

Annual Report 2012-2013



CENTRE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES (CSS)
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Introduction

The Centre for Social Studies (CSS) is an autonomous social science research institute. Founded by late Professor I.P. Desai in 1969, as the Centre for Regional Development Studies, CSS receives grants for its recurring and non-recurring expenditure from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and the Department of Higher and Technical Education, Government of Gujarat. Its research projects though are funded by other government departments, and national and international institutions.

The Centre's faculty, though small in number, represents a variety of disciplines including sociology, social work, history, economics, human geography, statistics, anthropology and rural studies. With multi-disciplinary research as its core activity, CSS has also been actively involved in training of teachers, researchers, policy makers, NGOs, social activists, etc. Under the ICSSR Guidance and Consultancy Scheme, the Centre's faculty offer guidance to PhD scholars in designing research, refining methodology and analyzing data.

The key areas of research in CSS include: marginalized communities, social justice, civil society, women, labour, land, rural credit, migration, culture and conflict, urban landscapes, public health, education, governance, and environment and resources. Theoretical contributions of CSS have been well-recognised in the field of social stratification, agrarian relations, social movements, sociology of education, dalits and tribes and development studies.

The Centre has been carrying out a number of projects pertaining to its key areas of research. During the last four decades, CSS has carried out 207 research studies sponsored by regional, national and international agencies. Persistent empirical enquiries into deprivation, under-development and marginalization among the scheduled castes, tribes (including nomadic tribes), women and minorities highlight our research concerns.

CSS has so far published 135 books (79 in English and 56 in Gujarati) in the research areas as mentioned above. Moreover, it has published 21 I.P. Desai Memorial Lectures, 6 booklets as part of its *Samaj Darshan* series in Gujarati, 23 occasional papers and 10 working papers. Faculty members have so far published more than 525 research articles, both in English and Gujarati, in international and national and regional social science journals.

The Centre continues to publish its Gujarati quarterly journal, *Arthat*, since 1981. It is rated well among the academic fraternity in the region. This is further strengthened by the fact that scholars, activists, journalists and people from other walks of life have been contributing articles to the journal. Besides providing a platform to the regional intelligentsia to communicate and share their intellect with the academic world, it also

fulfills and encourages the aspiration of students and teachers of the state who are eager to express their academic reflections through the regional language.

CSS frequently conducts courses in research methodology and writing skills. First among the ICSSR aided institutions to install a computer, the Centre has been organizing an annual training programme on 'Computer Applications in Social Sciences' supported by ICSSR for the last 25 years. So far, 400 young researchers, college and university teachers have benefited. Under its doctoral programme that began in 1979, 13 scholars have completed their Ph.D. Recently, the Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan has accorded the status of "Recognized PhD Centre" to CSS.

CSS organizes regular seminars and colloquia. CSS offers guidance and consultancy to college/ university teachers and researchers in designing research, refining methodology and data analysis. Faculty members are often invited to deliver lectures at institutes and universities at regional, national and international levels. The Centre also undertakes collaborative studies with scholars from other Indian and foreign institutions.

In memory of its founder, CSS organizes I.P. Desai Memorial Lecture every year. So far, 23 lectures have been delivered by illustrious scholars from across social science disciplines.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2012-13

I. Projects Completed

1. Estimating Community Prevalence Rate of Sickle Cell Anaemia in the Tribal Population of Gujarat: A Bio Anthropological Study among the Warli Tribe.

Sponsor: Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI), Ahmedabad

Researcher: Ratnawali Sinha

Sickle-cell anaemia is one of the most prevalent haemoglobinopathies that results in 300,000-500,000 deaths annually around the world. Unlike other anaemia that can be supplemented by nutritional intake, the anaemia caused by sickling of blood cells is hereditary in nature. The disorder is identified with presence of mutant allele HbS which results in acute anaemia, recurrent infection, acute respiratory problems, intermittent jaundice and severe joint pains. Hypoxia and deaths have also been reported in higher frequencies by obstetricians among women with sickle cell disease.

It is estimated that nearly 2 million tribal people in Gujarat harbour the mutant allele, proportion of which varies among various tribal communities. High prevalence of HbS allele therefore points towards a considerable burden of disease among the population. In spite of the above fact many of the tribal communities are yet to be studied for the prevalence of disorder in order to plan health initiatives. A detailed study was therefore planned to understand the etiology of the disease among the Warli tribes of the state.

The specific objectives of the study were, 1) to ascertain the community prevalence rate of the trait among the Warli tribe; 2) to investigate into the morbidity and mortality among the population identified with the trait; 3) the socio-cultural aspects relating to marriage pattern, social problem related to disease, food pattern and indigenous health practices are to be investigated to get an insight into the societal way of coping with the problem; 4) to obtain a comparative analysis of physical growth using somatometric measurements for normal, carriers and sicklers among the community and 5) availability and utilisation of medical health services by the suffering people will also be studied to assess the level of awareness and extent of reach of health services in the tribal areas with regard to this disorder.

Findings of the study reveal high prevalence of carrier frequency. The carrier frequency is 14.7 whereas those suffering from sickle cell anemia disease are 0.7. Projecting this figure to Warli population (Census 2001) nearly 1,659 people suffer from disease while 37,528 individuals are carrier.

In all anthropometric variables difference between normal, carrier and disease persons in both the sexes were visible and is apparent in all measurements at all age groups. Nutritional status assessed by BMI reveals high prevalence of under nutrition as over 70 percent belongs to this category. Women register higher proportion in this regard. Morbidity specific to sickle cell disorder was reported by 39.2 per cent of people. Nearly

75 per cent people with disorder confirmed having these problems while 32 per cent carrier and 40 per cent normal individuals also reported the same. Among women, proportion of problem was significant with sickle cell status while it was not significant with men.

II. ONGOING PROJECTS

1. Understanding Financial Behaviour of Urban Migrant Workers: The Case of Surat City

Sponsor: Indian School of Microfinance for Women, Ahmedabad

Researchers: Biswaroop Das and Gagan Bihari Sahu

Engaged in marginal occupations and unregulated jobs, a large section of workers in Indian cities come from households that struggle to survive on weak economic and meager resource bases across its villages and small towns in the countryside. Trying to find a firm grip over a range of unprotected segments and job types, they continue to struggle and negotiate with changing employment scenario and wage conditions in the informal as well as formal sectors of urban labour markets. Informalisation of labour and casualization of jobs have been an overwhelming feature of urban economies in south Asian cities since long. And the process appears to have increased in its density as well as intensity particularly since the last two decades. This has enhanced a wide range of social and economic insecurities among workers, unleashed uncertainties associated with their survival and sustenance in job markets, and eroded their capacities to negotiate for better wages and security. In spite of such subjugating forces, city-ward movements of workers continue and have indeed been on the rise across specific cities and particular sectors. This is compounded and triggered by diminishing returns from cultivation and allied occupations at many of the rural sites in the country. Induced by such factors and facilitated often by kith-kin-peer networks, these are generally 'male-centric' urban migration where workers compete with each other for jobs while living at sites having miserable living conditions. Social and economic context of workers' locations in such cities and the manner in which they respond and tend to negotiate with such sites and structures over the time, determine their overall financial behaviour in terms of earnings, expenditure, savings, indebtedness and remittances. The present study emerged out of a curiosity to comprehend such financial behaviour of migrant workers located particularly in the 'informal' sectors of the city of Surat which is a hub of industries, firms, enterprises and trade in the western Indian State of Gujarat.

Located in the city of Surat, the study is based on a sample of 170 male migrant respondents coming to the city from the states of Rajasthan, Odisha, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Data for the study have been collected through canvassing of a structured schedule from different pockets within the city. Report writing is in progress.

2. Searching for Space in Globalisation Era: Fringe Sector Livelihood Earners in Urban Economy – The Case of Surat City (Gujarat state)

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Kiran Desai

The study aims to capture and locate livelihood options available in the fringe sector of the urban economy. As the situation is unrolling during last decade or so in the neo-liberal regime, activities of organised sector have been making exist as more and more big industrial units are getting closed. Even otherwise secured employment is on decline. Advent of globalisation has intensified this marginalisation process of working people. These large masses of 'pushed out' people have to depend on multitudes of activities of fringe sector for their survival. Urban economy still provides host of activities for livelihood to the people in the mentioned sector which is amorphous in nature but provides scope for sustenance to large masses. The study intends to investigate, apart from nature of activities, characteristics and conditions of those who sustain on activities in this sector which we have termed as 'Fringe Sector.' The area of the study is Surat city. The field-work part is completed and data processing work is in progress.

3. Development, Deprivation and Discontent: A Case Study of the Dangs: 1947-2009

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Satyakam Joshi

The study aims to understand and document the state forest policy, struggles over forest land by tribals, issues of religious conversion and state interventions after independence in the Dangs district of Gujarat. Dangs is the smallest district of Gujarat but is differentiated from its adjoining regions owing to its densely forested and hilly landscape. 92 percent inhabitants of this district are tribals, who depend mainly on the forest land for survival. The relationship of Dangs with forest has been the very basis of their culture, economy, religion and socio-political structure. This traditional dependence on forest, however, did not remain intact. Following the colonial as well as the Indian government's forest policy, they have been increasingly denied their rights over the use of forest. When they resisted they were brutally suppressed by the state. The corrupt tribal political leadership of the district sidelined the core issues of ownership of land and natural resources for Dangs and helped Hindu fundamentalists to spread their influence in the district.

Present study aims to capture these developments in Dangs after Independence and tries to understand the developmental processes in post-Independence Dangs with reference to the nature of politics that shaped the relationship of different stake holders' vis-à-vis the natural habitat in the Dangs. The study also aims at analyzing the influence of changing state policies on the emergence of new stakeholders at different points in time. Finally, the study seeks to document the development processes and people's perception of the issues of equity, social justice and ownership of natural resources in the context of these processes.

The field of the research is the district of Dangs. This study is mainly descriptive and exploratory in nature. The key respondents in this study are various stakeholders who have contributed in the process of development. Study intends to hold 100 to 125 indepth interviews with key stakeholders. The key informants include government as well forest officials responsible for developmental processes, village people and leaders, political leaders, social activists, religious activists and academicians. Out of total 309 villages in Dangs, 5 villages have been visited for understanding people's perception. The selection of the villages was based on criteria taking into consideration the socio- economic and cultural composition. Participant observation method has been used for understanding the subject. Apart from information from stakeholders, this study heavily relies upon a wide range of secondary data.

4. Experiences of City Life: Contemporary Surat and the Question of Belongingness

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Sadan Jha

The study aims to analyse everyday urban experiences of Surat. Looking at the changing landscape of the city and its social fabric in the last five decades, the scope of the proposed study is further narrowed down by focusing on the narratives of belongingness in an urban context of Surat. In this way, it is proposed to explore the category of contemporary everyday urban experiences as a constellation of narratives of localities, events, public spaces and social relationships particularly highlighting the question of belongingness in the changing milieu of this city. The core question asked is how does politics of belongingness shape the urban life in Surat since 1960s. Focused on this question, the proposal is to produce a thick description of city life, its localities and people's perceptions of the dynamics of change in Surat. The broader question is how to approach this amorphous and less explored, but a heterogeneous field of urban experiences.

Belongingness has been a crucial factor in the study of cities across the world as it has been argued that cities are sites producing sense of uprootedness, alienation, anonymity, exclusions, detachment and a loss of one's own identity. The question is how to capture this experience of exclusion and inclusion, loss and attachment and make it meaningful in social science research.

Surat with deep roots in the multicultural past has been transformed tremendously in these decades. With the decline of Ahmedabad as a textile producing centre in the late seventies and early eighties and emergence of diamond polishing units from mid-sixties, the social composition of city dwellers in Surat changed dramatically and the economic life and town planning have presented a remarkably different landscape within a short time span. The objectives of the research are (a) to find a framework to recover, reconstruct and explain changes taking place in the city life of Surat in these decades; (b) to problematise existing discourse on the subject of urban experiences both in the global context as well as through the writings on the city life in South Asia.

5. Educational Status of Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat: Attainments and Challenges

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: J.C. Patel

6. Educational Status of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat: Attainments and Challenges

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Naresh Chauhan

The above two projects are part of a national study commissioned by the ICSSR. Prof. Ghanshyam Shah is the national coordinator of the study. This is a restudy of the fifteen-state study entitled "Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students" that the ICSSR had commissioned in 1974-75. During that time too CSS was the nodal agency for the study and Prof. IP Desai was the convenor.

The present study focuses on five major aspects of educational status among SC and ST students as well as non-SC/ST students. It covers educational institutions at all levels: primary school, middle school, high school, colleges offering professional (medical, engineering, management students as control group: a) access; b) drop-out and stagnation; c) performance; d) availability of facilities; and e) discrimination in and outside the class/institution affecting educational performance, etc. and non-professional degrees (arts, commerce, science, etc.) and vocational training institutions. The units of fieldwork include households as well as educational institutions in both rural and urban areas. The study covers both government as well as private educational institutions. The study mostly relies on fresh quantitative data collected from the field. The study covers 1500 students and the same number of households. The field work has begun.

One unique feature of the study is that both the projects are being carried out only by SC/ST scholars. Prof. J.C. Patel and Dr. Naresh Chauhan are (honorary) project directors for the Gujarat Study. Proper attention has been paid on building their capacity as good researchers. The Centre has taken up a number of capacity building measures for the staff working at various levels in the project.

III. NEW PROJECTS INITIATED/APPROVED DURING THE YEAR

1. Trends in Consumer Protection and Awareness with special reference to Insurance and Health Services: A Case Study of Surat City and Surrounding Rural Areas

Sponsor: Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

Researcher: B. Devi Prasad and Vimal Trivedi

India is a fast growing economy and is emerging as one of the major hubs for potential consumer market. Due to the economic reforms ushered in 1990s, the globalized economy, advancement of technology and the aggressive marketing strategy added force to growth of innumerable services which opened up a wide choice to the consumers. Indian consumers are also increasingly demanding quality products. This situation, at the same time brought problems of quality and safety into the forefront. Market economy with its inherent profit motive in mass production and sales opens up scope to producers of these services to exploit customers. It also takes time and mobilization for the transition to happen from the 'sellers market' to a 'buyers market'. Therefore, the need for empowerment of consumers as a class cannot be undermined. In fact, the level of awareness of consumers can be taken as an indicator of the progress of a country. Besides, the role of a regulatory authority to offset the deceptive practices in pricing, promotion and delivering low quality services is equally important. In Surat city and surrounding rural area, so far no such study examining the consumers' experiences, awareness levels and their responses was taken up. As a fast growing city with the presence of both public and private health services, the findings of the study will throw light on the behavior and perceptions of urban and rural consumer as well as factors influencing their redressal seeking actions. The aim of the study is to examine, from the consumer's perspective, the trends in the consumer protection and consumers' awareness about their rights in the changing socio economic scenario of a fast growing City and surrounding rural areas.

2. A Sociological Study of Exodus of Dalits in Rural Gujarat

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Arjun Patel

The main objective of the proposed study is to understand the nature of caste relations, particularly of the dalits and non-dalits in Gujarat with reference to the societal structure and the social changes that have taken place since 1960s. Though, Gujarat is considered as one of the 'peaceful' and 'non-violent' states associated with its flourishing business culture, in reality it is not so. The dalits of Gujarat frequently face atrocities irrespective of the party in power. The worry-some fact is that there are dozens of cases of Dalit exodus from rural Gujarat that have taken place during the last three decades. The exodus of dalits is a very complex phenomenon and calls for an in-depth sociological study. The study attempts to examine the changing nature of caste relations in rural Gujarat with

reference to changes in the power dynamics-from feudalism to democratization of the Indian society.

What conditions led the dalits to take the extreme steps for the en-mass exodus from their original village where they have been residing from generations together? What are the structural reasons of it? How the socio-economic conditions of dalits and non-dalits have changed over the last 40 years or so? How these changes have affected their relations? What are different forms of untouchability and discrimination of the dalits that are practiced in rural Gujarat? What kind of problems dalits face during the exodus? What was the role-played by the government bureaucracy, police, media, court etc in such incidents? These are some of the questions that will be addressed in the proposed study.

Data would be gathered through a primary survey and secondary sources. Four dalit exodus villages will be selected. This would include one village from the Saurashtra region and one from the north Gujarat area. We shall also choose two control villages (having no incidence of dalit exodus) from each of the areas in the vicinity of the other two villages.

3. Survey and Documentation of Non-Resident Gujarati (NRG) Supported “Development” Activities in Surat District

Sponsor: Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation, Gandhinagar

Researcher: Akash Acharya

Non-Resident Gujarati (NRG), a term used for Gujarati Diaspora, is of recent origin which is derived from ‘Non-Resident Indian’ (NRI), a well-known term both in literature and day to day communication. International migration from one country to the other has been happening since long and is on the rise (Patel and Rutton 2003). There is good amount of literature on Indian Diaspora deals with such communities from various angles like economics of migration, socio-cultural aspects, caste and religion profile, historical roots, Diaspora literature on ‘longing’, gender aspects of migration or independent female migrants, migration from key Indian states like Kerala etc. Of late there has also been focus on “return migration” as many NRIs are coming back for variety of reasons. Earlier, International migration was seen as “brain drain” and terms like human capital flight were in vogue as only the destination countries were seen as beneficiaries. However, there has been a shift in this stance and these days Diaspora is seen more as brain circulation or brain bank as even the source countries are receiving many benefits, for example, remittance. NRI remittances in the last financial year 2012-13 were \$75 billion which is the largest quantum of remittance in the world and is larger than FDI and portfolio investments put together. This has given Diaspora a special place in government policy and now Government of India celebrates Pravasi Bhartiya Divas on 9th January every year, a day on which Mahatma Gandhi (also an NRG for 21 years) came back from South Africa.

Gujarat being a coastal state, has a long tradition of overseas trade and Gujarati business houses have existed in Africa since thirteenth century. Gujaratis as a community are known for their business skills since ages and have been migrating abroad during British period to begin with East African countries. Patel and Rutton (2003) have studied dominant *patidar* community from Gujarat settled in UK. Gujarati Diaspora is considered to be quite large in terms of size (more than 6 million), vibrant and they are settled in North America, Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc. One of the peculiar characteristic of NRG community is to maintain links with their homeland (*vatan*) by being culturally rooted in Gujarat even while staying abroad. They have been also involved in relief work at the time of natural calamities like floods, earth quake etc. NRGs have also been active in doing “development” related works by donating in schools, building hospital and other infrastructural facilities in their native villages. Though there are some media stories showcasing such work, there have been no systematic survey and documentation aimed at measuring NRG contribution to their native villages. This project aims at surveying and documenting such NRG supported activities in Surat district. The survey team has found 123 villages in Surat district (out of total 723) where such activities have been found.

4. An Exploration into Nutritional Status of Tribal Communities in Gujarat

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Pushpendra Kumar Singh and Gagan Bihari Sahu

Tribals are among of the most underprivileged and improvised sections of the society. Several surveys point to poor nutritional status and low food consumption by them. However, these tend to see them as homogenous entity overlooking the cultural and material differences across various groups. The data thus conceal the situation of more marginalised within the community. It also fails to capture the relative status of each tribe with respect to nutrition.

The proposed study, therefore, intends to investigate the nutritional status and vulnerability among tribal communities who are at various level of socio economic development. It intends to assess the nutritional status of four tribal communities namely Konkana, Gamit, Kotwalia and Kolgha belonging to major and primitive tribal groups. Objective assessment of their nutritional status will be made by anthropometric measurements while their food system will be investigated by collecting ethnographic details to understand the issues in food and nutrition within social and cultural perspective of the community.

The exploration is likely to bring insights on the relative access and availability of food to these communities. In addition, it would also create a database on their nutritional status that could be useful in making relevant policies in this regard.

5. Understanding Nutritional Status in Tribal Community with Special Focus on ICDS Services: A Study in Dediapada Taluka (Gujarat) and of Kathkari Community in Malvan and Devgarh Talukas (Maharashtra)

Sponsor: Child Rights and You (CRY), Mumbai

Researcher: Pushpendra Kumar Singh and Gagan Bihari Sahu

Nutrition is of prime importance in attaining normal growth and development. Different scholars define nutrition in different ways. Biologically, it can be defined as a substance that must be consumed as part of a diet to provide a source of energy, material for growth or for energy production. While its importance in attaining the potentials of worthy life is well recognized, it is also an issue pertaining to the right to dignified living as enshrined in the constitution. To fulfill the obligations of nutrition towards children, in our country, an Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has been introduced in 1975. This scheme has been instrumental in improving the health of mothers and children under the age of six years by providing health and nutrition education, health services, supplementary food and pre-school education and also special care is provided to the children identified as severely malnourished. The implementation of ICDS has passed more than three decades but still the nutritional status of the important segments is far behind the expected levels. Importantly, the level of malnutrition in case of tribal belts of the nation is exceptionally high. Against this backdrop, the present study attempts to measure the level of malnutrition among children belonging to the tribal communities with special focus on ICDS beneficiaries. The study will focus on the role of ICDS in improving the nutritional status in Dediapada Taluka of Narmada District in Gujarat and in Malvan & Devgarh blocks of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra.

6. Capital, Labour and the City: Unorganised Sector and the Social Fabric of Surat

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Kiran Desai, Biswaroop Das, Sadan Jha, Akash Acharya and Vimal Trivedi

This study looks at the complex web of industrial, economic and social world within the context of Surat. The research programme proposes to focus at four levels- a) relationship of production in unorganised production units, b) migrant workers and unorganised labour market, c) social and urban milieu of capital and labour in Surat and d) occupational status of industrial workers.

Capital and Labour: This programme draws its relevance from the current context of liberalisation and its impact on sections of labour engaged in industrial activities, especially in the 'unorganized' sector of Surat. Surat's economy revolves mainly around sectors like textile, diamond and embroidery, and the industrial belt of Hazira.¹ These industries are mostly unorganized in nature particularly with regard to prevalent labour practices and have witnessed cycles of recession and other difficulties ever since the

¹ Hazira, located within the city limit of Surat is a big industrial estate where large industrial units set up by Reliance, Essar, ONGC, L&T, KRIBHCO etc. function. Within these large industries, a huge number of workers are employed under informal arrangements.

introduction of neo-liberal policies. In this scenario, both *labour* and *capital* are getting affected and correspondingly a range of responses appear to emerge from both sides.

While the industry seems to have responded to its production structure including that of changes in the form and functioning of enterprises, the situation in case of labour has become extremely grim and adverse. Placed within the changed context of neo-liberal policy since 1991, the study intends to address issues and questions confronted by labour and capital particularly in the unorganised or informal sector of the city. The study also intends to enquire on the interaction between castes, occupation and the changing economic contexts.

The urban labour market of Surat can be broadly divided into (a) formal and (b) informal sectors. At the informal level there are jobs which are frequently unregulated and unprotected. These include four broad sub-sectors viz. (i) *jobs in small scale production units*; (ii) *jobs negotiated in labour chaklas*; (iii) *construction related jobs*; and (iv) *Self-Employed jobs*. The last of these include jobs in *sales, production processing, repairs and services*, which are characterized by some intra and inter category of labour mobility with generally depressed and low economic returns. Characterized with unskilled and semi-skilled workers there is a visible though limited presence of female workers.

It is within the above context, a component of the proposed research would develop a broad profile of the nature and types of jobs within the 'informal sectors' as defined above. The focus would be on *self-employed jobs* trying to comprehend their characteristics and modes of functioning in some detail through ethnographic enquiries and then to pick one major group among these categories for in-depth study.

Occupational Health: At present, occupation health and safety are gaining increasing importance in industrial houses for workers' safety, productivity and welfare with focus on issues related to occupational health on mining, construction etc. So far not much literature is available on health hazards in the textile and diamond industry.

Apart from types of industry and working conditions, there are several others aspects that can shape the health outcome of workers like migration, living conditions, etc. Together they emerge as factors of "social determinant of health" (factors other than occupation contributing towards health outcome). Migration health (on which WHO has a special programme) is also emerging as an area of inquiry in health related social enquiries and is considered as an important axis in social determinants of health. For example there is "healthy migrant hypothesis" (Franzini 2001) which says that relatively healthy people at the origin are more likely to migrate (also known as positive selection of migrants with respect to health). At the same time these migrants have weak social capital base at destination leaving them vulnerable in terms of health access (social network being one of the important parts of health access). This component of the proposed project aims to explore health issues of textile and diamond workers from occupational and migration health perspectives within the broader context of urban health systems.

The City: Looking at the changes taking place in Surat during the last couple of decades, the study also aims at unfolding the dynamics of city's relationship with capital and labour. The social dynamics of capital and labour in Surat provides a fertile ground of investigation where community, caste and migration unfold a unique scenario having direct influence on the city and its growth. At this level, the wider aim is to understand the manner in which capital and labour intersect with the immediate physical and social milieu of the city. By focusing on the social as well as urban dynamics in contemporary Surat, this part of the research is expected to engage with and scrutinize the formulation of 'small town capitalism' or 'weaver capitalism' as suggested by Douglas Haynes while studying the historical context of small manufacturing places of Bombay presidency including Surat.² He has stressed upon the 'heterogeneity of the processes involved in the making of regional capitalism' to highlight the growth of a rather 'unique social formation' in the cities of western India, Haynes has contested any unitary conception of the development of capitalism. It is an important contribution though needs to be scrutinized in contemporary settings as the city of Surat. Locating the study in contemporary setting, this study will look at changing characters of a selected neighborhood to understand the dynamics of urban spaces, social fabric and the everyday life of Surat.

7. Social Transformation in Villages of Gujarat and Bihar: Caste-Class, Land and Consumption

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Sitakanta Sethy, Pushendra Kumar Singh, Satyakam Joshi, Arjun Patel, Sadan Jha

This study aims at studying social transformation in villages of Gujarat and Bihar with respect to caste-class, land and consumption. Taking insights from the earlier studies, it proposes to analyse the above three aspects within the dynamics of social, economic and political changes during globalization. Both the states reflect a different trajectories of social, economic and political growth, enquiry of which is expected to unfold a comparative framework on both micro and macro perspectives on social transformation.

Land Conflicts: Neo-liberalism has also changed the discourse from land reforms to land governance (read 'acquisition'). Consequently, there is 'land rush' for 'development' causing large-scale displacements and causing emergence of enclaves of privileges. The loss of land and consequent land conflicts are not new phenomena, but their scale and intensity are. Thus, land is increasingly becoming a complex matter of competing claims between various groups of local and outside/foreign actors and, therefore, the issues involved in land conflicts require a conceptual revisit. More specifically, the study aims at finding answers to the larger questions such as whether neo-liberal policy towards land is compatible with the long-term goals of equitable and sustainable development? Whether land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement offer any opportunity for equitably addressing the interests of diverse sections affected by the land acquisition

². Douglas Haynes, *Small Town Capitalism in Western India: Artisans, Merchants and the Making of the Informal Economy, 1870-1960*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012.

process? Why there is no sustained, coordinated land movement except in isolated pockets? Why civil society organisations often take the lead, not political parties? Why, in a democratic society, people opposed to land acquisition or even sprawl find it so intractable to stop these outcomes? The enquiry on land conflicts will result in four to five case studies of land conflicts in each of the two states of Bihar and Gujarat.

Caste: Caste as an institution has shown a great deal of resilience. The idea that it would lose its relevance with the growth of capitalism and consequently the growth of urbanisation, and maturity of modern social and political institutions has not come true. It has followed a peculiar trajectory – it seems to have weakened with respect to its certain features, remained more or less unaffected in some other but also strengthened in certain respects. A critical examination of current manifestations of caste, with empirical evidences, has the potential to contribute in understanding caste in 21st century with respect to both change and continuity.

It seems that caste has weakened with respect to its correspondence with occupation and means of production. A section of population even from the ‘untouchable’ castes have joined the ranks of the rich, occupied land, property, have well-paid and ‘dignified’ jobs and are successful entrepreneurs. Many castes or majority of the caste members have left their traditional/hereditary occupations. The spread of education and the avenue of participation in politics have also helped accelerate the process in recent decades. At the same time, there are large-scale cases of pauperisation among ‘upper castes’ forcing them to migrate and engage in occupations traditionally not associated with their caste. The process of intra-caste stratification also seems to have intensified in post Liberalisation period. Changes in caste have also taken place in terms of inter-dining, hierarchy, the notions of purity and pollution, untouchability, etc. particularly under secular institutional set ups. However, the extent of these changes and the level of continuity need to be assessed empirically. However, caste seems to have remained more or less the same with respect to practices such as endogamy. Most of the castes remain endogamous groups. In recent periods, the growing role of caste in politics seems to have further enforced caste identity, hence endogamy. Inter-caste marriages, though seems to be increasing, have been too few to make any significant impact.

Some studies suggest that caste has further strengthened with respect to political institutions and claims over governmental resources. Mobilisation for electoral ends on the basis of caste has been reported since the first Assembly elections in 1937. However, identity politics around the issue of social justice and dignity has resulted in massive mobilisation of dalits and OBCs in electoral politics. Caste Associations have proliferated to unprecedented scale and in various forms. Decentralisation in the form of PRIs and subsequent reservations at all levels has further opened up participation on the caste basis. However, it is not known in definite terms how substantive are these gains to an average member of the deprived social groups/castes. This study aims at understanding the metamorphosis of caste particularly with respect to occupation, endogamy and its political role in contemporary times. Two villages each from Gujarat and Bihar will be selected for a survey based study, complemented by case studies.

Rural Consumption: The study also aims to look at the dynamics of consumption in rural society, hitherto an ignored area of scholarship in otherwise much traversed terrain of the village studies in India. With an enhanced flow of capital and goods along with market forces in the post liberalization phase of economy makes it significant to examine the manner in which consumption influences the social fabric in rural setting. Similarly, it will be highly pertinent to look at the ways in which consumption itself gets redefined by social relationships in the context of village life. With these twin aims in mind, the study will further narrow down its focus on the dress and the mobile, two significant constituents in the field of consumption. Both dress and mobile phones are fast becoming an extension of the body, a kind of prosthetic self in the contemporary period. Social historians have suggested that the issue of dress has been closely tied with colonial modernity, morality as well as social control. It may be relevant to point here that though both cloth and mobiles are studied by scholars, these commodities have not been documented or discussed in the context of rural social life. In this background, it is proposed to document and study questions pertaining to: the flow of goods and objects in rural society; linkages between consumption, social hierarchy and the rural landscape; the network of communication between village and the wider world, between the immediate real surrounding and the world of aspirations.

8. A Study of Food Security of the People of Gujarat

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Researcher: Pushpendra Kumar Singh

The study aims to understand trends in food availability in Gujarat. It will make a special inquiry into impact of demand factors, endowment differentials, price movement and supply side variables on food security of different sections of population.

The study will be undertaken in the State of Gujarat. A sample will be drawn from five regions in Gujarat – Kuchchh, Saurashtra, North Gujarat, Central Gujarat and South Gujarat and, additionally, from tribal-dominated talukas of Gujarat. Both secondary as well as primary data will be collected. The primary survey will be conducted in selected villages based on a set of criteria yet to be evolved.

The output of the research will be in form of a book on various aspects of food insecurity with a special section on food security in tribal districts of Gujarat.

IV. PUBLICATIONS

The Centre continues to publish its quarterly Gujarati journal *Arthat*. During the year 2012-13, one issue of the journal was published.

V. PUBLICATIONS BY THE FACULTY

A. Books

1. Pushpendra Kumar Singh and Manish Kumar Jha. *Traversing Bihar: Politics of Social Justice and Development*. Orient Blackswan (Forthcoming)

B. Papers in Journals

1. Kiran Desai. Gujarati me Samajvigyan (in Hindi). *Pratiman* (Inaugural Issue), Vol.1, No.1 (Jan.-June) 2013, CSDS, Delhi
2. Ratnawali Sinha. Morbidity and Expenditure on Health by Rural Population of Gujarat. *Journal of Health Management*, 2012, Vol.14, No.3, pp.: 341-354
3. Sadan Jha. Dekhane Ki Rajniti: Bharat Ka Jhanda Aur Ashtha Ki Nazar. *Pratiman* (Inaugural Issue), Vol.1, No.1 (Jan.-June) 2013, CSDS, Delhi, pp.: 234-53
4. Satyakam Joshi. Gujarat ma Adivasi Swashasan Hetusarna Panchayat Vishyak Kaydo – 1996 (PESA) na Amlikaran Sambadhit Vastvikta. *Arthat*, 2013
5. Vimal Trivedi. Suratni Gharehgarethi Kachro Ekatrikaran Yojana: Ek Mulyankan. *Arthat*, 2012-13, Issue No. 3-4
6. Arjun Patel. (Book Review) ‘Sociology of Social Exclusion and Inclusion’ by Manubhai Makwana, Ahmedabad: Garg Publication. *Arthat* (forthcoming)
7. Sadan Jha. Dak Vachan: Proverbial Wisdom from Mithila, Bihar, *Journal of History and Sociology of South Asia*, Sage (forthcoming)

C. Papers in Edited Books

1. Kiran Desai. A Kaleidoscopic Panorama of Agrarian Struggles in Gujarat in Uday Mehta and Ram Puniyani (Eds.) *Sectarianism, Politics and Development*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2012
2. Kiran Desai. Condition of Labour in the Context of Globalization: The Case of Surat in Gujarat in Lancy Lobo and Jayesh Shah (Eds.) *Economy and Society in Globalizing Gujarat*. Rohtak: Shanti Prakashan, 2012
3. Ratnawali Sinha. “Industrial Growth and Deprivation: A Paradox of Developmental Strategy” in Tara Devi Singh, A.P. Mishra, A. K. Singh, A. K. Roy and Narendra Verma (Eds.) *Population, Development and Environment. A Contemporary Debate*. 2013, Concept Publishing Company

4. Ratnawali Sinha. Mainstreaming the Marginalized: Status of Tribal Education and Development in S.N. Chaudhary (Eds.) *Tribal Education: Implication for Development*. 2013, Concept Publishing Company
5. Satyakam Joshi. Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security Schemes in Tribal Areas of Gujarat: with reference to Dangs District in K. P. Kannan and Jan Breman (Eds.) *The Long Road to Social Security*. 2013, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
6. Pushpendra Kumar Singh. Land, Labour and Credit Relations in a Village of Bihar in Pushpendra Kumar Singh and Manish Kumar Jha eds., *Traversing Bihar: The Politics of Social Justice and Development*. Orient Blackswan (forthcoming)
7. Sadan Jha. "Purnea: Landscape of Cul de Sac" in Pushpendra Kumar Singh and Manish Kumar Jha (eds.), *Traversing Bihar: The Politics of Social Justice and Development*. Orient Blackswan (forthcoming)

VI. SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANISED BY CSS

1. A Silver Jubilee training programme on "Computer Application in Social Sciences" was held during 8th to 19th May 2012 at CSS, Surat. This program was supported by the ICSSR, New Delhi and Vimal Trivedi was the course director.
2. Centre for Social Studies, Surat and Tamarind Tree Trust, Dahanu, Maharashtra, had jointly organized a two-day workshop on "Building a Community Archive: Social and Technological Challenges in collection, storage and Dissemination" to discuss the learning from LORE, an oral history project on Reconstruction of Subaltern Identities: A Oral History Project on Warlis of Dahanu (Maharashtra) at Tamarind Tree Trust, Dahanu on October 13 and 14, 2012. Satyakam Joshi was the coordinator of the workshop.
3. A methodology training program of a national study on "Educational Status of SCs and STs: Attainments and Challenges" for the Project Directors and Research Supervisors. This program was organized at CSS by Akash Acharya on 9-11 December, 2012.
4. Workshop on "Understanding Situation of Dalits of Gujarat with special reference to Dalit Exodus Phenomenon" was held on 17th February 2013 at Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. This workshop was organized by Arjun Patel.
5. Two workshops on the use of SPSS for the research staff of the national level study entitled 'Educational Status of SCs and STs: Attainments & Challenges' were held at the Centre for Social Studies in March 2013. For both the workshop, Vimal Trivedi was the Course Director.

6. “Research Methodology Course for SC/ST PhD Students” was held on 15th to 24th March, 2013 (sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi). This course was organized at CSS by Arjun Patel, CSS, Surat and Madhubhai Gayakwad, VNSGU, Surat.

VII. COLLOQUIA

During the year, the Centre organised following talks under its colloquia programme:

1. Sonal Mithal Modi, (Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) delivered a lecture on “Embodied Knowledge of Landscape: Towards a Phenomenological Redefinition of Heritage Landscapes. Case study of Śantiniketan, India” on 16th July 2012.
2. Sadan Jha (CSS, Surat) delivered a lecture on “Challenges in the History of Colours: A Case of Saffron” on 26th July 2012.
3. Kapil Shah (‘Jatan’, Vinoba Ashram, Vadodara) delivered a lecture on “Corporate Encroachment on Tribal Agriculture with reference to Sunshine Project” on 8th August 2012.
4. Gagan Bihari Sahu (CSS, Surat) delivered a lecture on " Repayment Performance and Non-performing Assets in Joint Liability Lending: Experience of SHGs in India" on 20th September 2012.
5. Anita K. Dixit (Azim Premji Foundation, Bangalore) delivered a lecture on “Neoliberal Growth and Trends in Women’s Employment—A Study of Gujarat and West Bengal” on 9th November 2012.
6. Seminar on “*Rural Change and Anthropological Knowledge in Post Colonial India: A Comparative ‘Restudy’ of F.G.Bailey, Adrian C. Mayer and David Pocock*” on January 11, 2013. The seminar included five presentations by:
 - a) Edward Simpson (SOAS, University of London, “Rural Change and Anthropological Knowledge in Post-Colonial India”);
 - b) Patricia Jaffery (University of Edinburgh, “Rural Bijnor Over Three Decades”);
 - c) Tommaso Sbrivvoli (SOAS, University of London, “Restudying Jamgod: State, Person and the Production of Difference”);
 - d) Alice Tilche (SOAS, University of London, “Restudying Pocock and Sundarana: Marriage, Migration and the Changing Nature of Patidar’s Ambition”); and
 - e) Tina Otten (SOAS, University of London, “F.G.Bailey’s Bisipada Revisited: Conversations about Social and Economic Change”).
7. Pushpendra Kumar Singh (CSS, Surat) delivered a lecture on “Agrarian Relations in a Village of Bihar” on 20th February 2013.

VIII. PAPERS PRESENTED AT SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS / CONFERENCES BY THE FACULTY

1. Akash Acharya, Linkages amongst Education, Health and Livelihoods, in a national conference on *Knowledge Maps* by the Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC), Azim Premji Foundation (APU), August 9, 2013
2. Arjun Patel, A study of Project Affected Families of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra of Sardar Sarovar Project Resettled in Gujarat, 10th R&R sub-group of NCA, New Delhi, August 7-8, 2012
3. Arjun Patel, Changing livelihood Pattern among Tribals of Gujarat, National seminar on “*Marginalized sections and Inclusive Development: Issues, Challenges and Social Work Perspective*” Jamia Mallia Islamia, New Delhi, October 11-12, 2012
4. Arjun Patel, Moving From Hills to Plains: Some Missing aspects of Social Disarticulation and Re-articulation in DIDRR Policy-Program, International conference on “*Resettlement and Rehabilitation*” Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, Odisha April, 10-12, 2012
5. Gagan Bihari Sahu, Repayment Rate and Non-performing Assets in Joint Liability Lending: Experiences of SHG in India, National Conference on “*Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion*” at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, August 23-24, 2012
6. Kiran Desai, History of Trade Unionism in India, Workshop on “*Trade Union Leaders and Activists*” organized by All India Banks Employees Union at Jambughoda, Vadodara
7. Pushpendra Kumar Singh, The Politics of Social Justice and Democracy: Bihar Under Lalu’s Regime, International Seminar on Indian Democracy: Strengths and Weaknesses, at Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, March 15-16, 2013
8. Ratnawali Sinha, Maternal and Child Health: Issues and Challenges, Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, January 19, 2013
9. Sadan Jha, Colonialism, Science and Experience in the Making of Rural-Oral in South Asia, Conference on “*Rural South Asia: Imaging Heritage and Progress*” organized by Department of History and Ancient Indian Culture, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, January 5, 2013
10. Sadan Jha, Dissecting the Crowd: Historicizing the Future of Dissent in India, *Future of South Asia*, Annual Conference of British Association for South Asian Studies (BASAS), SOAS, London, April 12, 2012

11. Sadan Jha, Purnea: Landscape of Cul de Sac, National Conference on “*Traversing Bihar: Politics of Social Justice and Development*”, TISS, Mumbai, July 5-6, 2012
12. Sadan Jha, Saffron: Towards a History of Colours, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (also presented in CSS, Surat on 26 July 2012 and in TISS, Tuljapur on 25 September 2012), April 18, 2012
13. Sadan Jha. Aspirational Sphere of Sanitized Social: Knowledge and Experiences in the Discourse on Sanitation, in a national conference on "Sociology of Sanitation: Environmental Sanitation, Public Health and Social Deprivation", organised by Sulabh International held on January 28-29, in New Delhi.
14. Satyakam Joshi, Impact of Globalisation on Cooperative Sector of India, National seminar on “Globalisation and Cooperative Sector in India” organised by Department of Economics, VNUGU, Surat, March 15-16, 2013.
15. Satyakam Joshi, Pre- and Post-Independence Indian Forest Policy, State and Tribals, Conference on “*Rural South Asia: Imaging Heritage and Progress*” organized by Department of History and Ancient Indian Culture, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, January 4-7, 2013

IX. SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS/ CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY THE FACULTY

1. Arjun Patel, Realistic versus Mechanistic Analyzing the real Economic and Social Benefits of SSNNL project, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, August 7-8, 2012
2. Biswaroop Das, Changing Pattern of Urbanisation in Gujarat, Centre for Culture and Development, Baroda, April 2-3, 2012
3. Biswaroop Das, Urban Violence and its Implications on the Poor, Centre for Culture and Development, Baroda, July 27, 2012
4. Biswaroop Das, Democracy in India: Strengths and Weaknesses, Centre for Culture and Development, Baroda, March 15-16, 2013
5. Biswaroop Das, Ecology, Communication and Youth, MICA, Ahmedabad, February 25 – 27, 2013
6. Biswaroop Das, Indian Federalism: Inter-Governmental Relations Revisited, Centre for Culture and Development, Baroda, August 23 – 25, 2012
7. Biswaroop Das, (Keynote Address): Migrants in Cities and Urban Labour Markets, Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur, September 14 – 15, 2012

8. Biswaroop Das, Planning Education in India, CEPT University, Ahmedabad (Panelist), February 11, 2013
9. Biswaroop Das (Chaired a Panel), Sustainable Cities, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, April 12, 2012
10. Biswaroop Das, Building a Community Archive: Social and Technological Challenges in Collection, Storage and Dissemination, Tamarind Tree Trust, Dahanu, October 13-14, 2012
11. Pushpendra Kumar Singh, Building a Community Archive: Social and Technological Challenges in Collection, Storage and Dissemination, Tamarind Tree Trust, Dahanu, October 13-14, 2012
12. Sadan Jha, convened and chaired a panel on “Practices of Governance in South Asia” in *Future of South Asia* Annual Conference of British Association for South Asian Studies (BASAS), SOAS, London
13. Sadan Jha, Building a Community Archive: Social and Technological Challenges in Collection, Storage and Dissemination, Tamarind Tree Trust, Dahanu, October 13-14, 2012
14. Satyakam Joshi, Understanding Growth Story of Gujarat, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad, May 7-8, 2012

X. CONSULTANCY

1. Satyakam Joshi completed a consultancy project for the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum on Monitoring the Implementation of Social Security Schemes in Tribal Areas of Gujarat: With Reference to Dang District”.

The exercise looked at two major objectives; (i) implementation of the social security schemes; and (ii) how far they have benefited the tribals. The study was carried out in four villages in the district with a total sample size of 100 households for in-depth interviews. Apart from this, village, taluka and district level elected representatives, concerned line department officials, social and political leaders of the district and 20 sarpanches of other villages were interviewed. For participant observation, we attended Gram Sabhas of all sampled villages during the entire field work period. Major finding of the study are: (i) Except MGNREGA, others schemes like RSBY, Old Age Pension and Widow Pension were being implemented satisfactorily. (ii) Those who got the benefits of Old Age Pension, or Widow Pension, felt that it had changed their lives and status in family as well as in the society. They felt secure and were leading a respectable life. This was an important fallout of the schemes. (iii) With regard to the MGNREGA, our inquiry revealed that this scheme had many drawbacks. First and foremost was corruption. Work was not provided to people inspite of the demand. Our data suggest that on an average,

only 15-17 days of employment was given to people. In short, NREGS had not provided 100 days employment guarantee to Dangs. (iv) Social security for the marginalized rural people is one of the important components of human development.

2. A consultancy project on “Reconstruction of Subaltern Identities: An Oral History Project on the Warlis of Dahanu (Maharashtra) was completed. The project was carried out by Tamarind Tree, a registered charitable organization based in Dahanu taluka, Maharashtra, in collaboration with the Centre for Social Studies, Surat. On behalf of the Centre, Satyakam Joshi was the coordinator of this consultancy project.

The project covered two communities of Warlis and Koknas, since there is a considerable cultural and social overlap among them. Warlis of Dahanu district have a rich oral tradition. For them, recollection of their past and interpretations of the present continue to be passed down through oral traditions. A vibrant oral culture is expressed in their language and symbols, myths and rituals, legends and sagas. A tongue and cheek folklore recited by the Warli village story teller, (the “thalawala”) warns of the greedy landlord and his ways of exploitation. The myth of creation and of death reveals a deep reverence for nature. Contextualizing, interpreting and presenting these stories would contribute in reconstructing a proud subaltern identity. As a part of the report, 100 hours of footages were stored in an archive of the Tamarind Tree Trust website. For more information on the project, see:

[http://oralhistoryarchive.org/vidi/play/Tamarind_Tree/ Training/Training Community Oral Historians;](http://oralhistoryarchive.org/vidi/play/Tamarind_Tree/Training/Training_Community_Oral_Historians;)

[http://oralhistoryarchive.org/vidi/play/Tamarind_Tree/ Films/Dancing with Saaori;](http://oralhistoryarchive.org/vidi/play/Tamarind_Tree/Films/Dancing_with_Saori;)

[http://oralhistoryarchive.org/vidi/play/Tamarind_Tree/ Oral History/Introductory Film](http://oralhistoryarchive.org/vidi/play/Tamarind_Tree/Oral_History/Introductory_Film)

XI. OTHER ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENTS

The faculty members of the Centre engaged themselves in a number of other academic activities during the year that include: being members of selection panel for faculty recruitment at universities, conducting viva-voce examination for students of master’s programme, evaluating seminar presentations of doctoral scholars, jury member of master’s dissertations, serving as members of various professional bodies, reviewing manuscripts for refereed journals and conferences, Guiding master’s dissertation, reviewing faculty performance at other institutions, teaching courses at master’s level, acting as members of research advisory committees of other organisations, giving guest lectures in degree courses and training programmes, and examining MPhil and PhD theses. In addition to academic writings, they have also contributed in periodicals and newspapers.

XII. FELLOWSHIP / VISITS ABROAD BY FACULTY

1. Sadan Jha received the Charles Wallace India Trust Fellow for three months and was at Centre for South Asian Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of

London, London to carry a research on “Emergence of a New language: Seeing and Showing in Late Nineteenth Century North India”(February-May 2012).

2. Member of the Board of Governors of the Centre, Professor Ghanshyam Shah, has been awarded the prestigious National Fellowship of the ICSSR for a period of two years. For this fellowship, Prof. Shah is affiliated with the Centre. The title of his study is “Democracy, Civil Society and Governance”.

3. Biswaroop Das and Akash Acharya visited Emory University (Atlanta, Georgia) in connection with an ongoing joint project on a *Study of Social Networks among Marginal Groups: The Story of Bird Flu in Gujarat*, during 16-24 January, 2013.

XIII. GUIDANCE AND CONSULTANCY

Under this scheme, two research scholars received guidance from Dr. Arjun Patel.

- a) Hetal Dharmendra Mistry, S.P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar for her Ph.D. thesis on “A Sociological Study of Suthar Caste”.
- b) Daxaben Rashiklal Gohil, S.P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar for her M.Phil. Dissertation on “Political Awareness among OBCs in Jamnagar District: A Study”.

XIV. I.P. DESAI MEMORIAL LECTURE

The 23rd I.P. Desai Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. V. S. Vyas on “*Reaching the Unreached: Why Poverty Alleviation Programmes are not very Effective?*” on 5th March 2013.

XV. LIST OF AFFILIATED SCHOLARS

The Centre extended affiliation to a number of visiting foreign scholars on request. The affiliated scholars were required to give a presentation of their work. The following scholars were given affiliation during the year 2012-13:

1. Edward Simpson, SOAS, University of London
2. Patricia Jaffery, University of Edinburgh
3. Tommaso Sbrivoli, SOAS, University of London
4. Alice Tilche, SOAS, University of London
5. Tina Otten, SOAS, University of London

XVI. LIBRARY

The library has acquired 457 new books during the year. By the end of March 2013, total number of books, back volumes and reports has reached to 31,563. The Centre subscribes to 104 journals, of which 98 are Indian (77 English and 21 Gujarati) and 6 are Foreign. Besides, we also receive 10 journals on an exchange basis and 8 on gratis. It also subscribes to J-STOR, a digital archive of academic journals for international community. The Centre has a total of 269 CDs related to various development issues. During the year 2012-2013, 600 scholars visited the library. These include scholars, teachers and students of various colleges and university departments of neighbouring Veer Narmad South Gujarat University as well as other Universities in Gujarat. The catalogue of the library of the Centre is accessible online. The Library is now fully computerized.

A documentation unit has been set up as part its library in order to facilitate the research pursuits of the Centre's faculty, and also of scholars working in other research institutions and universities. One of the activities of this unit is to prepare bibliographies on subjects of interest and relevance. Research materials are also photocopied and provided to researchers on request.

XVII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the following for their support.

Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
Child Right and You, Mumbai
Emory University, USA
Indian Council for Historical Research, New Delhi,
Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi
Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
Indian School of Microfinance for Women, Ahmedabad
Non-Resident Gujarati Foundation (NRGF), Gandhinagar
Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)
Tamarind Tree Trust, Dahanu, Maharashtra
Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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University (Ex-officio member)
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Hiren R. Vepari (Invitee)
Kamlesh Yagnik (Invitee)
Arjun Patel (Faculty Representative)
Pushpendra Kumar Singh (Director)

FACULTY

Pushpendra Kumar Singh
(Director since 1st August 2012)
B. Devi Prasad (Director up to April 30, 2012)
Akash Acharya
Arjun Patel
Biswaroop Das
Gagan Bihari Sahu
Kiran Desai
Ratnawali (on extraordinary leave)
Sadan Jha
Satyakam Joshi
Vimal Trivedi
Dinesh Chaudhari (on contract)
Sitakanta Sethi (on contract)

LIBRARY

Ashok Pawar
Hina Shah
Seema Shukla

ADMINISTRATION

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Chandubhai Patel
Denica Nicholas
Dharmesh V. Desai
Harish Jariwala
Jugal Prasad Raut
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Rajesh Parneria
Sakir Munshi
Vidyakant Betkar

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, SURAT
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Campus,
Udhna Magdalla Road, Surat – 395 007.

Form GFR 19-A

Utilization Certificate for the year 2012-2013
Provisional Utilization Certificate for the year 2012 – 2013

Sl. No.	Letter No. and date	Amount Rs. in Lakh
1	1 st installment ICSSR/5.8/2012/RIC dt. 05/07 & 30/08/2012	29.00 7.50
	2 nd installment ICSSR/5.8/2012/RIC dt. 19/10 & 30/08/2012	11.00 7.50
	3 rd installment ICSSR/5.8/2012/RIC dt. 07/01/2013&12/10/2012	20.00 7.50
	4 th installment ICSSR/5.8/2012/RIC dt.18-03-2013& 12/10/2012	20.00 7.50
	Additional installment Plan ICSSR/5-8//2012/RIC dt.11/03/2013	10.00
	Additional installment Non-Plan ICSSR/5-8//2012/RIC dated 31-03-2013	59.13
	Total	179.13

Certified that out of Rs. **179.13 lakhs** of grant-in-aid sanctioned and received Rs. **179.13 lakhs** during the year **2012-2013** in favour of Centre for Social Studies, Surat under the ICSSR Letter Numbers given in the margin has been utilised for the purpose which it was sanctioned and balance of Rs. **Nil lakhs** remaining unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to ICSSR.

2 Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grant-in-aid was sanctioned have been fully fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised.

1. Vouching
2. Classification
3. Budget provision

Signature: Pushendra Kumar Singh
 Designation: Director
 Date: 10-07-2013

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, SURAT

Funds (Audited) 2012-2013

(in Lakhs)

Income	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
ICSSR Non-Plan, Plan	179.13	Salary and perks	187.09
Govt. of Gujarat	22.00	Other Expenses	21.68
Other Income	7.24		
Excess of exp. over receipt	0.40		
Total	208.77	Total	208.77

Surat

Date:-10-07-2013