर जीवन यापन के लिए गाँव से दूसरी जगह के लिए प्रवास करेंगे। जिन किसानों के द्वारा पशुपालन का व्यवसाय किया जा रहा है उन्हें हरे चारे की उपलब्धता में कमी आयेगी। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि, बच्चों को स्कूल जाने में समस्या तथा प्रदूषण में वृद्धि होगी। एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से जिन किसानों की भूमि संरक्षण में आ रही है उससे अनाज के उत्पादन में काफी कमी आ जायेगी। जिन किसानों की भूमि एक्सप्रेसवे के दूसरी तरफ हो जायेगी उन किसानों को काफी दूर से चक्कर लगाकर अपने खेत पहुँच सकेंगे जिससे उनको वहाँ पहुँचने के लिए परेशानी बढ़ेगी साथ ही समय एवं धन का व्यय भी बढ़ेगा।

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

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

## RESEARCH PROJECT (ONGOING)

1. **Book Project on Economic Integration and Peace Prospects in South and Central Asia: Implications to India's External Security**  
**Sponsor: Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi**  
**Project Director: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati**

South and Central Asia are basically contrasting regions, with some crucial commonalities. They are geographically contiguous; they were historically under play of the great game played by British and Russian empire; now also they are very important for their strategically location in heart of world. The socio-economic evolution of South Asian peoples has been essentially based upon settled agrarian practice. On the other hand, the Central Asian peoples have been pastoral societies. The three South Asian and three Central Asian countries — Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India (UTTAPI) — have been taken for the study with these objectives: 1) To assess the situation of trade and integration taking place in this region (UTTAPI); 2) To understand, measure and extent of the external security environment problems for India; 3) To find out possibilities of converting security threats to economic cooperation by creating developmental conditions; 4) Trying to establish cooperation through Trade, transport corridor and initiatives of human security and peace in the region; 5) Helping policy makers to understand strategies for long term peace and tranquillity in the region; 6) The study will recommend furthering this type of research by providing information that will allow national and multilateral agencies or other stakeholders, to formulate and implement better policies for international security cooperation. Such policies may help to reduce inequities and promote development and wellbeing for all people of UTTAPI.

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

2. **Skill Development among SCs and Their Employability: A Study of Two Districts in UP**  
**Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi**  
**Project Director: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati & Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

The transforming economic policies in post 1990 period often resulted in encouraging competition in all economic spheres and human resource in labour market is not exception. India as one of the most populous country in the world is expected to enjoy its demographic dividend in the coming years while trained and skilled human resource as labour and workforce essentially will qualify as prime condition to benefit from such dividend. In order to

reap the benefit of such advantages one need to assess the possibility of institutional, societal level preparation for producing such skilled human resource.

In India, Uttar Pradesh is likely to have the benefit of demographic dividend. "As of Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh has a population of 19.98 crore persons. Out of this, 52 per cent of the population is in working-age group, while only 34 percent is in the labour force. The gap is attributed to people who do not want to work. This could be due to aspirations for higher studies or voluntary unemployment or unwillingness to work."

The primary study of this topic will be according to the 'theory of positive youth development'. A grant theory of positive youth development requires the integration of multiple theoretical orientations. Positive youth development (PYD) is a "bridging" field that touches multiple academic disciplines and spheres of practice. This theory originated from ecological systems theory to focus on the strengths of adolescence. Basically three types of other theories contribute to "theory of positive youth development". They are: 1) human development 2) community organisation and development and 3) social and community change.

The main objective of the study is to know how the SC youths of U.P. have developed their skill, and their employability in ongoing skill development programme of government. This research has taken place with the reaserch questions. 1) What are the skills SC communities are having and their usefulness? 2) Is the existing skill having capacity to make them employable? 3) What is the level of education and their capacity to acquire skill? 4) How (nature and extent) are they benefited out of government programs on skill development? 5) What is the impact of positive youth development on SC/ST community in U.P.?

This four district study of UP has been mapped through preparing the index with many supply and demand side parametres. The study used mixed method with of both primary and secondary data collection. Three primary research techniques engaged to complete the field work. 1) Schedule of enquiry or surveys/interviews schedule will design to collect data to capture the basic needs of people from SC community.2) Focus group arranged to further investigation. Within the focus groups, the discussion took place across themes. Schedule of enquiry used to give shape to the results from draw-out-data. 3) Ethno-methodology (a qualitative technique) focuses on the world of 'social facts' as accomplished or co-created through peoples' interpretive work. This technique is used to know the social reality and social facts have already constructed, produced and organized through the mundane actions and circumstances of everyday life. This conversation analysis is often linked to Ethno-methodology by a common interest in understanding the methodical construction of social action. Conversation analysis takes communication or talk-in-interaction as one of the fundamental ways that people co-construct or collaboratively produce social action and social lives. Conversation analysts developed an empirical approach to study talk-in-interaction.

**3. Rural Transformation in Uttar Pradesh-A Longitudinal Study of Selected Villages'**  
**Sponsor: ICSSR New Delhi**  
**Project Director: Dr. Prashant Trivedi**

However, in western academia the debate around 'transformation' had assumed significance earlier with the publication of Karl Polayni's 'The Great Transformation' (1944). In Economics literature the 'transformation' was conceptualized as a transition from primarily agrarian economy to industrial and further to service sector lead economy. But in India 'Rural Transformation' studies picked up in 1980s with the publication of C.T. Kurian's 'Dynamics of Rural Transformation'.



The household survey to be conducted would collect data from three selected villages of four different regions of the state. These villages include Seemli (Muzaffarnagar, Western) and Senapur (Jaunpur, Eastern). If funds allow then Pandari can also be surveyed. In this survey also data will be collected on all those aspects including demographic aspects, ownership of assets, agrarian change, living status, employment, migration, and social development. Besides, to capture change between 2013 and 2020, data on some additional indicators will also be collected. Further, qualitative data will also be collected.

**4. Marginalisation and Exclusion of the Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh**  
**Sponsor: Institute under SC/ST Grants**  
**Project Director: Dr. Animesh Roy & Dr. Manjur Ali**

The study attempts to address the following research questions:

To what extent does the utilization of the allocated budget for the Scheduled Tribes in UP by the central and state governments contribute to the tribal societal development?

How do the socioeconomic indicators, such as occupation, landholdings pattern, education, income or consumption expenditure and access to basic amenities vary across the tribal groups in UP?

Are the tribes of UP fully capable of availing the reservation opportunity and establishing their foothold in the government sector?

Is the nomination of an MLA or MP from the tribal communities, regardless of the educational qualification, motored by the dominance of a particular tribal community?

The data for this study have mainly been obtained from a structured questionnaire based household survey carried out in four districts of UP: Sonbhadra, Lalitpur, Lakhimpur Kheri and Bijnar. The household survey data have also been complemented with the secondary data acquired from the Population Census of India and the Social Welfare Department of the concerned district(s).

The study has involved stratified random sampling. Because the study aims to capture and focus on all the tribes (11 tribes) residing in Uttar Pradesh, the sample households had been drawn from each tribe and the count has ended up with 950 households. The project is now progressing towards its completion. Thus far two chapters have been completed. Analyses of the primary data and their tabulation are going on.

**5. Benchmark Survey of Horticulture crops in Uttar Pradesh Area and Production Estimation**  
**Sponsor by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of U.P.**  
**Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar & Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

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

However, a little initiative have been undertaken in favour of promoting horticulture sector despite various agro climatic regions have been possessing certain area specific advantages for

growing different horticultural crops during different agricultural seasons over the years. Non availability of accurate data and other information on the status and pattern of growing different fruits, vegetables and other horticulture crops at district, regional and agro zone levels has generally been cited as the main constraints by planners and policy makers for planning development of horticulture in the state. Keeping into account these facts into consideration the present study to propose for carrying out a detail study on issues related to the present status of horticulture sector across the districts and agro-zones of the state.

In detail, the main objectives of the present study will be as follows:

To estimate land use pattern under various agriculture and horticultural crops and its changing pattern across different geographical and agro-climatic conditions and at state level. Pattern and emerging changes in productivity/yield rates of different agriculture and horticultural crops. Pattern and emerging changes in output of different agriculture and horticultural crops.

Input use, cost of production, profitability of using land under different options and factors implicating variations in opting cultivation of different horticulture and other crops across the regions of the state.

Area specific emerging constraints in opting cultivation of different horticulture crops and measures to be initiated to overcome from these constraints. Contribution of horticulture to GDP at district, region and state level. To suggest about the types of measures to be initiated for maximizing land under the cultivation of horticulture crops.

The study will be based on both secondary and primary data. The already collected secondary data such as area, production and yield of some of horticultural crops grown in Uttar Pradesh will be obtained from the Directorate of Horticulture, Directorate of Agriculture Uttar Pradesh and other secondary sources. Data related to land use statistics will be collected from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Uttar Pradesh. General information on selected districts and other aspects will be obtained from various issues of the Statistical Diary of Uttar Pradesh published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the state.

The scope of the study will be confined to growing of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and Medicinal / aromatic plants. The study proposes to select one district from each agro-climatic zone on the basis of highest area under horticulture crops for field survey. Thereafter, two blocks, one with highest area and other with lowest area under horticulture crops will be selected from each district. Further, two villages in each block based on the same criteria will be chosen for detail study. Finally, 25 households from each village will be selected on the basis of growing different horticulture crops in different size of land holdings for field survey. Thus, our total sample will be 9 districts, 18 blocks, 36 villages and 900 households. After collecting information from the secondary sources, all the farmers growing horticultural crops in selected villages will be canvassed a household level schedule to collect detailed information about the various aspects related to the horticultural crops grown by them.

**6. Democracy, Electoral Politics and the Emerging Political Consciousness among the Marginalized (funded by GIDS)**

**Project Director: Dr. Prashant Trivedi & Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh**

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

Study attempts to capture regional variation of caste positions that impacts voting behaviour. Each region has separate caste dynamics and diverse caste categories that need to be captured for holistic understanding of the emerging political consciousness among the marginalized. The study includes two Lok Sabha constituencies from Avadh region and one Lok Sabha constituency each from western, eastern and Bundelkhand region.

The study is qualitative in nature based on detailed interviews of common people and local community leaders. Their opinion on the electoral politics of the region has been captured through individual narratives. Questions relate to party choices in their region, reason for support, expectation from the political representatives and status of inter community relations.

**7. Concurrent Evaluation and Monitoring of Doubling of Farmers Income by 2022 in five years**  
**Sponsor: State Planning Commission of Uttar Pradesh**  
**Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi, Dr. K.S. Rao. & Dr. Shivakar Tiwari**

In consonance with the target of central government to 'Double Farmers Real Income by 2022-23', the study has been instituted in the institute by the Department of Planning Government of Uttar Pradesh with defined objectives for achieving the same target in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Its main objective is both concurrent monitoring and also evaluation of doubling of farmers' income in the state by 2022-23. The detailed objectives can be listed as follows:

- To estimate every year farmers' income for agricultural year during the period between 2015-16 and 2022-23
- To estimate income from different sources (cultivation, animal farming, non-agricultural labour, self employment, salary etcetera) of farm household.
- To calculate farmers' income in all nine agro-climatic zones
- To estimate farmers' income of different size class categories (marginal, small, medium, large)
- To assess awareness level of farmers regarding welfare schemes launched by central and state governments for farmers
- To identify challenges facing efforts to raise income from agriculture

The final report for the agriculture year 2017-18 has been submitted to Department of Planning Govt. of Uttar Pradesh on 22 districts distributed in nine agro-climate zones in the state.

The primary data collection from the sample farmer households for next year is to be started shortly.



## NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS INITIATED

1. Third Party Evaluation of Glanders and Farcy Disease Surveillance Scheme of the RKVY in the State of U.P.  
Sponsor: the Directorate of Agricultural, Govt. of U.P.  
Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai
2. आजमगढ़ जनपद में पूर्वान्चल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित 29 ग्रामों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन  
प्रायोजक: कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी आजमगढ़  
परियोजना निदेशक: प्रो० बी.के. बाजपेयी
4. Physical verification of PMEGP units in 13 districts of Uttar Pradesh  
Sponsor: Khadi & Village Industry Commission  
Project Director: Prof. B.K. Bajpai & Dr.Nomita P. Kumar
5. Quick Assessment Study on Mission Antyodaya GPs in UP and Andhra Pradesh,  
Sponsor: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR),  
Project Director: Dr. K.S. Rao
6. Democracy, Electoral Politics and the Emerging Political Consciousness among the Marginalized  
Sponsor: Internal Funded  
Project Director: Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi & Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh
7. Insurance Based Health Service in India: Boon or Curse: An Analytical Study of Ayushman Bharat PMJAY"  
Sponsor: Internal Funded by the GIDS
8. Management of Global Commons: Possibilities and Limitations of Cooperation of BRICS". The work started in October 2018.  
Sponsored by ICWA, New Delhi.  
Project Director: Dr. C.S. Verma
9. Changing Dynamics of Labour Contracts in Agriculture Labour Markets and Their Implications for Labour Welfare: A Study in Uttar Pradesh  
Sponsor: Azim Premji University for Financial Grant for Research Grant  
Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar & Dr. Kavita Baliyan
10. Diversification in Agriculture towards High Value Crops and Enhancing Farmer's Income: An Empirical Investigation in Uttar Pradesh  
Sponsor: UPCAR, Lucknow  
Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar & Dr. Kavita Baliyan
11. Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary and Higher Secondary Education in U.P.  
Sponsor: Gender Budgeting Cell, Ministry of Women & Child Dev. GoI, New Delhi  
Project Director: Dr. Nomita P. Kumar & Dr. Kavita Baliyan
12. Performance of Agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Emerging Trends and Constraints  
Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi  
Project Director: Dr. Kavita Baliyan

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

### A. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE:

#### 1. 14th Annual Conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA)

The Institute has organized "14th Annual Conference of Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association" sponsored by UPUEA on 29th and 30th October 2018. The themes of the conference were: (i) Recent Development Experience and Challenges of Low Income States in India: with special reference to UP and Uttarakhand (ii) Indian Economy: Its Employment Dimension (iii) Doubling Farmer's Income: Improving Agricultural Viability and Farmer's Income in India. The Institute organized One day pre-conference Workshop on "How to Write a Research Paper" on 28th October 2018.

About more than 250 papers had received which were presented and discussed by Scholars under different themes. The Conference was inaugurated by Chief Guest Sri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Hon'ble Governor, West Bengal, Chaired by Mr. Navin Chandra Bajpei, IAS (Rtd.) & Chairman of GIDS, Key note Speaker was Prof. Jagdish Narayan, Former Dean, Allahabad Central University, Special Address by Prof. N.K. Taneja, VC, CCS Meerut University, Guest of Honour were Prof. V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi and President, IEA Shri Deepak Trivedi, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Dept. of Planning, Govt. of U.P., Presentation of Glimpses of UPUEA by Prof. Ravi Srivastava, President, UPUEA and Director, Centre for Employment Studies, IHD, New Delhi. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS, welcomed the guests and participants.

The conference was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from universities/Institutions. We invited eminent experts as resource persons from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons included Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, GIDS, Prof. B.L. Pandit, Former, Head Dept. of Economics, DSE, New Delhi, Dr. Suresh Pal, Director, ICAR-, New Delhi, Prof. A.D.N. Bajpai, Former VC, HP University, Shimla, Prof. Ghanshyam N. Singh, Former Professor, Magadh University, Prof. Ila Patnaik, NIPEP, New Delhi, Prof. Yashvir Tyagi, Former Head, Dept. of Eco., LU, Sri Anil KUMAR from Corporate Sector, Lko. Prof. Ashok Mittal, AMU, Prof. I.D. Gupta, Former Professor, LU, Prof. M. Muzammil, Former VC, Agra University, Prof. Nisar Ahmad Khan, AMU, Prof. K.N. Bhatt, GBPI, Allahabad, Prof. Praveen Sharma, Rajasthan University, Prof. P.K. Chubey, Former, IIPA, Dr. A.K. Tomer, VC, UPUEA and faculty members, GIDS chaired different technical sessions and also delivered their lectures in various development aspects of social sciences.

Prof. D.K. Nauriyal, VC Kumaon University, Nainital, chaired the Valedictory Address and Guest of Honour were Prof. I.S. Vishwakarma, Chairman, U.P. Higher Education Services Commission, Allahabad and Prof. D.K. Madaan, Head, Dept. of Social Science, Punjabi University, Patiyala & Secretary; Indian Economic Association gave his presidential remarks. Prof. Dinesh Kumar, HOD, CCS University, Meerut presented the rapporteur report of the conference.

Vote of thanks was given by Prof. S.K. Mishra, General Secretary, UPUEA & PDDU Chair Professor, BHU. The conference was coordinated by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, and Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Assistant Professors of this Institute.

**2. 2nd Annual Conference of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS) on Emerging Issues on Society, Economy and Governance**

The 2nd National Conference of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS) organized jointly by the Institute (GIDS) during 6th–7th December, 2018 at GIDS, Lucknow. The themes of the conference were: Emerging Issues on Society, Economy and Governance with special reference to Digital India.

About more than 100 papers had received which were presented and discussed by the Scholars under different themes. The Conference was inaugurated by Guest of Honour Prof. Vinay Pathak, VC, AKTU, & Prof. M.Mirza, VC, Urdu Arbi Farsi University, Lucknow and Chaired by Mr. Navin Chandra Bajpai, IAS (Rtd.) & Chairman of GIDS. About the ASEDS was by Prof. NMP Verma, VC, BBAU, Lucknow & President (ASEDS), Conference & introduction of different themes was given by Prof. Alpana Srivastava, VP (ASEDS), Amity University, Lko. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS, welcomed the guests and participants. And vote of thanks was given by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Assistant Professor, GIDS and organizing secretary of the conference.

The conference was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from Universities/Institutions. We invited eminent experts as resource persons from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons included Prof. P.K. Sinha, Former VC of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad, Prof. Yashvir Tyagi, Prof. Manoj Agarwal, Dept. of Eco., LU, Prof. Dinesh Singh, Meerut University Prof. R.P. Mangain, Dr. C.S. Verma, Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi, Dr. Nomita P. Kumar Dr. K.S. Rao, Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, Prof. Fahimuddin, Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh, Dr. Manjur Ali, (GIDS), Prof. Vinood Srivastava, Dr. RMLAU

Dr. Sudhakar Shukla, , Dr. Rasi Krishna, Sakuntala Mishra, Univ. Lko, Prof. A.K. Sengupta, Pro-VC, LU, Dr. NImish Gupta, Amity University, Prof. V.K. Mishra, ICAR-CSSRI, Lko, Dr. Himanshu Rastogi, Amity University, Lko., Prof. Sanjay Medhavi, IMS, Lko., Prof. Sanatan Nayak, BBAU, Dr. Seema Srivastava, U.P. Tourism and Dr.TosibAlam, Assistant Professor, Central University of Kashmir, chaired the different sessions of the conference and delivered their lectures in various development aspects of social sciences.

Valedictory function was chaired by Prof. Muzammil, Former V.C. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly; Chief guest was Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, Guest of Honour, Prof. Ashok Mittal, Aligarh Univ. and Dr. Lalit Verma, Additional Chief Secretary, Lucknow. Valedictory Address was given by Prof. MahrukhMirza, VC, Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti Urdu Arabi-Farsi Univ., Lucknow. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Assistant Professor, GIDS and member of organizing committee.

**B. SPECIAL LECTURE:**

The Institute organized a Lecture on "Waste Management" on 26th July 2018. The Lecture was delivered by Mr. Imtiaz Ali. The Lecture was Coordinated by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Assistant Professor of this Institute. The lecture was attended by academicians, research scholars and social activists from universities/institutions/NGO's and participated in the discussions.



## C. MEMORIAL LECTURE:

### **Seventh D.P. Dhar Memorial Lecture on "Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India: An Alternative Approach"**

The Institute organized Seventh D.P. Dhar Memorial Lecture on "Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India: An Alternative Approach" on 13th April 2018. The Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. Aswini K. Mohapatra, Chairperson, Centre for West Asian Studies, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi. The lecture was presided over by Mr. N.C. Bajpai, Vice Chairman, GIDS. The Lecture was Coordinated by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Assistant Professor of this Institute.

The lecture was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from universities and institutions and participated in the discussion. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks given by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Coordinator of the event.

## D. WORKSHOPS:

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

The Institute organized Workshop on "Job Search and Hiring Practices in Urban Labour Market: How Inclusive is the Private Industry?", during 11-12 May 2018. The main objectives of the programme were to (i) Examine the nature, trends and structural changes in employment, and determinants of employment and wages in urban areas; (ii) Study the occupational pattern and diversification therein and to test occupational segregation hypothesis; (iii) Examine the hiring practices by employers in the urban labour markets in different sectors/sub-sectors and their impact on participation as well as employment of marginalized social groups; (iv) Analyse the extent of various forms of job mobility, its determinants and impact on income of labour; (v) Analyse the impact of educational and skill development on employability and earnings in urban labour markets; (vi) Assess the nature, form and magnitude of social discrimination in urban labour markets, its consequences on income and social status of labour; (vii) Role of affirmative measures in promoting employment and social security to workers in urban areas.

The programme was chaired by Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director of the Institute (GIDS), inaugurated Lecture on "Employment and Unemployment Situation in Urban India-City Level Features (Chapter II and III)" Prof. K.P. Khannan, Chairman, Lauri Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum. Introductory to Course, Objectives and methodology and Speaker Prof R.P. Mamgain, Project Director welcomed the participant and chair persons.

About 20 participants all over the country from various Universities/Colleges/Institutes have attended the Programme. Eminent experts as resource persons were invited from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons including Prof. K.P. Khannan, Chairman, Lauri Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum, Prof. Arup Mitra, Director-General National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development, Delhi, Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, GIDS, Prof. M.K. Agarwal, Prof. P.K. Chaubey, Lucknow University, Prof. Amitab Kundu, Formerly of CSRD, JNU, New Delhi, Dr. Bhim Reddy, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, Prof. S. Madheswaran, Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, Dr. Alpana Srivastava,

Amity University, Lko., Prof. Arup Mitra, NILERD, Prof. NMP Verma, BBAU, Lko., Prof. R.P. Mamgain & Ms. Garima Singh, of the GIDS delivered their lectures

**2. Two-day Workshop on Academic Writing for 40 SC/ST Research Scholars**  
**Sponsor: Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu.**

The Institute organized Two-day Workshop on Academic Writing for 40 SC/ST Research Scholars Collaborating with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, during 22-23 May 2018. The main objectives of the programme were to (i) Develop capacity for conceptualizing and writing research proposals; (ii) Provide techniques in analysing texts, building effective arguments, and using evidence and secondary source material; (iii) Practice the elements of academic argumentation while analysing multiple texts; (iv) Enhance capacity for writing a research paper for publication; (v) Develop the capacity for planning and writing a book; (vi) Building familiarity with the process of reading, questioning, writing, rethinking, and rewriting; (vii) Enhance skills to prepare an appropriate research design, including conducting an overview of literature, formulating research questions and hypotheses, collection of information and analysis.

The programme was chaired by Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director of the Institute (GIDS). Introduction about the programme by Dr. T. Gopinath, Coordinator (RGNIYD) as an observer, inaugurated Lecture on "Writing Principles and Strategies" Prof. Sanghmitra S. Acharya (JNU), Former Director Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi. Introduction to Course, Objectives and methodology Dr. C. Senapati, Course Coordinator welcomed the participant and chair persons.

About 40 participants all over the country from various Universities/Colleges/Institutes have attended the Workshop Programme. We invited eminent experts as resource persons from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons including Pradeep Parida, Prof. T.P. Singh, (RGNIYD), Faculty Member of the GIDS delivered their lectures in various development aspects of social sciences.

The Valedictory session was chaired by Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director (GIDS). Vote of thanks given by Dr. T. Gopinath (Coordinator, RGNIYD) and Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati, Course Director (GIDS).

**3. Awareness Campaign on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace/ (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013: An Awareness Campaign**

The Institute organized Workshop on "Awareness Campaign on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013: An Awareness Campaign" sponsored by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Lucknow on 30th August 2018. The Lecture was delivered by Dr. Akshand Pandey Associate Professor, RML Law University, Lucknow. Prof. Roop Rekha Verma, Gender Specialist and Ex-Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University presided over the lecture. The Lecture was Coordinated by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Assistant Professor of this Institute.

The lecture was attended by eminent social scientists, academicians and research scholars from universities and institutions and participated in the discussion. Sri Mukesh Kumar Maurya, Assistant Director NIPCCD, Lucknow briefed about the workshop. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks given by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar and Sh. Mukesh Kr. Maurya.

**4. Assessing Three Years of Inclusive Development under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Uttar Pradesh.**

The Institute organized One day Consultation Workshop on "Assessing Three Years of Inclusive Development under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Uttar Pradesh" on 15th September 2018. Dr. Manjur Ali, Assistant Professor Coordinated the workshop. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director (GIDS) chaired the session of workshop. The main Speakers are Dr. Manzoor Ali, Dr. C.S. Verma, Dr. Prashant Trivedi, GIDS, Piyush Antony, UNICEF, Amit Sengupta, JSA (TBC), Dr. Anand Mishra, Director, Planning Department, GoUP, Ashok Bhai, SSK, NawedAlam Khan, CBGA/IPSA shared their views in the workshop.

**5. Gender Responsive Budgets Workshop**

The Institute has organized a Workshop on "Gender Responsive Budgets for Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh" sponsored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, on 26th - 28th November 2018.

About 60 participants who were member of school management and Development Committees of 49 government school of Lucknow district has participated in the workshop. The Workshop was inaugurated by Chief Guest Prof. Ajit Kumar Singh, Former Director (GIDS), and Inaugural Address also given by him. A glimpse about School Education and Gender was given by Prof. Fahimuddin, ICSSR's Senior Fellows. Dr Kavita Baliyan, Assistant Professor, GIDS, has given the introduction of the participants and briefing about the workshop on gender budgeting for coming three days. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS, welcomed the guests and participants, vote of thanks was given by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Assistant professor, GIDS and Coordinator of the workshop.

The resource persons included Dr. Bansari Nag, MWCD, GOI, New Delhi, Dr. Arti Srivastava, NEUOA, Dr. Gauri Srivastava, NCERT, Dr. Richa Rana, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, Mr. V.K. Pandey, RMSA, Lko, Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS, Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, GIDS, Prof. R.P. Mangain, Prof. Fahimuddin, Sr. Fellow Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Dr. Kavita Baliyan, GIDS delivered their lectures in various themes related to gender budgeting, school management, gender equality and quality of school level education.

Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, GIDS, chaired the Valedictory Session and gave his presidential remarks. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Co-coordinator of the workshop and Assistant Professor of this Institute.

**6. Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary Education in Uttar Pradesh**

The Institute has organized a Workshop on "Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary Education in Uttar Pradesh" sponsored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, on 26th - 28th February 2019.

Among 60 participants, one principal and two vice principal, 7 senior teachers who were the member secretary of the committee had participated in the workshop. The inaugurated function of Workshop was chaired by Prof. Ajit Kumar Singh, Former Director (GIDS), and gave Inaugural Address by him. A glimpse about School Education and Gender was given by Prof. Ajit Kumar Singh. Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Assistant Professor, GIDS, has given the introduction of the participants and briefing about the workshop on gender budgeting for coming three days.



Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS, welcomed the guests and participants, vote of thanks was given by Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Assistant professor, GIDS and Coordinator of the workshop.

The resource persons included Prof. Rakesh Chandra, Dr. Arun Kumar, Associate Professor, Prof. Yashvir Tyagi, Former Head, Dept. of Economics, Lucknow University, Dr. Richa Rana, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, Mr. V.K. Pandey, RMSA, Lko, Dr. Jaya Shrivastava, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Sociology, BBAU Lucknow, Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS, Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, GIDS, Prof. R.P. Mamgain, Prof. Fahimuddin, Sr. Fellow Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Dr. Kavita Baliyan, GIDS delivered their lectures in various themes related to gender budgeting, school management, gender equality and quality of school level education.

Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director, GIDS, chaired the Valedictory Session and gave his presidential remarks. Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director, GIDS welcomed the chairperson, speaker and participants. Vote of thanks was given by Dr. Kavita Baliyan, Co-coordinator of the workshop and Assistant Professor of this Institute.

## **E. TRAINING PROGRAMME:**

### **1. Training Programmes on Customized Training Programme on Orientation of Newly Appointed JE's.**

Customized Training Programme on Orientation of Newly Appointed JE's (Junior Engineers) programme During August, 2019 to October, 2019 to Rural Engineers - Conducted 3 Batches – Total Trained - 105 Candidates, sponsored by Rural Engineering Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

### **2. Lok Kalyan Mitr Training Programme", Department of Information, Government of Uttar Pradesh**

The Induction Training Programme for Lok Kalyan Mitra's (Internship Programme) sponsored by Department of Information, Government of Uttar Pradesh during January to March, 2019 – Conducted 7 batches – Total Trained - 410 Candidates.

The Lok Kalyan Mitr Internship Programme (LKMP) is an outreach programme that aims to resource dynamic and young professionals (Mitrs) who are keen to bring about awareness and change in people's lives by assisting them in taking benefits of various governmental social welfare schemes. The major expected outcomes of Lok Kalyan Mitr Internship Programme are as follows:

- Increase in number of registrations for availing benefits of various schemes.
- Increase in number of people getting benefits of various schemes and programs
- Increase in awareness level of citizens of Uttar Pradesh about various steps the Government is taking for their welfare.

### **3 Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Faculty Members and Research Scholars in Social Sciences Research.**

The Institute organized Two weeks Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Faculty Members and Research Scholars in Social Sciences Research during 05-18 March 2019 under SC/ST component of Institute grants. The main objectives of the programme were to (i) To give training to the faculty members and Ph.D. student of the universities, colleges and social science

research institutions who intend to conduct research studies in social science subjects.(ii) To enable participants to conduct their research work in scientific and systematic manner. (iii) To develop research capabilities and statistical skill among young faculty members/ PhD students. (iv) To encourage participants to employ statistical package like STATA across the social sciences. (v) To give training to those who want to use statistical package not only in economics but also in Political Science, sociology, psychology and other related Social Science disciplines.

The programme was chaired by Prof. Ajit Kumar Singh, Former Director (GIDS). Prof. Amaresh Dubey, New Delhi inaugurated the programme, and delivered the Keynote Speech on 'Discrimination, Exclusion and Data Sources in India and its Usefulness for Social Groups'. Dr. C. Senapati, Programme Director welcomed the participant and chair persons.

About 44 participants all over the country from various Universities/Colleges/Institutes have attended the Capacity Building Programme. We invited eminent experts as resource persons from reputed Institutions and Universities to deliver the lectures. The resource persons including Prof. Yasvir Tyagi, Dr. TauheedAlam Lucknow University, Dr. G.C. Pal, Director, Dr. Khalid Khan IIDS, Delhi, Prof. Sanatan Nayak, BBAU, Dr. K. Verghese, Dr. Elimalaikaman, Dr. Srinivas Goli, CSRD, Dr. Motilal Mahamillick, IDS, Dr. Khalid Khan, Dr. Absar Ahmad, IIM, Lucknow and Faculty Member of the GIDS delivered their lectures in various development aspects of social sciences.

The Valedictory session was chaired by Prof. A.K. Singh, Former Director (GIDS), Prof. B.K. Bajpai, Director (GIDS). Vote of thanks given by Dr. C. Senapati, Programme Coordinator & Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, Co-coordinator (GIDS).

#### **F. INTERNAL SEMINAR:**

1. Assessing Three Years of Inclusive Development under SDGs in Uttar Pradesh, in GIDS, Lucknow, 15 September 2018.
2. How to Write a Research Paper: A Pre-conference Event of Uttarpradesh and Uttarakhand Economic association- Course Coordinator: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati

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

### (A) ICSSR Senior Fellowships

During the year 2017-18 following Senior/Post Doctoral fellowships who were awarded by ICSSR, are continuing at the Institute

#### (A) Senior Fellowships

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining	Research Fellowship Topic	In Progress/ Submitted
1.	Prof. D.N. Kakkar	01.02.2017	Performance Gaps Among Institutions of Technical Education in India: An Explanatory Study of Uttar Pradesh.	Submitted
2.	Prof. S.S.A. Jafri	01.02.2017	Unhealthy Metropolitanization of Few Cities and Fast Stagnation and Decay of Majority of Towns in Uttar Pradesh: A Remedial Study of Central Region 2001-11.	Submitted
3.	Prof. Fahimuddin	01.02.2017	Livelihood Sustainability of Drought Prone Farmers : A Study in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh.	Submitted
During the year 2018-19 following Senior/Post Doctoral fellowships who were awarded by ICSSR, are continuing at the Institute				
4.	Dr. Gyaneshwar Singh	15.12.2018	Status of Resettlement of Disaster Vulnerable Village awarded & Families in the Safer Place in Uttarakhand	In Progress

#### (B) Post Doctoral Fellowships:

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

#### (C) ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellows: Ongoing/Completed

Sl. No	Name of Research Scholar	Subject	Date of Joining	Research Topics	Supervisor	In Progress /Submitted
<b>Ist Batch (2013-14)</b>						
1.	Mr. Masroor Ahmad	Economics	27.03.2014	Political Determinants of Federal Transfers and Consequent Impact on Tax Efforts in India	Prof. Surinder Kumar	Submitted and awarded
2.	Mr. Puneet Kumar Shrivastav	Economics	26.03.2014	Skill Mismatch Analysis and its implications on Human Capital Formation in Uttar Pradesh	Prof. I.C. Awasthi	Submitted



3.	Mr. Rajnikant Pandey	Political Science	25.03.2014	Human Security in India: Problems and Prospects of Scheduled Caste in selected villages of Bihar and Odisha	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati	In Progress
4.	Mr. Vinod Kashyap	Sociology	25.03.2014	Neo-Liberal Globalization and Dalits Enterprises in the India: A Sociological Study	Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi	In Progress
<b>IInd Batch (2014-15)</b>						
5.	Satpal	Economics	6.03.2015	Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture under WTO Regime: A Case of Wheat, Rice and Pulses.	Prof. Surinder Kumar	Submitted
6.	Ravindra Pratap Singh	Sociology	6.03.2015	Communalism: Historical aspect of India and Contemporary Challenges	Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi	Submitted & Awarded
7.	Ranjana Singh	Economics	6.03.2015	Urban Environmental Issues: Problems and Challenges A Study of Household and Industry.	Prof. B.K. Bajpai	In Progress
8.	Sangh Lata	Political Science	0.03.2015	Social inclusion and Human Rights: A Case Study of Manual Scavenging Community.	Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh	In Progress
9.	Rudra Prasad Sahoo	Political Science	0.03.2015	Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in India-Pakistan Relations (1991-2014)	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati	Submitted & Awarded
<b>IIIrd Batch (2015-16)</b>						
10.	Ms. Anju Rawat	Political Science	30.09.2015	Impact of Neo-Liberalism on Social Justice in India: Case of Dalits if U.P	Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati	In Progress
11.	Mr. Shailendra Kumar Verma	Sociology	28.09.2015	Social Composition of Indian Bureaucracy and Development Scheme MGNREGA: A Sociological Study	Dr. Prashant Kr. Trivedi	In Progress
12.	Ms. Jai Laxmi	Sociology	28.09.2015	Intersectionality and common Property Resources: Mapping Exclusion.	Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi	In Progress
13.	Ms. Soumya Sushila Sahoo	Economics	28.09.2015	Regulation of Electricity Market: A Comparison Between Odisha & W. Bengal	Dr. K.S. Rao	In Progress
14.	Mr. Shivendra Singh	Economics	28.09.2015	Analysing the Outcomes of School Education for poor Development in UP	Prof. B.K. Bajpai	In Progress

## RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

### A. BOOKS:

#### Dr. Manjur Ali

- 1) Textile Under Neoliberalism in India, Gyan Publication, 2018, New Delhi, ISBN: 789386397577

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

#### Prof. B.K. Bajpai

- 1) An Analysis of Government Expenditure on Elementary Education in U.P. in Sodha Pravaha, ISSN 2231-4113, Vol. 8, Issue II, February 2018 (with Shivendra Singh).
- 2) An analysis of Trade Volume in a Globalized Region in the Mountain State of Uttarakhand, in IASSI Quarterly Journal, " Contribution to Indian Social Science, vol.37, No. 3&4, July-Dec.,2018.

#### Prof. R.P. Mamgain

- 1) Special Category State Uttarakhand: How Inclusive is the Growth Process?, jointly with M.H. Suryanarayana, Indian Journal of Human Development, Forthcoming Issue Vol. 12, No. 3, 2018, SAGE Publications
- 2) New Forms of Recruitment Practices and Discrimination in Urban Labour Market in India, Journal of Social Inclusion Studies, Vol. 4, No. 1, Sage Publications, 2018.
- 3) Regular Salaried Employment Opportunities in India: Nature, Access and Inclusiveness, The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 4 April 2018  
DOI 10.1007/s41027-018-0101-z (jointly with Shivakar Tiwari) Springer

#### Dr. C.S. Verma

- 1) "Social and Systemic Determinants of Utilization of Public Healthcare Services in Uttar Pradesh", with S Singh, Sundararaman, Alok, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol 53, November 2018.
- 2) Defending Public Health Sector: The Role of Health Movements, Asian Resonance, Vol 7, Issue 4, October, 2018.

#### Dr. K.S. Rao

- 1) 'Status of crop diversification in Uttar Pradesh: Evidence from primary data', KS Rao, Manoj Kumar Sharma and Shwetank Pandey, paper published in Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, February, 2019 (ISSN No. 2278-4136) 2019; SP3: 12-18.
- 2) Rural household income patterns in Uttar Pradesh: primary data, paper published in Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, KS Rao, BVS Sisodia, Sandhya Verma and Amar Singh, February, 2019 (ISSN No. 2278-4136) 2018; SP2: 254-261.

#### Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

- 1) Paper entitled "Reaching Out to Mother and Child Through ICDS: Insights From a Field Study in Uttar Pradesh", published in Indian Journal of Human Development, II (2), 251-267, 2017 published by Institute of Human Development, Sage Publications.

- 2) Paper entitled "Regional Disparities in Economic and Social Development" published in Book "Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development in India: Perspectives from Uttar Pradesh" edited by Prof R. P. Mamgain, published by Springer, 2019

#### **Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

- 1) Baliyan, Kavita (2018), "Use of Female Family and Hired Labour in Agriculture: An Empirical Study in Western Uttar Pradesh, India", Gender and Women's Studies. 2018; 2(1):2, published by Rivera Publications/Open, 107 S Watson Ave Arcadia, FL 34266, USA.
- 2) Sanjeev Kumar and Kavita Baliyan (2018), "Crop Diversification in Western Uttar Pradesh: Emerging Trends, Determinants and Policy Options", UPUA Economic Journal, Conference Volume-14, No. 14, October 2018, Published by UP and Utrakhand Economic Association.

#### **Dr. Animesh Roy**

- 1) Roy, Animesh (2018). 'Discord in matrilineality: insight in to the khasi society in Meghalaya'. Society and Culture in South Asia, 4 (2): 278-297. (Sole authored, published by SAGE, ISSN: 2393 8617; eISSN: 2394-9872).
- 2) Roy, Animesh (2019). 'The land question and the margin: dispossession, 'industrial rush' and proletarianization of peasants'. Indian Journal of Spatial Science, 10 (1): 10-18. (Sole authored, ISSN: 2249-3921; EISSN: 2249-4316).

#### **Dr. Manjur Ali**

- 1) आजादी के पूर्व एवं बाद के भारत में मुस्लिम सजातीय पहचान की राजनीति, in Purva Mimaansa, Vol. 9, No. 1-2, March-Sep. 2018, pp. 229-242, ISSN: 0976-0237.
- 2) Forgotten at the Margin: Muslim Manual Scavengers, The Eastern Anthropologist, Vol. 71, No. 1-2, 2018 (March-September), pp. 41-55

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

#### **Prof. R.P. Mamgain**

- 1) "Employment, Its Quality and Inequality", in Rajendra P. Mamgain (ed.), Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development in India: Perspectives from the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh", 2019, Springer.

#### **Dr. C.S. Verma**

- 1) Impact of National Rural health Mission on Maternal and Child health Services in Uttar Pradesh, in (Eds) Role of Public Policy in Development Process, by Niti Mehta, Anita Arya, Academic Foundation, (2018).

#### **Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

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



## **D. BOOK REVIEW**

### **Dr. Animesh Roy**

Roy, Animesh (2019). 'Dispossession without development: land grabs in neoliberal India' by M. Levien'. American Journal of Sociology, 124 (6): 1929-1932. (Sole authored, published by University of Chicago Press, Impact Factor: 3.764).

### **Dr. C. S. Verma**

Book Review of "Health Beyond Medicines, authored by Anup Saraya and VikasVajpai, Aakar Publications, New Delhi", Published in Journal of CSD (SAGE Journal), December 2018.

## **E. WORKING PAPER**

### **Dr. Manjoor Ali**

- 1) Public Health Care Services in Uttar Pradesh: Challenges and the way forward, (Joint author of Dr.Manjoor Ali &Dr.C.S.Verma) W.P. No. 09, Sept.,2018 (JSA) Jan Suraksha Abhiyan U.P.
- 2) "Issues and Challenges in Implementation of SDGs: An Assessment of Uttar Pradesh", Authored, IPSA, 2018, New Delhi.

## **F. OTHER ACADEMIC WORK**

### **Prof. B.K. Bajpai**

- i) Panelist in a TV debate on Agriculture Diversification in U.P. 1st February, 2019. (CNN News18)
- ii) Undertaking qualitative and quantitative measures for value addition in crops research on 19 on October, 2018 (CNN News 18).

### **Prof. R.P. Mamgain**

- i) Guest speaker in a TV debate on Investment in Uttar Pradesh, 30 July 2018. Live Today channel. (CNN News 18)
- ii) Panelist in a TV debate on 'One District One Product', CNN News 18, 9 February 2019.  
Participated in a debate on Open defecation free society in Uttar Pradesh, in a Agra City radio Programme, 17 October 2018.

### **Dr. C. Senapati**

#### **i) Ph.D. Awarded:**

Mr. Rudra Prashad Sahoo, on "Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in India-Pakistan Relations 1991- 2014" under a supervision of Chittaranjan Senapati. Mr. Sahoo joined GIDS as ICSSR PhD fellow on 30.03.2015. Enrollment no: 381618; registration no BHU Pol. SC/RES/ March2015/08.

#### **ii) Ph.D. going on:**

- a) Mr.Rajanikant Pandey, "Problems of Scheduled Castes in Selected Villages of Bihar and Odisha: An Analysis from Human Security Perspective"
- b) Miss. Anju Rawat, "Neoliberal Policy and Social Justice in India"

**iii) ICSSR Post-Doctoral Fellow**

Dr. Neelo Farooqui "A Psycho-Social Impact of the Major Communal Riots on the Victims in Uttar Pradesh", ICSSR Fellow: F. 3-82/2016-17/PDF.

**Dr. C.S. Verma**

- i. Evaluated one M.Phil thesis of students of CESP Center, JNU.

**Dr. P.K. Trivedi**

Discussant of Session on 'Modern Indian Society and Accomplishment of Digital India' in 2nd Annual Conference of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS), 6-7 December 2018, GIDS, Lucknow.

**Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**

- i. Attended Two Day Workshop on "Eradication of Sexual Harassment at Workplace", organized by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Regional Centre, Lucknow on 5-6th February, 2018.
- ii. Recently appointed as Joint Editor for UPUEA Journal from 1st April, 2018.
- iii. Reviewed paper on Socio Economic Context of Reproductive Health Outcomes in Nigeria" for Amity Journal of Economics 2018-19.
- iv. Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary and Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh, Gender Budgeting Cell, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi. (Along with Dr. Kavita Baliyan) 26-28 November, 2018
- v. Reviewed 10 papers for UPUEA conference scheduled for 29th & 30th October, 2018
- vi. Reviewed one paper entitled "Policy Response towards Low Carbon Transition of Power Sector in India" for Amity Journal of Economics 2018-19
- vii. Organised 7th D.P. Dhar Memorial Lecture delivered by Prof. Aswini K. Mohapatra, Chairperson, Centre for West Asian Studies (CWAS), School of International Studies (SIS) Jawaharlal Nehru university (JNU), New Delhi on "Social Science and Planning in Contemporary India: An Alternative Approach" at GIDS, Lucknow, on 13th April, 2018.
- viii. Organised a Workshop on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 on 30th August, 2018 in collaboration with NIPCCD, Regional Centre, Lucknow.
- viii. Co-Organising Secretary to UPUEA Conference on 29th and 30th October, 2018
- ix. Event coordinators (Academic affairs) to ASED Conference in December, 2018.
- x. Co-Organiser of Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members and Ph.D. Students in Social Sciences, 5th to 18th March, 2019 at GIDS, Lucknow.

**Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

- I. Reviewed paper for Indian Journal of Economics and Development. Title of the paper was 'Status and Productivity Growth of Elementary Education in Sikkim' 2018-19.
- II. Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary and Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh, Gender Budgeting Cell, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi. (Along with Dr. Nomita P. Kumar) 26-28 November, 2018.

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- III. Reviewed one paper for AMITY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS. Title of the paper was “Forecasting Cotton Exports in India Using the ARIMA Model” 2018-19.
- IV. Reviewed 5 papers for UPUEA conference scheduled for 29th&30th October, 2018
- V. Participated in one-and-half day workshop on “Job Search and Hiring Practices in Urban Labour Market: How Inclusive is the Private Industry?” organized by GIDS during 11- 12 May 2018 in Lucknow
- VI. Attended a workshop for awareness generation on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of women at workplace Act, 2013 in collaboration with NIPCCD, Lucknow, on 30th August, 2018 at 10.00 a.m. organized by the GIDS in the Institute.
- VII. Participated as a resource person/Judge in the Two Days Celebration International Ozone Layer Conservation Day Theme: “Keep Cool and Carry On” organized by the Department of Economics, IT College, Lucknow on 12-13 September, 2018.
- VIII. Co-Organising Secretary to UPUEA Conference on 29th and 30th October, 2018
- IX. Event coordinators (Academic affairs) to ASED Conference in December, 2018.
- X. Participated in the Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members and Ph.D Students in Social Sciences, 5th to 18th March, 2019 at GIDS, Lucknow.

### **Dr. Animesh Roy**

Reviewed a research paper titled “Cartography of Land Acquisitions, 'Gated' Development and the Bhu-Andolan that Changed the Discourse on Bhu-Swaraj: An Ethnographic Study of Bhatta-Parsaul, Uttar Pradesh” for a highly ranked refereed journal Contributions to Indian Sociology. Review report was submitted to the editors on 24 October, 2018.

### **Dr. Manjur Ali**

- i. 2019 Won't be as easy for the BJP as it was in 2014”, Interview taken by Rediff.com, 5 June 2018, <http://www.rediff.com/news/interview/2019-wont-be-as-easy-for-the-bjp-as-it-was-in-2014/20180605.htm>
- ii. बुनियादी सवालों पर दूसरों के साथ मिलकर मुसलमानों को लड़नी होगी अपनी लड़ाई, Jan Chowk, 4 April, 2018, <http://www.janchowk.com/ART-CULTUR-SOCIETY/giriinstitutelucknow-musalman-poltics/2359>



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

### Prof. B.K. Bajpai

1. Delivered Lecture on Constitution Amendment and Decentralize Planning for Panchayati Raj System in U.P. at UP Academy of Administration and Management on 18th November, 2018.
2. Delivered special lecture on Economic thoughts of "Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in 2nd Annual National workshop on Inclusive Growth and Thoughts of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia" organised by Dr. RML Avadh University, Faizabad on 21-22 November, 2018.
3. Delivered Lecture on Concept and Methods of Social Science Research on 21st November, 2018.
4. Delivered Lecture on Doubling Farmers Income in UP Academy of Administration and Management on 18th December, 2018.
5. Delivered lecture on "Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Life and Mission" on 2nd National Convention and work group on 7th March, 2019.
6. Keynote address on "Cash to cashless economy : Challenges and opportunities" in two day national seminar at Mahamaya Govt. degree College, Mahona, Lucknow on February 09, 2019.

### Prof. R.P. Mangain

1. Delivered a lecture on "Art of writing papers for journals", Faculty Induction Training Programme, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal, 15 June 2018.
2. Delivered a lecture on "Academic leadership development", Faculty Induction Training Programme, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal, 16 June 2018.
3. Chaired a technical session on "Indian economy-Its employment dimensions", 14th UPUEA Conference, 29 October 2018.
4. Presented a paper on "New forms of discrimination in urban labour market", in a national conference on 'Caste, religion and labour market in India', Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, 26-27 November 2018.
5. Chaired a session on Way forward in a national conference on 'Caste, religion and labour market in India', Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, 26-27 November 2018.
6. Panelist in a panel discussion on "Challenges and scope of digitization in India", in a 2nd Annual Conference of Association of Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS), Lucknow, 6 December 2018.
7. Presented a paper on "Wage Earnings and Inequality in Urban Labour Market in India", 60th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labor Economics, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 19-21 December 2018.
8. Discussant in a technical session on 'Emerging Labour Markets and Employment Challenges' during 60th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labor Economics, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 19-21 December 2018.
9. Principal Rapporteur of the conference theme on 'Inequality in Labour Market and Well-being', 60th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labor Economics, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 19-21 December 2018.

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10. Panelist in a panel discussion on "Agriculture and Nutritional Security", organized by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research during 101 Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association, 29 December 2018.
11. Presented a paper on "Challenges of Employment and Employability in Uttar Pradesh, in a national seminar on "Paradigm Shift of the Indian Economy: New growth Forces with more Inclusiveness", organized by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma Institute of Democracy, Lucknow University, 24 January 2019.
12. Co-chaired a technical session on 'Inclusive Growth in India and Uttar Pradesh' during a national seminar on "Paradigm Shift of the Indian Economy: New growth Forces with more Inclusiveness", organized by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma Institute of Democracy, Lucknow University, 24 January 2019.
13. Resource person of workshops on 'Marginality, Inclusion and Empowerment', organized by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, 2 and 4 February 2019
14. Discussant in a national seminar on 'Political Participation and Economic Empowerment in India', Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, 5 February 2019.
15. Panelist in a panel discussion on 'Challenge of Employment in India', in a national seminar on 'Informal employment in India: Issues, and Challenges', Post Graduate Government College for Girls, Chandigarh, 28 March 2019.

### **Dr. C. Senapati**

1. Presented paper on "Human Security and Economic Vulnerability in Uttar Pradesh: A Governance Issues" in 14th Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand Economic Association, annual Conference 29-30 October 2018.
2. Presented a paper on "Scio-economic life of Indian Diaspora and Rulers of Central Asia" in an International Conference on 'Aspiring India' in the eve of celebrating IPSA @80 the 58th All India Political Science Conference of the Indian Political Science Association organised by IPSA and Department of Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut on 29-30 December, 2018.

### **Dr. C.S. Verma**

#### **International Conference**

1. Thirteenth Forum of World Association of Political Economy WAPE, Berlin. 16-17 July 2018 International Cooperation and Sharing Development in One Belt and One Road Initiative at Institute for International Political Economy at the Berlin School of Economics and Law, Berlin, GERMANY.
2. Participated As an invited Expert in The Conclave organised by NITI Ayog, PHFI, and IDS Sussex U.K. The General Electric Campus at Export Promotion Industrial Park, Bengaluru, Karnataka. 11-12 June 2018
3. Panel Discussion on Migrant Crisis in Europe : The way Forward. Center of International Affairs, University of Vienna, Austria 14 July 2018.

#### **National Conferences**

1. One Day Health Convention on HEALTH STATUS OF UTTAR PRADESH: ISSUES AND CONCERNS on 8th September 2018 at KaifiAzmi Academy Auditorium, as Conference Convener. Also presented Theme Paper. The Convention was attended by Prof Raj Kumar, Vice Chancellor, Government Medical University Saifai, Prof T. Sundaraman, Dean, TISS, Mumbai,

- Health Experts from state government, representatives of CSOs along with around 200 participants.
2. Participated as a speaker , also presented a paper, Health and SDGs in India. Inclusive Development and SDGs in India, organised by IPSA New Delhi at GIDS on 15 September 2018.
  3. Participated as Invited Speaker to speak on Human Resources for Health. Also presented a paper. National Health Conference, Universal Health Care for All. Rabindra Hall, Raipur- 22-23 September 2018.

### **Participation in Workshop/ Training etc**

1. Participated in UNICEF workshop on Costing and Budget Analyses of Child Protection Schemes, at UNICEF office, Lucknow on 13 September 2018.

### **Dr. K.S. Rao**

1. Doubling of Farmer's Income: An Analysis Of Vegetable Cultivation In Up' paper presented in Two-day 19th IASSI annual conference held on 3rd to 5th December, 2018 at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad, Telangana.
2. During the Induction Training Programme for Lok Kalyan Mitra's, in each training programme I have taken minimum – 2 sessions per programme, 2018-19

### **Dr. P.K. Trivedi**

1. Delivered a lecture on 'Paper Publication' in workshop on 'How to Write a Research Paper' (pre-conference event), UP Uttarakhand Economic Association Conference, 28 October 2018
2. Emerging Dilemmas of Dalit Movement: The Question of Dalit Bourgeoisie, National Seminar on 'The Dalit Movement in North India: Theory, Praxis and Challenges' 26 -28 November 2018, Organised by Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.

### **Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**

1. Attended Workshop on “Job Search and Hiring Practices...”, organize by Prof. Mamgain on 11th and 12th May, 2018 at GIDS, Lucknow.
2. Submitted a paper entitled “Profitability in Cost of Cultivation in Uttar Pradesh: Case of Wheat and Rice” for 14th Annual Conference of UPUA organized by GIDS, Lucknow during 28th&30th October, 2018.
3. Delivered a lecture on “Gender Discrimination and Sexual Harassment at School Level” in the training programme on “Gender Responsive Budgets for Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh” and acted as Resource Person in the'Panel Discussion on Role of Gender Sensitization & Gender Mainstreaming policies on women empowerment and equality through school level education” during 26-28 November 2018,organised by GIDS, Lucknow.
4. Presented a Paper on “Paving the Way for Transformational Future: Women Entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh”, submitted for the 60th Annual Conference of Indian Society of labour Economics, organized by IGIDR, Mumbai on 19-21st December, 2018.
5. Delivered a lecture on “Gender Discrimination and Sexual Harassment at School Level on women empowerment and equality through school level education” in training programme on “Gender Responsive Budgets for Elementary Education in Uttar Pradesh” and acted as Resource Person in the session on“Share of experiences by participants (SMDC members) about Budget Spending in their respective schools” during 26-28 February 2019, organised by GIDS, Lucknow.

### **Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh**

1. Coordinated Technical session II 'Indian Economy: Its Employment Dimension' of UPUEA Conference organized by GIDS on 29th Oct 2018.
2. Participated in a Training Programme cum Workshop on Gender Responsive Budgets for Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh organized by GIDS in collaboration with Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi from 26 to 28 November 2018.
3. Participated as discussant of the technical session on Security, Privacy and Ethics in E-Business/Industry/ Service during the 2nd Annual Conference of Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS) Organised by GIDS on 7th December 2018.
4. Part of Souvenir Committee and contributed an article titled 'Experiencing Lucknow: Art, Culture and Architecture' in the Souvenir, November, 2018.

### **Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

1. Baliyan, Kavita, "Crop Diversification In Western Uttar Pradesh: Emerging Trends, Determinants And Policy Options" has been presented for the 14th Annual Conference of UPUEA during 28-30th October 2018, organized by the GIDS, Lucknow.
2. Delivered two lectures on "Role of Gender Sensitization & Gender Mainstreaming policies on women empowerment and equality through school level education" in a training programme 'Gender Responsive Budgets for Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh', during 26-28 November 2018" organised by GIDS, Lucknow.
3. Delivered two lectures on "Role of Gender Sensitization & Gender Mainstreaming policies on women empowerment and equality through school level education" in training programme 'Gender Responsive Budgets for Higher Secondary Education in Uttar Pradesh', during 5-7 February 2019 organised by GIDS, Lucknow.

### **Dr. Animesh Roy**

1. Contributed as a Resource person to a 3-Day Workshop on 'Identification of Research Methodology Resources for Teachers' organized by the National Resource Centre for Education, on 11-13 June, 2018 at the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.
2. Delivered a lecture on 'Conceptualization of topics and theorization in social science research' in the pre-conference event of the 14th Annual Conference of UPUEA held at the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow on 28 October, 2018.
3. Presented a research paper titled 'Rethinking the Land Question: Dispossession, Neoliberal Urbanism and a Transmuting Indian Agrarian Society' to a 2-day international seminar on 'South Asia Economic Development' organized by the Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, New Delhi during 21-22 February, 2019.

### **Dr. Manjur Ali**

1. Paper "Political (de)mobilisation of Handloom Weavers of Banaras" was accepted and part of proceeding in Western Social Science Association, Texas, USA, April 2018.
2. Deliver a Lecture on "Marginalization of 'Ajlaf' and 'Arzal': Where Does Social and Politics Stand, in a State Level Seminar "Pasmada Vimarsh: Vartmanparidrishyaurchunautiyan", Pasmada Muslim Mahaz, Lucknow, 15 April 2018.
3. Participated in "Costing Child Protection" Partners Meeting, Organised by UNICEF, Bodh Gaya, 16-17 May, 2018.



4. Participated and presented a paper in National Consultative Meeting on “Debating contours of Muslim Marginalisation and Exclusion in India”, Organised by Policy Perspectives Foundation, New Delhi, 16-17th August 2018.
5. Presented a paper on “Assessing Three Years of Inclusive Development under SDGs in Uttar Pradesh”, in a seminar organised by IPSA and GIDS on 15 September 2018, in GIDS, Lucknow
6. Presented Paper “Does Substantial Political Representation Guarantee Development of Muslims? Evidence from Uttar Pradesh”, in National Seminar organised by Dept. of Political Science, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur, 5-6 Oct. 2018.
7. Participated in National Seminar on “Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation”, Organised by CRIDD, New Delhi, 23-24 November 2018.
8. Presented Paper “In the Pursuit of Economic Justice”, in National Workshop organised by, All India Progressive Forum (AIPF), in Ludhiana, 23-25 November, 2018.
9. Participated in a State Level Workshop on “Strengthening Public Institutions for Better Governance”, Organised by IIPA, UP Regional Branch, 02 March 2019, Lucknow.

## MEMBERSHIP IN ADVISORY/CONSULTATIVE AND ACADEMIC BODIES

### **Prof. B.K. Bajpai**

#### **(a) Membership**

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

#### **(b) Edited Journals**

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

### **Prof. R.P. Mamgain**

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

### **Dr. C. Senapati**

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

**Dr. C.S. Verma**

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

**Dr. P.K. Trivedi**

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

**Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**

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

**Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh**

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

**Dr. Kavita Baliyan**

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

**Dr. Animesh Roy**

Life member of the Geographical Society of India based in Kolkata

**Dr. Anuradha Kakkar**

1. Member of Board of Studies, Rohelkhand University,
2. Life Member, Indian Library Association (ILA)
3. Member, Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centre (IASLIC)

## ■ Giri Institute of Development Studies ■

4. Member, Lucknow Special Libraries and Information Centers Consortium (LUSLIC)
5. Life Member, U.P. Library Association (UPLA)
6. Invited as an Expert/ Member in Assessment Committee Meeting at CDRI, Lucknow on 30.01.2017.

### **Dr. Neetu Batra**

1. Life member, Indian Sociological Society, LML-3977
2. Life member, Indian Gerontology Association



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

**1. Prof. SSA Jafri**

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

First draft of the report has been completed. Editing of the draft is in progress. A criterion has been developed to identify the Decaying, Stagnating, Moderately growing and Fast growing town /cities which will be helpful in urban planning. Maps and diagrams are under preparation. Hopefully the report would be submitted by the end of July 2019.

**2. Prof. D.N. Kakkar**

**Performance gaps among institutions of technical education in india: an explanatory study on uttarpradesh**

The study aims at assessing whether the Institutions have the realistic qualified faculty to carry out different courses of technical education effectively having a sound recruitment policy. Analysis is done on the Students learning support provided by the Institutions like counselling service, industry interaction, award and recognition, teaching aids, teacher learner interaction etc. The Review of Literature, primary and secondary data collection with the help of questionnaires and interviews is done. Data analysis and report writing work is finished. The Project report is at the binding stage and would be submitted shortly.

**3. Prof. Fahimuddin**

**Topic - livelihood sustainability of drought prone farmers: a study in bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh**

The above report was submitted to the ICSSR in March, 2019.

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

1. Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood of the rural people in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Animal Husbandry is the next most important source of livelihood of the people in the region.

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

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

#### **ICSSR POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS :**

##### **1) Dr. Neelo Farooqui**

###### **A Psycho-Social Impact of the Major Communal Riots on the Victims in U.P.**

The short summary of my study is 'Uttar Pradesh has been experiencing frequent communal riots in recent years. These riots created large number of physically and psychologically traumatized victims. Physical trauma is often taken care of by the immediate family, relatives and also by the state through some monetary compensation. Psychological and emotional trauma often remains unattended. At the level of individual such negligence can lead to abnormal behavioural problems and at the level of the society this can be cause of social disharmony and more violence in future. The communal riots victims need psycho-social rehabilitation in order to re-integrate them in the society. Psychological victims of trauma need to treat with Psychotherapy. The objective of my study are to measure, nature and types of mental health problems of victims of communal riots, the psychological adaptation among the victims of communal riots, the role of social and political actors in the post-riot shock recovery, to understand the social impact on victims in riot affected areas, to find out the supports required by the communal riot victims for recovery from the communal riot impact.

A detailed survey was undertaken between December, 2017 and August, 2018, conducted a total of four rounds assessments in 2 districts of Muzaffarnager and Saharnpur of Uttar Pradesh. The study conducted on a sample of three hundred (N = 300). Sample of the study consisted of 170 Communal riots victims in Muzaffarnager district and 130 in Saharanpur district.

Major findings of the study suggest that communal riots victims suffered from psychological distress, psychosomatic problems, and traumatized by post-riot shocks. They lived with mental health problems such as anxiety depression and stress. It was also revealed that there were a large number of victims struggling with problems like loss of their family members and relatives, loss of property, and assets, and a hopeless future. These persistent problems led to their serious health problems as well as psychological issues. Emotional and mental traumas

had long-term effects on victims. Conclusively, communal riots not only created health problems but also ruined the socio-psycho development of victims. Overall, developmental problems in turn had a huge distressing impact on the society in these two districts.

Psychological victims of trauma need to be treated with psychotherapies. Psychiatrists can treat the riot victims with psychological distress and PTSD and other mental health related disorders. We observed direct and indirect relationships between trauma intensity and PTG. We also analysed mediating role played by coping strategies.

The present study was to determine if resilience, self-efficacy, and post traumatic growth specific to a communal riots victim's ability played a protective role against the severity of post-riot traumatic events like stress, depression, and anxiety symptoms among victims who were victimized due to riots. The protective role of resilience self-efficacy and post traumatic growth were not strongly associated with post-riot shock recovery due to experience of life-threatening injury, death, displacements distraction of employment psychological trauma etc. The level of resilience, self-efficacy, and PTG were not statistically associated with post-riot shock recovery. The response of government machinery appeared to be reasonably satisfactory but the riot victims of Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur were not satisfied. The general feeling amongst the riot victims was that the government had not given adequate compensation for any kind of loss or damage but that it is giving only a kind of 'interim relief.

It was found that the victims of the Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur riots suffered a range of social economic mental and psychological and emotional damages and they still have not recovered from the impact. Majority of the victims reported how they continued to grapple with livelihood and economic difficulties because the compensation they had received was woefully inadequate. The financial assistance provided to the victims by the government was insufficient to relieve even the immediate burden that the homeless, deprived unwaged victims confronted in the aftermath of the Muzaffarnagar riots.

There is an urgent need to begin the process of resettling the victims and help them in rehabilitation and to ensure that the compensation declared by State and Central Government reaches the victims or their survivors. There should be assistance for rebuilding homes and burnt and destroyed property. Most victims are afraid to go back to their villages. Adequate measures should be undertaken by the state government to rebuild trust and sense of safety for them to be able to return. There should be assistance for them to be able to resume their livelihood activity at the earliest.

2) **Dr. Neetu Batra**

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

Interest in the studying aged population scientifically has been started after industrial revolution after seeing the demographical changes in population especially increase in the aged population. Developed countries have shown remarkable increase in aged population and developing countries too are not out of the race in following the trend. This is a common knowledge that things have changed and it is quite often one get catch the scene where an aged was saying about "what were the old good says "but bringing it society the mean of those old good days and reflects the changes is one of the attempts by the researcher via this study. The study aims to explore the needs, challenges and problems of this heterogeneous diversified elderly who are differ in terms of demands and help from the state and society. It also argues that in modern society where changes are irreversible, there is a need to look into discrepancies in the policies, programmes, schemes and working of self help group, NGO and other agencies

to cater the needs of elderly who differ in sex and class. the main inspiration behind this study is the unforeseen challenges and unattended issues regarding the elderly.

Researcher further wants to explore the support required by the families that differ in terms of income, avenues of expenditure, and compressing structure of family, Government hospitals concerned with geriatric care and old age homes within the periphery of Lucknow city have been located and identified. Ata has been collected from selected hospitals and old age homes situated in Rajajipuram and Jankipuram of Lucknow City.

**CONFERENCE:**

Paper presented on "A Demographic Analysis of Sociological and Aging" 44<sup>th</sup> All India Sociological Conference organized by Indian Sociological Society. December, 2018 at St. Philomena's College, Mysore.

**PUBLICATION:**

**Neetu Batra** (2018) A Study of Health Challenges and Activities of Retired Government Servants of Lucknow City, Indian Journal of Gerontology, 32(4):452-459

**3) Dr. Barkha Srivastava**

The post doctoral work on the topic "An Analytical Study of the Relationship between Environmental Problems and Public Health in Lucknow City" was started on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2017 with a perspective to analyse the relationship between public health or disease in Lucknow and existing environmental problems arising out of the process of urbanization. The term of the PDF got over on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2019. The work is towards its completion stage and will be submitted shortly.

The study till date has completed the following work:

- (a) Chapter-1 describes the conceptual framework of the related issues like population, urbanization, environment, pollution, pollutants, health, disease, epidemiology, displacement, degradation, etc. and brings forth the objectives, hypothesis and methodology of the study.
- (b) Chapter-2 describes the geographical, historical, infrastructural and urban dimensions of Lucknow with emphasis on related consequences of urbanization in terms of displacement and degradation. It covers a case study based on primary data collection of two villages being displaced in Lucknow by the builders and the government depicting the anguish of the people displaced from their roots and resettled in so called urban pockets glorifying the non-urban scenario of deficit in urban amenities and facilities. The displacement represents faulty planning and mismanagement. The incomplete compensation has led to the downfall of the sufferer. The poor peasants who were initially the land owners are now working as daily wage earners with paucity of job. The irony of fate is clearly visible as most the females displaced are now working as the domestic help in the houses which are being constructed on their very lands, which once, they used to be a proud owners.
- (c) Chapter-3 talks about relationship between epidemiology and various types of pollution in Lucknow. The chapter is still in progress.



- (d) Chapter-4 describes the perception of the people on environmental problems. For this a survey was conducted in selected localities of Lucknow surveyed through schedules covering a total sample of 100 households. In this the general perception of the common man about the environment and its related problems, its cause and effect as perceived by them is clearly depicted.
- (e) Chapter-5 this chapter tells about the government policies and programmes on environment and health as implemented in Lucknow.
- (f) The final draft of the paper constructed on the case study has been prepared.
- (g) Attended various lectures and seminars held at GIDS.

## LIBRARY AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRE

### **Service Available:**

The GIDS Library provide various Current Awareness Service like New Acquisition list, Current Content, Book Reviews, Bibliography on Demand, Select Dissemination Service, New Paper Clipping, Article Indexing and Abstracting and Documentation Bulletin on U.P. The readers are provided Online Public Access Catalogue facility through LIBSYS. The Library also provides electronics resource service to its readers which include Indiatat.com, EBSCO, JSTOR, Prowess and EPW Archive. The library also provided network facility for resource sharing through DELNET. The on line subject searches on demand and on line information retrieval and dissemination service is also provided to readers. The readers are provided services of inter Library loan and photocopy procurement of documents. Besides a few CD ROM database are also provided to its readers.

### **Digitization/ Software services available:**

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

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

### **Collections of back volumes of journals/ periodicals etc:**

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

### **Subscription of journals national and international:**

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

### **New Additions:**

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

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2019**

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)						
<b>CAPITAL FUND:</b>				<b>FIXED ASSETS: (Schedule 'A')</b>		
23,482,182.17	23,482,182.17		8,482,120.19	Opening Balance		8,482,120.19
Add: 1/3rd of Int from Corpus Invest Fund	540,174.00	24,022,356.17		Add: Purchase during the year		2,665,641.00
				LESS; Adjustment during the year		(44,239.00)
				Less: Depreciation		(1,993,452.00)
				<b>INVESTMENTS :-</b>		9,110,070.19
41,137,574.13	41,137,574.13		22,636,611.00	Corpus Fund FD with UBI (Schedule 'B')		24,345,274.00
Add: Surplus from Income Expenditure Account	(3,701,524.78)		13,103,157.00	Other FD with UBI (Schedule 'C')		13,103,157.00
Add: During the year	78,125.00	37,514,174.35		Add: Accrued Interest to be re-invested		709,151.00
						13,812,308.00
<b>RESERVE FUND: Retirement Benefits</b>				<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
796,701.00	796,701.00		1,537,646.00	GIDS R&M Fund Short Term Investment		1,625,045.00
Add: During the year	55,683.00	852,384.00	3,998,059.00	Advances to staff (Schedule 'D')		3,998,059.00
				Add/Less: Adjusted during the Year		(2,222,412.30)
5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,592.00	Sundry Creditors		2,592.00
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Repair & Maintenance)	5,000,000.00		27,780.00	Prepaid Expenses		12,364.00
Grant in Aid (Govt. of UP, Repair & Maintenance)	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,650.00	NIPCED		1,650.00
Unused Grant ICSSR	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Unused Grant Govt. of UP	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Sundry Creditors	30,802.00	30,802.00	65,000.00	Earnest Money Deposit		75,000.00
						75,000.00

Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	L I A B I L I T I E S		A S S E T S		AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)		
	AMOUNT (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)	Balance as on Previous Year (Rs.)	AMOUNT (Rs.)				
16,392,086.75	Unspent Grant	(Schedule-E)	11,557,558.65	11,557,558.65	35,127.00	Security Deposit to BSNL	34,077.00	34,077.00
317,600.00	Grant Refundable Project		-	-	452,312.00	Security Deposit to Electricity Department	452,312.00	452,312.00
1,428,742.00	Leave Encashment Payable		-	-	3,400.00	Security Deposit to IOC	3,400.00	3,400.00
612,330.00	Fellowship Payable		399,728.00	399,728.00	467,572.00	Fellowship Grant receivable	174,013.00	174,013.00
116,000.00	Add: Payable for the year		-	399,728.00	265,460.00	Provision for expenses (Project)	265,460.00	265,460.00
	GIS & GPF Payable / CPF Payable		32,390.00	32,390.00	1,023,723.00	Tax deducted at source - Projects (Opening)	1,023,723.00	-
	CPF Payable		1,215.00	1,215.00		Add: during the year	14,987.00	1,038,710.00
5,572,591.75	Provision for Expenses (Inst)		5,579,720.00	5,579,720.00	291,545.00	Accrued Interest from Corpus Invest Fund	345,450.00	345,450.00
	Group insurance payable		1,350.00	1,350.00	1,000,000.00	Grant Receivable from ICSSR	2,095,000.00	2,095,000.00
	Recoverable from Unicef A/c		42,000.00	42,000.00	4,400,000.00			
						<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances :</b>		
					42,492.84	Cash in hand	36,437.00	36,437.00
					16,717,271.24	Cash at Bank with UBI CA A/c 17001	21,211,254.15	21,211,254.15
					11,650,761.68	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	11,923,615.28	11,923,615.28
					823,939.00	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	879,622.00	879,622.00
					2,832,588.85	Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 4103	2,819,377.85	2,819,377.85
<b>89,860,807.80</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>92,038,678.17</b>	<b>92,038,678.17</b>	<b>89,860,807.80</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92,038,678.17</b>	<b>92,038,678.17</b>

For Singhal Sunil & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

-sd-  
(Bhaskar Chandhani)  
Partner  
M.No. 438738  
Date- October 31, 2019  
Place- Lucknow

For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

-sd-  
Accounts Officer  
-sd-  
Director



**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

EXPENDITURE	Amount (Rs.)		INCOME		Amount (Rs.)	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>Establishment Expenses :-</b>						
Salary & Allowances	27,179,806.00	29,909,843.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 36)		15,095,000.00	17,000,000.00
Bonus to Staff	135,988.00	131,252.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 31)		4,500,000.00	5,000,000.00
EPF Contribution	2,461,654.00	2,833,393.00	Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Plan SC/ST Grant)			1,400,000.00
Gratuity Premium to LIC	4,329,558.00	502,276.00	Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH 36)		13,000,000.00	17,000,000.00
Leave Encashment Exp.	1,374,237.00	1,495,929.00	Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH 31)		4,500,000.00	5,000,000.00
Audit Fees	41,785.00	1,087,711.00	Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP Plan SC/ST Grant)		400,000.00	
Board Meeting Expenses	14,311.00	88,347.00				
Fuel Expenses	209,124.00	158,764.00	Hotel guest house receipts		569,594.00	2,049,840.00
Vehicle Insurance	44,880.00	35,311.00	Vehicle charges receipts		122,426.00	160,300.00
Electric & Water Expenses	1,609,356.00	2,537,756.00	Photocopy receipts		119,715.00	2,659.00
Honorarium to Staff	20,000.00	11,129.00	Misc receipts		36,867.65	100,063.94
Sitting Fee Exp.	21,060.00	20,000.00	House rent		176,762.00	199,116.00
Library Expenses	397,642.00	284,461.00				
Group Medical Insurance Premium	259,187.00		Grant receive fellowship		3,679,625.00	3,501,054.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	319,804.86	252,965.00	Grant receive project		32,119,234.00	20,266,286.00
Advertisement & Publicity	75,687.00	2,646.00				
Telephone Exp.	20,756.00	51,649.00	Interest received		462,573.00	532,191.00
Postage & Courier Exp.	10,620.00	42,213.00	Interest Recd.on SB A/c (R&M Fund)		87,399.00	37,646.00
Internet Exp.	221,100.00	211,050.00	Interest Earned from project fd		709,151.00	972,324.00
Printing & Stationery	126,127.20	97,699.00	Interest Earned from Corpus Fund		1,209,183.00	1,174,919.00
Rent, Rates & Taxes	3,424,023.25	5,177,329.75				
Research Project Programs Exp.	50,080.00	45,691.00	Deficit :-			
Repair & Maintenance	917,904.00	948,466.68				
Seminar ,Workshop,Conference	36,200.00	53,407.00	Transferred to Balance Sheet		3,701,524.78	

EXPENDITURE	INCOME	
	Amount (Rs.) Current Year	Amount (Rs.) Previous Year
Sanitation Charges	457,534.00	428,763.00
Security Charges	414,730.00	399,600.00
Travelling & Conveyance Exp.	98,038.00	289,944.00
Legal expense	170,566.00	
Workshop on capacity	479,426.00	463,092.00
Grant refunded to ICSSR (GIDS-Net)	140,160.00	
Fellowship expenses	3,679,625.00	3,501,054.00
Project exp	29,129,268.00	17,147,084.00
Bank Charges	981.12	933.64
Project Expenses from GIDS Fund	157,484.00	
Operative cost	66,900.00	5,280.00
Depriciation	1,993,452.00	1,631,959.00
Surplus :-		
Transferred to Balance Sheet	-	4,949,400.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,089,054.43</b>	<b>74,796,398.94</b>
		<b>Total</b>
	<b>80,089,054.43</b>	<b>74,796,398.94</b>

**For Singhal Sunil & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

**-sd-**  
**(Bhaskar Chandhani)**  
Partner  
M.No. 438738  
Date- October 31, 2019  
Place- Lucknow

**For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**-sd-**  
Accounts Officer

**-sd-**  
Director

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, LUCKNOW**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2019**

R E C E I P T S	A M O U N T (Rs.)	P A Y M E N T S	A M O U N T (Rs.)
<b><u>Opening balance as on 01.04.2018</u></b>		<b><u>Establishment Expenses</u></b>	
Cash in hand	42,492.84	Salary & Allowances	27,175,991.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 17001	16,717,271.24	Bonus to Staff	135,988.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	823,939.00	EPF Contribution	2,461,654.00
Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	11,650,761.68	Gratuity Premium to LIC	4,329,558.00
GIDS Repair & Maintenance Fund A/c	1,537,646.00	Leave Encashment Exp.	1,374,237.00
		Bank charges	847.72
		Audit Fees	6,785.00
		Board Meeting Expenses	14,311.00
		Fuel Expenses	209,124.00
		Fixed Assets	1,883,767.00
		Vehicle Insurance	29,464.00
		Electric & Water Expenses	1,590,745.00
		Honorarium to Staff	20,000.00
		Sitting Fee Exp.	21,060.00
		Library Expenses	395,086.00
		Workshop on Capacity Building Program	470,487.00
		Bank charges	133.40
		Miscellaneous Expenses	319,804.86
		Group medical insurance premium	259,187.00
		Telephone Exp.	20,756.00
		Postage & Courier Exp.	10,620.00
		Internet Exp.	204,900.00
		Printing & Stationery	126,127.20
		Rent, Rates & Taxes	3,312,738.00
		Research Project Programs Exp.	50,080.00
		Repair & Maintenance	901,154.00
		Seminar, Workshop, Conference	36,200.00
		Sanitation Charges	417,082.00
		Security Charges	414,730.00
		#REF!	10,000.00
		Travelling & Conveyance Exp.	87,124.00
		Fellowship	2,783,677.00
		Contingency	314,295.60
		Advance to others	40,321.00
		Advance to project staff	2,593,673.00
		Advance to staff	207,743.00
		Other Deposits Payable	292,000.00
		Leave encashment payable	1,428,742.00
<b><u>Provision for Exp.</u></b>			
Grant in Aid (ICSSR)	1,000,000.00		
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP)	4,400,000.00		
Fellowship grant receivables	293,559.00		
<b><u>Grant-in-Aid (as per Schedule G</u></b>	<b>32,820,441.00</b>		
<b><u>Grant Received from ICSSR</u></b>	<b>3,369,367.00</b>		
<b><u>(as per Schedule 'H')</u></b>			
<b><u>Grant -in-Aid (as per Schedule F)</u></b>			
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH 36)	10,905,000.00		
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, OH 31)	4,000,000.00		
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, Plan SC/ST Grant)	500,000.00		
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 36)	15,095,000.00		
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, OH 31)	4,000,000.00		
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Plan SC/ST Grant)	500,000.00		
Grant in Aid (ICSSR, Repair & Maintenance)	5,000,000.00		
Grant in Aid (Govt.of UP, Repair & Maintenance)	5,000,000.00		
Unused Grant ICSSR	1,000,000.00		
Unused Grant Govt.of UP	1,000,000.00		
Hostel/Guest House Receipts	569,594.00		
House Rent	176,762.00		
Photocopy Receipts	119,715.00		
Vehicle Charges Receipts	122,426.00		
Advance from others	317,600.00		
Interest from deposit	462,573.00		
Misc. Receipts	36,867.65		
Receipts from	2,252,331.00		

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Project Overhead & Consultancy			
Interest Recd.on SB A/c 6516	55,683.00	TDS	290.00
Interest Recd.on SB A/c 12682	87,399.00	GPF/GIS Payable	83,610.00
Advance to Staffs/from Suppliers	123,196.70	Project Expenses	37,098,858.50
Security deposit	1,050.00	Salary Expenses in grant	154,984.00
Grant receive (Project from Institute Fund)	140,160.00	Contingency expenses in grant	2,500.00
Reserve Fund A/c	78,125.00	Legal expenses	170,566.00
		Advertisement	65,985.00
		Grant refund to ICSSR	701,207.00
		Operative cost	66,900.00
		Tax deducted at source from Grants	14,697.00
		Group insurance payable	1,350.00
		CPF Payable	1,215.00
		Prov. For Expenses	241,194.00
		(Expenses of Last year paid in CY)	
		<b><u>Closing balance as on 31.03.2019</u></b>	
		GIDS Repair & Maintenance Fund A/c	1,625,045.00
		Cash in hand	36,437.00
		Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 17001	21,211,254.15
		Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 6516	879,622.00
		Cash at Bank with UBI S.B.A/c 2629	11,923,615.28
	<b>123,037,046.71</b>		<b>123,037,046.71</b>

**For Singhal Sunil & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

-sd-  
**(Bhaskar Chandnani)**  
Partner  
M.No. 438738  
Date- October 31, 2019  
Place- Lucknow

**For GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

-sd-  
Accounts Officer

-sd-  
Director



## GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### NOTES TO ACCOUNTS ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH' 2019

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

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

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

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

1. The Financial statements include the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account, Consolidated Receipts & Payments Account and Receipts & Payments account of Recurring maintenance Head, Non Recurring maintenance, Sponsored Projects and ICSSR Fellowships. The financial statements also include the accounts of the Corpus Fund being maintained by the Institute.

■ **Giri Institute of Development Studies** ■

2. The Grant for Corpus Fund have been capitalized and invested with Union Bank of India in the form of Fixed Deposit, The Interest earned on Corpus Fund has been shared in Revenue and Capital in the ratio of 2:1. Thus, 1/3rd of Interest earned during the year from Corpus Fund Investment has been capitalized and credited to Capital Reserve.
3. Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India have been followed wherever applicable.
4. Debit and credit balances in personal accounts are subject to confirmation and/or reconciliation.

**For Giri Institute of Development Studies**

Sd/-  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
Director

Place: LUCKNOW  
Date: October 31, 2019

## **GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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

Sector O, Aliganj, Lucknow-226 024

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