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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES KOLKATA

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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES KOLKATA

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Introduction

The **Institute of Development Studies Kolkata (IDSK)** is now in its fifteenth year. The Institute was promoted by the Government of West Bengal as an autonomous centre of excellence in social sciences and was founded in 2002 as a registered society with a governing body comprising eminent scholars and Government's nominees. It is fully funded by the Government of West Bengal. During the fifteen years of its existence, IDSK has made its mark in the world of research in social sciences and humanities in India. In 2014 the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) recognized IDSK under the 'New Category of ICSSR Recognized Institutes'.

The Governing Council of IDSK comprises eminent scholars and representatives of the Government of West Bengal. The Council is now headed by the eminent historian Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya as the President.

IDSK is devoted to advanced academic research and informed policy advice in the areas of education, health, gender issues, employment, technology, communication, governance, human sciences and economic development. Other important programmes include training of research scholars in the social sciences working towards MPhil or PhD degrees. IDSK conducts MPhil in Development Studies in collaboration with the University of Calcutta. The Institute is committed to dissemination of its research findings through workshops, seminars, publications in the media, and other public counselling and education programmes.

IDSK has actively collaborated with a good number of academic institutions in India and abroad. Its close association with the University of Calcutta started



since its inception. Other institutions with which IDSK has actively collaborated in the recent years include the Monash University (Australia), University of Melbourne, University of Geneva, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Italy, and others.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) sponsored the setting up of the Rabindranath Tagore Centre for Human Development Studies (RTCHDS) under the auspices of IDSK through the University of Calcutta. The Advisory

Committee of RTCHDS is headed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta as Chairman, the Director of IDSK as Vice-Chairman and with other representatives from IDSK and the University of Calcutta including the Pro Vice Chancellor (Academic) and Pro Vice Chancellor (Finance). The academic programmes of the Centre include organizing seminars, financially supporting faculty research, supporting doctoral research, hosting post-doctoral fellows and visiting academics at various levels.

IDSK at a Glance

Established in	2002
Members of faculty (as on March 31, 2016)	13
PhD awardees under IDSK faculty supervision till date	30
PhD scholars being supervised by IDSK faculty	15
MPhil Awardees till date	96
MPhil students pursuing coursework	15
MPhil students writing dissertation	18
Completed sponsored projects	30
Ongoing Projects	7
Occasional Papers	57
Working Papers	5
Special Lecture Series	7

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Research Activities

DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH, AND DISABILITY

These three interrelated areas continue to be among the major areas of research by the faculty of IDSK.

In “Decentralisation and Health in West Bengal: A Study with Reference to Community Health Care Management Initiative”, published in Pranab K Das (edited) *Decentralization, Governance and Development: An Indian Perspective*, Orient Blackswan, Achin Chakraborty and Subrata Mukherjee critically assess the Community Health Care Management Initiative (CHCMI), launched by the Government of West Bengal in 2004 with support from UNICEF. The focus of the government's health policy in India has largely been on the financial allocation through government departments, such as the department of health and family welfare, to directly provide health care services of curative as well as preventive and promotive kind, on the presumption that it would be automatically translated into improved health of the people. CHCMI aimed at changing – albeit in a limited way – this trend by involving the community in 'monitoring its own health'. They argue that government actions favoured by the political class generally tend to be biased towards areas where the ratio of visibility to effort is high. On this count CHCMI scores low – the level of collective effort it required was rather high while the outcome was far less visible than roads, flyovers or direct show of patronage by doling out freebies. The protagonists of the initiative therefore faced all the challenges, many of which are the direct fallout of a kind of inertia on the part of the key agents of change, i.e. the people's representatives at the local government level.

In “Rural Medical Practitioners: Who are they? What do they do? Should they be trained for improvement? Evidence from rural West Bengal” (IDSK



Occasional Paper 54), Subrata Mukherjee and his co-author focus on unqualified rural medical practitioners (RMPs) who dominate the private healthcare sector in rural India, and about whom there is very limited information. The paper provides a brief profile of the RMPs based on a suitably selected sample and critically examine their role and explore the need for an intervention. They interviewed 104 RMPs, 765 household respondents, 188 Panchayat members and 48 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) with semi-structured questionnaires in select blocks of West Bengal. RMPs' level of knowledge varies depending upon the nature of disease but for a significant number of cases they do not seem to prescribe harmful medicines. Users are generally satisfied with effectiveness of their treatment and price. Panchayat members and ANMs have mixed opinions but are largely in favour of a training programme to improve the RMPs. RMPs too feel similar need but their expectations vary enormously with no willingness to pay for training. RMPs seem to be an important component of rural health care in West Bengal in the current context but their role should not be overemphasized given the politico-administrative dilemma. As a transitional arrangement the initiative of training the RMPs must be explored but such training should be tuned in such a way that it does not institutionalize the role of the RMPs and attract more people to join the RMP force.

In "Second Demographic Transition or Aspirations in Transition: An exploratory Analysis of Lowest-Low Fertility in Kolkata, India", published in *Asian Population Studies*, Saswata Ghosh discusses that following the fertility transition, which occurred during the 1970s, fertility has remained persistently at the low level in Kolkata (erstwhile Calcutta), capital of the state of West Bengal, India. Fertility rate in Kolkata attained its lowest-low level in the beginning of the present century. The city currently has the lowest fertility rate (TFR 1.2) in India. This could be a case of second demographic transition (SDT) or may pertain to changing dynamics in childbearing, childrearing, and/or aspirations for children. Using primary data of 600 couples (1200 individuals) and employing quantitative and qualitative methods, this study finds that constraints in childbearing and childrearing, and aspirations for children have a

strong negative and significant effect on second and higher order childbearing among couples, particularly among women. The study finds no strong evidence of voluntary childlessness or decline in the importance of marriage, family and children as posited by SDT, from which the author concludes that SDT might have to be redefined in a developing country context.

In *Maternal Deaths in India: Can National Rural Health Mission Make a Difference?*, published in *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Saswata Ghosh discusses that the latest estimate of the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) for India stands at 178 per 100,000 live-births. Though there has been an appreciable decline during the last decade, reaching the goal of 109 by 2015 remains a challenge. His study shows that women residing in rural areas, belonging to socially marginalized communities and economically poorer sections are the most vulnerable in terms of maternal mortality. In addition to these, such risk of dying increases manifold for women belonging to Empowered Action Group (EAG) states including Assam. It also shows that maternal mortality has strongly been associated with village-level economic development, remoteness of a village, availability of health services and healthcare providers in a village, and implementation of different programmes by the Panchayat. Drawing examples from various studies including the Tamil Nadu model, it argues that the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) must adequately focus in strengthening PHCs and CHCs in delivering maternal and newborn care, particularly emergency obstetric and newborn care in order to achieve desired goal in a time-bound manner.

In "Sex Differences in the Risk Profile of Hypertension: A Cross-sectional Study", published in *BMJ Open*, Saswata Ghosh, Simantini Mukhopadhyay and Anamitra Barik examine the socioeconomic and behavioural risk factors associated with hypertension among a sample male and female population in India. Cross-sectional survey data from a Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS) of rural West Bengal, India has been used. 27 589 adult individuals (13994 males and 13595 females), aged ≥ 18 years, have been included in the study. Hypertension has been defined as mean systolic blood



pressure (SBP) ≥ 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) ≥ 90 mm Hg, or if the subject has been undergoing regular antihypertensive therapy. Prehypertension has been defined as SBP 120–139 mm Hg and DBP 80–89 mm Hg. There has been a category of non-normotensives, which includes both the prehypertensives and hypertensives. Generalised ordered logit model (GOLM) has been deployed to fulfil the study objective. The study finds that women are less likely to be nonnormotensive compared to males. Odds ratios estimated from GOLM indicate that women are less likely to be hypertensive or prehypertensive, and age and body mass index are associated with hypertension. The authors conclude that an elevated level of hypertension exists among a select group of the rural Indian population. Also, focusing on men, an intervention may be designed for lifestyle modification to curb the prevalence of hypertension.

In *“Impaired Bodies, Gendered Lives: Everyday Realities of Disabled Women”*, Primus Publishers, Nandini Ghosh explores the intersections of gender and disability. Situating disabled women in their local contexts and using an ethnographic approach, this book also provides a review of empirical literature on disabled women, both globally and in India. It seeks, hence, to illustrate how global gender regimes influence practices of gender and ability in specific communities. The lives of disabled women remain entrenched in gendered regimes within families, communities and public spaces, though the agency demonstrated by these women in defining themselves as women and negotiating gendered spaces is remarkable. Keeping this in mind, the present volume steers a balance between a sound academic understanding of the issues of gender and disability, particularly in the painful interactions of disabled women and the involved care of an activist in the domain of gendered disability. Finally, it attempts to meet the wider challenges of feminist theory, developed both nationally and internationally, with a more immediate understanding of the centrality of gender in the Bengali cultural milieu that percolates down to the remotest corners of Bengali rural life.

Nandini Ghosh has edited a volume titled *Interrogating Disability in India: Theory and Practice* (Springer) that

discusses the multifaceted concept of disability in the context of India. Through analyses of theoretical propositions of disability in South Asia and empirical explorations of the lives of persons with disabilities in India, this book not only brings to the forefront a hitherto unexplored realm in academic discourse, but also bridges the gap between theory and lived reality, and between policy and practice. Thus, it is an important addition to the field of development studies in South Asia. The papers herein represent multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives from architects, lawyers, sociologists, political scientists, historians, economists and linguists to social work practitioners from the grassroots level. This range of insights from different disciplines allows for the exploration of a wide range of issues around disability and the lives of disabled people, moving from theoretical assumptions to exploring structural and infrastructural barriers, to problematizing different aspects of the lives of disabled people, and from objective realms to more subjective domains. Along with students and researchers of disability studies, this book is of interest to a diverse readership encompassing the social sciences, mental health, and development studies. In the introduction to the volume, she explains that the academic discipline of disability studies resulted in the establishment of a new paradigm, with Western scholars problematizing disability as discrimination rooted in personal, interpersonal and institutional processes of exclusion and oppression, which is endemic to any society. Theoretical approaches to disability have engaged in critically unpacking structures of categorical exclusion in the form of ableism, normalcy and construction of disabled people as the other. Thus, interdisciplinary disability studies continuously attempt to unravel different ways in which disability is conceptualized and its impact on the daily lives of persons with disabilities and the manner in which the former have an impact on the daily lived experiences of disabled people at the community level. The introduction to this volume endeavours to lay out the debates around disability and the ways in which disability studies as an academic discipline have addressed the concerns of disabled people. Further the chapter tries to weave together the papers in this volume by examining the relevance of the Western perspectives on disability in contextualizing the concept of disability from the vantage



point of social, cultural, political and legal discourses in India that have an impact on the way in which disability is defined, interpreted and experienced. In the same volume, Nandini Ghosh has authored a paper titled 'Negotiating Femininity: Lived Experiences of Women with Locomotor Disabilities in Bengal', that explores the lived experiences of women with locomotor impairments in the cultural context of Bengal in India and elaborates the ways in which women with disabilities construct their selves, negotiate their identities and live their lives in adherence with, redefining or subverting the accepted ideas of femininity and ability. An embodiment that is shaped by an impaired female body coupled with the socio-cultural valuation of a disabled person as well as of the different social roles a woman plays greatly influences the way in which disabled femininity is constructed, nurtured and contested. This paper illuminates and illustrates the ways in which disabled women strive towards normative femininity, despite facing negation and denial of the sexuality in the form of suppression within the household to stigmatizing encounters in the public sphere. Disabled women also redefine, the ideal of a *bhalo meye* in the different domains of their daily lives, whether in the private realms of their homes and personal processes or in the public sphere.

In "Living arrangement and capability deprivation of the disabled in India", in the same volume, Achin Chakraborty and Subrata Mukherjee put forward the argument that the living arrangement of a disabled individual, or her/his marital status in particular, can be taken as a proxy for some very important functionings that constitute her/his well-being, viz. emotions (being able to have attachments to others, able to love etc) and bodily integrity that includes 'opportunity for sexual satisfaction' among others. In the process they contrast their approach to the one that drags the notion of care into the relationship between disabled and non-disabled partners. Based on this conceptual foundation which draws on the list of essential human functionings constituting freedom in the sense of human flourishing, as articulated by Martha Nussbaum, and using data from NSS 58th Round (2002), they examine the quantitative connections between the living arrangement, marital status, and other indicators that roughly correspond to various other

relevant functionings. They find that the nature and extent of disadvantage follow distinct patterns among men and women. Disabled women are a lot more likely than men not to live with their spouses and an overwhelming proportion of them are widowed or separated. This seems to be the most vulnerable group among all the disabled persons. They also find that capacity to work irrespective of the earning status favours the marriage prospect of females more than that of males, but for the male disabled persons both capacity to work as well as earning level matter. Interestingly, higher levels of education reduce the prospect of the married status for both males and females and it reduces more for the females. They conclude that only micro-qualitative kind of inquiry can throw some light on the real reason behind such systematic patterns.

In "Girls with Disabilities in India: Living Contradictions of Care and Negation in India", in Kalpana Kannabiran & Asha Hans (Eds.) *Social Development Report 2016 – Disability Rights Perspectives*, OUP, Nandini Ghosh and Supurna Banerjee discuss that the life experiences of young disabled girls have to be understood within the realities of poverty, illiteracy, and lack of support that characterizes the lives of these girls and their families. At the same time, these are also narratives of courage and resilience not just of the girls themselves but with them, often of their families too. According to the Census of India 2011, 2.21 per cent of India's population is disabled, of which disabled men constitute 2.41 per cent of the total male population of the country and disabled women 2.01 per cent of the total female population. This seems to suggest that prevalence of disability is higher among males than females. In the age range of 0–19 years, persons with disabilities formed 1.6 per cent of the total population accounting for 1.7 per cent of the male population and 1.5 per cent of the female population in this age range. However the differences in the prevalence of disability across all age groups can also be explained by gendered cultural contexts we live in, where sons, disabled or not, are treasured and thus counted within family while daughters are still usually considered a liability. This chapter attempts to unravel the specific situation of girls with disabilities in India in the age group of 0–18 years in order to understand their life experiences



within their socio-economic and cultural contexts. It proposes to examine the lives of these disabled girls, across a range of impairing conditions, from mostly rural settings, in order to reveal the present situation in terms of access to services, support structures, and entitlements, both institutional and non-formal, which impinge on the lives and everyday experiences of these girls and their families. This chapter, which is based on case studies conducted in three states in Eastern India – West Bengal, Odisha, and Jharkhand – also explores the role of families and communities in the ways in which they offer support to or discriminate against girls with disabilities in specific ways that affect the ways in which these girls are allowed or denied the enjoyment of rights and a basic quality of life similar to all others in their own socio-economic circumstances.

INDUSTRY, LABOUR, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

In “Judicial intervention and industrial relations: exploring industrial disputes cases in West Bengal, India”, published in *Industrial Law Journal*, Supurna Banerjee with her co-author approaches industrial relations through the trajectory of adjudication and examines the nature of judicial intervention in labour-capital disputes through a case-study of West Bengal. Looking at High Court judgments enables them to examine the entire trajectory of these industrial disputes from the lower court onwards. Where applicable, Supreme Court verdicts on these cases are also considered. Investigating the disjuncture between the legal prescriptions and their invisible implications, the court cases provide clues to understanding not only the way judicial intervention plays out but also the way in which industrial relations are managed and understood in the context of West Bengal.

In “Globalisation, Growth and Informalization of Labour in India”, published in Abhay Prasad Singh (Ed.) *Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India*, Pinnacle Learning, Subhanil Chowdhury argues that the employment generating potential of the Indian economy has been adversely affected by the nature of the growth process itself. Thus we have a situation where even with high growth we have stagnation in the rate of growth of employment and

informalization of labour. With the overall slowdown in employment growth, the bargaining power of workers within the organised sector has come down, as evident from the erosion of job and social security. Moreover, with stagnation of employment growth, workers are joining whatever is available to them. The informal sector in this context appears as a reservoir of low productive labour engaged in low productive jobs to make ends meet. Thus the stagnation of employment, burgeoning of the informal sector, increasing informalization and contractualization of labour are all results of the kind of growth processes followed in the economy.

In “Uncovering Heterogeneity in the Relationship between Competition, Corporate Governance and Firm Performance using Quantile Regression: Evidence from India” (*IDSK Occasional Paper 55*), Indrani Chakraborty investigates the relation between product market competition, corporate governance and firm performance in Indian manufacturing industries covering the period 2005-2015. She finds that firm performance improves as competition increases. Further, she finds that the enactment of Clause 49 since December 2005, aimed at improved corporate governance in India, improved firm performance in the less competitive industries. Her findings, therefore, imply that competition acts as an external mechanism to discipline management and consequently increase firm performance. Hence, competition acts as a substitute to corporate governance. Our results have important policy implications. Her results suggest that policy effort to improve corporate governance could benefit only non-competitive industries.

TRADE, FINANCE, AND MACROECONOMY

In “Competition and Industry Performance: A Panel VAR Analysis in Indian Manufacturing Sector”, published in *Journal of Quantitative Economics*, Indrani Chakraborty and Jhuma Mukhopadhyay investigate the relationship between competition and performance in a dynamic framework in the post liberalisation era with the help of Structure-Conduct-Performance paradigm. By employing panel VAR estimation procedure on 23 Indian manufacturing industries that comprise of BSE listed manufacturing firms, the study finds that Structure-



Conduct-Performance paradigm does not always hold true in Indian manufacturing scenario in the post-liberalisation period. This might be because with introduction of competition in the market, larger firms are still practicing anti-competitive strategies to have control over the market. The relationship between performance and conduct indicates that competition has not fully succeeded in eliminating the imperfections from the market.

In another paper, "Foreign Institutional Investment, Business Groups and Firm Performance: Evidence from India", *Research in International Business and Finance*, Indrani Chakraborty and Jhuma Mukhopadhyay examine the relationship between equity ownership held by the foreign institutional investors and firm performance both in a static and dynamic framework. They also inspect how the relationship differs between group-affiliated and stand-alone firms. By employing the 2SLS panel data estimation technique on 137 BSE listed Indian firms, the study finds that foreign institutional investment has a positive influence on the firm performance as measured through Tobin's Q and ROA. Application of linear panel data estimation in a dynamic framework also yields similar results. The latter method also shows that FII has a positive significant effect on Tobin's Q in group-affiliated firms. The results are analysed from the perspective of a multi-theoretic approach consisting of agency theory, information asymmetry theory, institutional theory and resource dependency theory.

LAND, RIVERS, FORESTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

In "Addressing Challenges to Urban Development in India : National Policies and Challenges", published in *Administrative Studies*, Department of Public Administration, Mizoram University, Prabhat Dutta argues that the concern for environment in India has a fairly long history as can be gleaned from the records of the Indus Valley civilization. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* refers to detailed policy guidelines and mentions about the provisions regarding environment. The colonial state emphasised on maintaining environmental sanitation in order to prevent spread of infectious diseases in certain areas for which some specific legal actions were also taken. But there was not much general awareness about it. The architects of the Constitution of India did not lose

sight of this issue as is clearly reflected in the provisions of the Directive principles of the State Policy relating to the commitment of the state towards promotion of environment and wild life. Directive Principles being unenforceable by courts, this commitment does not make much significance. But the fact remains that the concern of the post-colonial Indian state about the protection of environment became amply evident when protection of environment was included in the charter of duties of the Indian citizens. It reflects realization by the State that the state-centric, top-down approach would not go long way in protecting environment. The Fourth Plan document clearly indicated the concern of the state about environment. Incidentally it was a time after the Stockholm Conference in 1972 which was attended by the head of the Indian government, the Prime Minister of India. The National Commission on Urbanisation made scathing criticism about the deteriorating environmental conditions in the country in late 1980 of the previous century. Against this backdrop, the present essay seeks first, to identify the key challenges to urban environment in India, in general and second, to analyze the role the constitutionally mandated urban local self-governing institutions are playing to address these challenges.

In "Commons vs. Commodity: Urban Environmentalism and the Transforming Tale of the East Kolkata Wetlands", published in *Urbanities*, Gorky Chakraborty and Jenia Mukherjee point out that urbanisation remains a buzz word in the developing world and the Indian development discourse is no different in that direction. But what are engulfed and appropriated in the process is scarcely taken into account. As a result ecology becomes the biggest victim as the impending arch of urbanisation moves into the surrounding peri-urban spaces. Applying temporal trajectories and political ecology framework, this paper reviews the process of urbanisation in Kolkata vis-à-vis the ecological settings of the East Kolkata wetlands. The conservation-conversation debate associated with such a process and the role of urban environmentalism in interpreting such a change has been discussed in the paper.

Bidhan Kanti Das, with his co-author, has edited *Rethinking Tribe in the Indian Context: Realities, Issues and Challenges* (Rawat Publishers). The book argues that



from the anthropological perspective, a tribe used to be seen as a self-reproducing 'life world' of stable organization and shared histories. Such a group needs to be territorially bound and culturally distinct. But territorial integrity, which used to be associated with a tribe almost in an absolute sense, can no longer be applied in all situations. Not only are tribes placed in different situations, the situation itself has changed much to the disadvantage of a tribe, which can no longer keep aloft its ideal character. Again, from the tribe's own point of view, it is not easy to maintain its ideal form without being affected by various extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Conventional economic categories associated with tribes have given rise to new functional categories in terms of new technology oriented activities. Increasing contact with the outside world has led to changes of far reaching consequences in the tribal society. Among the changes, one is extension of exchange nexus to the tribal economy resulting in unequal exchange in respect of both goods and inputs, which sometimes act as the instrument of exploitation. This could be one reason why tribals are almost invariably equated with marginalised, deprived or disadvantaged groups. But the strength and weakness of tribe cannot simply be explained only by seeing how the relations are getting commercialised and how the negative inputs are finding easy access into the tribal system. To identify the areas where tribal's internal social and environmental needs have come into direct conflict with the profit raising activities encouraged by the state and other business organisations would probably be a more useful exercise. What is of particular importance is the fact that this conflict has become an inseparable component of tribal existence at present. An attempt has been made in this book to get a clear picture of the different facets of tribal existence with reference to its encounter with modern forces operating in the field of political economy. Each individual case has its own merit and may be taken as a test case in any concept building exercise. Put together, the contributions give a comprehensive picture of tribal existence in contemporary India.

In the chapter "Making Forest Dwellers Deprived: Examining Implementation Process of Forest Policies in India", published in the same volume, Bidhan Kanti Das,

with his co-author, argues that In India, extreme poverty is observed in and around forest landscape. This is particularly true for the tribal groups of Central and eastern forest belt. It reflects expropriation of livelihood resources through state appropriation of forested land from the mid 19th century onwards. There is a close coincidence here between forests, poverty and tribal groups. The Forest Rights Act 2006 represents a seminal moment in India's contested forest politics. For the first time, the state has acknowledged that the expropriation involved a 'historical injustice'. Against this backdrop, the paper tries to examine how far this positive legislation actually benefitted the forest dwelling communities so far.

In "How Do Women Respond in the Context of Acquisition of Agricultural land? A micro level study in Semi-urban South Bengal, India", published in *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Bidhan Kanti Das argues that the state's 'eminent domain' provision under colonial Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is the major cause that forcefully dispossessed the peasantry of their major means of production, that is, land. Though it facilitates rapid industrialisation, it has a severe impact on affected persons that often leads to socio-economic impoverishment. Despite the existence of a significant number of studies on the relationship and impacts of development-forced displacement and resettlement in general, only a few studies focus on gender issues. Moreover, there is complete absence of studies on the consequences which women face in the context of acquisition of agricultural land, where the affected persons are not physically relocated. Based on micro-level field study, it tries to explore what the affected persons, particularly the women, do when the productive assets like agricultural lands have been acquired for private industries. Furthermore, it tries to examine whether there is any impact on the members of neighbouring families, particularly the women, whose lands have not been acquired. Analyzing the village-level data in an industrial zone of South Bengal, India, it is revealed that land acquisition forced the affected women to go outside for earning, thereby enhancing their position in the family in an agrarian environment. This positively affected the neighbouring women and made



them engage in income-generating activities, breaking the cultural traditions of non-participation of women in outside work and patriarchal subjugation, prevalent in peasant societies of India.

In "Locating Flood Disaster Displaced persons in the Environmental Refugee discourse: A case from the National Park Environment in India", published in *Ethical Perspectives*, Bidhan Kanti Das discusses that in the 'environmental refugee' discourse, researchers endeavour to conceptualise various types of forced displaced persons, displaced by different natural and/or environmental disruptions. They are classified under different categories: 'disaster refugees', 'expropriation refugees' or 'deterioration refugees', 'climate refugees', and so on. This study focuses on the case of forest villagers who were forcefully displaced from their original habitat and had to relocate to other parts of the forest area due to flood disaster. The paper uses microlevel field data from a National Park located in the foothills of Sub-Himalayan West Bengal in India. This case is particularly important as several legal restrictions have been imposed on access to forest resources used by local inhabitants in national parks and sanctuaries under various conservation Acts. Drawing on issues evolved from causes and consequences, this article attempts to analyse whether this type of flood-disaster-forced displaced persons can be conceptualised under existing conceptual categories of forced migrants. If not, what should we call them? This may help us to understand the status of forest villagers in the context of the current forest management approach. It is argued that in the absence of definite status and recognition of flood-disaster displaced persons in forest policy, a kind of alienation from the forest has developed among forest villagers, which might be detrimental towards the sustainability of India's precious biodiversity.

In "Development of the drought tolerant variety Sahbhagi Dhan: exploring the concepts commons and community building", published in *International Journal of the Commons*, Soutrik Basu, with his co-authors, argues that the concept of commons is often understood to refer to resources shared among a group of people. The resources are typically classified by binaries such as (non-)natural, (non-)rival and (non-)subtractable, and the analytical

focus is placed on governance for sustainable management. Another approach to the idea of commons emphasises social relations. This concentrates on production resulting from human-human and human-nature interactions. Here, we focus on the latter and investigate the relationship between these two conceptualisations. This is enabled through an empirical study of the development process of a drought-tolerant rice variety, Sahbhagi Dhan, which was the result of a twelve-year long collaboration between the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and different Indian institutions. They argue that the concept of the common as a production system can be characterised as an interwoven process of community building involved in the production of resource commons, and we indicate several features of the community-building process that are essential to an understanding of commons as a socially specified system of production.

In *Accumulation and Dispossession: Communal Land in Northeast India*: Akar Books, Gorky Chakraborty, with his co-authors, sketches a road map of privatisation, accumulation and dispossession of the communal land in the tribal areas of Northeast India. Spread over five chapters this study unfolds with the saga of privatisation of communal land in the back drop of the theoretical and historical canvas. It deals with different modes of dispossession both institutional and non-institutional, the accompanying changes in land relations, the intricate relationship between land and identity in the overall development discourse concerning Northeast India.

DISPLACEMENT

In "They must have to go therefore, elsewhere": Mapping the many Displacements of Bengali Hindu refugees from east Pakistan, 1947 to 1960s (Occasional Paper Series: Public Arguments -2, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Patna Centre, Anwesha Sengupta discusses the government policy of "dispersal" of Bengali Hindu refugees in 1950s and 1960s, as a peculiar form of forced migration. The refugees coming from East Pakistan seemed to have preferences for particular areas in west Bengal. Consequently, Calcutta, Nadia and 24 Parganas had significantly higher refugee population compared to



the other areas of the state. Similarly, certain states in India received very few refugees whereas East India and North – West India had millions of displaced population. With a large number of “extra” people, who being already displaced once seemed displace-able again to the regional and the central government, the policy of dispersal was conceived. The idea was to remove the refugees from Calcutta and other congested areas, if necessary by force, and to resettle them in less populated areas like Andaman Islands, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces and Dandakarnaya. The justification came from the development rhetoric of the time - development in some areas were obstructed because of too many people, in some other areas lack of manpower was the major concern. Dispersal of refugees would solve the issue. This was a different type of forced migration altogether where the refugees were forced to leave one particular place for a specified destination – a destination that was *not chosen* by them at all. The paper discusses the practice of dispersal as a specific form of forced migration. The paper has four sections discussing, a) who had to go and who could stay back in Calcutta, b) the ways in which the government manipulated or forced the refugees to go to the above mentioned areas, c) the condition of refugees in the new locations, and d) the

reasons behind high rate of “desertion” of the refugees from these areas. While doing so, this paper illustrates some features of post-colonial Indian state and it will also show that for many of the partition's refugees', crossing the Radcliffe Line marked the mere beginning of their long lives as migrants.

In “The Railway Refugees: Sealdah, 1950s -1960s” (*IDSK Occasional Paper 57*), Anwesha Sengupta provides a micro-history of Sealdah Station as a halt of the refugee population coming from East Pakistan in the 1950s and '60s. The station as a site of refugee concentration was very different from a camp or a colony, yet it has received no scholarly attention in partition studies. Sealdah was the terminal station of the rail route that connected East Pakistan with Calcutta. Moreover, being the gateway of Calcutta, it provided the refugees with an easy access to the city where they hoped to find some work and a shelter. These two reasons turned Sealdah into an important space for refugee concentration. It was crucial in “housing” thousands of refugees for many years, particularly the poorer sections among them. In this way it emerged as a major site for various negotiations between the government, the city and the migrants and also as an important centre for refugee politics.

A. Documents on Economic History during British Rule in India, Northern and Western India in the Late Nineteenth Century: Quality of Life

The project jointly sponsored by the ICHR and IDSK commenced in March 2013 with Professor Amiya Kumar Bagchi as General Editor and Professor Arun Kumar Bandyopadhyay as Associate Editor and Dr. Ramkrishna Chatterjee as Coordinator. The project is now going on its last phase. During 2016-17, as per suggestion of the Editorial meeting of the ICHR Advisory Committee held in April 2016, the work on Northern India in the late nineteenth century Part II: 1880s-1890s has been completed, which includes two sets of important documents on the Conditions of the Lower Classes of People, and Rent Disputes in the region, collected from the British Library and the Judicial Department respectively. This volume, now complete with all documents and a revised Introduction, has been submitted to the ICHR.

Regarding Western India in the late nineteenth century, several sections have been chosen, along with their requisite documents, as a path to move forward, viz., Administrative Report, Education Report, Settlement Report, Jail Reports, Vaccination and Sanitary Reports, and Forest Report. In this volume, particular attention has been given on Trade Reports, Cotton Department Reports and Banking Report, as they specially fit for the region. The first twenty years, i.e., the 1860s and 1870s have been the focus of this part. So far the work has mainly been done in the National Library (NL) Kolkata and National Archives of India (NAI), New Delhi, but in 2017-18, the work is expected to include the Maharashtra State Archives (MSA), Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Archives, Pune. In the meanwhile, *Southern India in the Late Nineteenth Century, Part II: 1880s-1890s* has been published (2017) in two Sections, A & B, and the volume on



Northern India in the late nineteenth century, Part I: 1860s-1870s, in three sections, has been given to press.

B. Trade Union and Collective Bargaining in Urban Labour Markets: The Case of West Bengal

Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the project started in May 2014 with Professor Achin Chakraborty as Project Director, Dr. Subhanil Chowdhury and Dr. Zaad Mahmood (Assistant Professor, Presidency University) as Co-directors. Dr. Amit Sadhukhan and Dr. Supurna Banerjee joined the project as Post-Doctoral Fellows. Subsequently Dr. Banerjee joined IDSK as faculty but continued to work on the project. The final report was submitted in October, 2016. The manuscript is being prepared for publication as a book. The study examined the role of trade unions and the collective bargaining institutions in the urban labour market of West Bengal (WB) within an analytical framework that views capital-labour relations as an outcome of the interplay of the triad of market, technology and the state with its collective bargaining institutions. Against the backdrop of a steadily declining share of organised industrial sector in WB vis-à-vis India the study relooked into the so-called labour militancy argument in explaining the decline. A close examination of the secondary data and application of quantitative techniques reveal a kind of path dependence of industrial development (relative decline, to be precise) in the state with an initial trigger in the form of freight equalisation policy and contracting public sector investment back in the past. The rise of adversarial trade unionism of the past, if we accept this characterisation of earlier trade unionism in WB, is found to be a consequence rather than a cause of the relative decline. However, the relative decline in the organised part of the industry has seen a concomitant growth in employment of informal kind, which must have an impact on the way trade unions function to protect workers' interests. Our study of the collective bargaining processes shows trade unions as emaciated organisations who can hardly afford to keep up its adversarial stance. Most of the legislative interventions relevant to industrial relations in WB were made in the period till 1980s, which have evoked the characterisation of WB as a pro-labour

state. However, our study of interventions by the executive branch shows a gradual slackening of implementation of the words of law. The role of the state has secularly declined not only in inspection but also in dispute resolution in WB. Interventions by the judiciary show a mixed picture. A close scrutiny of the judgements at different levels shows that while the verdicts given by the labour tribunals may often be characterised as pro-labour, the appellate courts turn them around in favour of employers. Given the long-drawn process of legal recourse, there has been a tendency towards resolution of disputes by other means. A disaggregated analysis of different dispute resolution methods reveals that conciliation of disputes by the mediation of the state through its formal institutions has progressively declined over the period, while the proportion of disputes settled by other means has increased, which shows that the dispute resolution mechanism in WB has increasingly been informalised. Thus the ubiquity of informalisation – from informalisation of work to informalisation of dispute resolution mechanism – forces us to rethink about the working class politics vis-à-vis the State and its formal institutions.

C. Assessing Equity in Maternal and Child Health Outcomes for a Renewed Health System Response

Sponsored by World Health Organization the project commenced in November 2016 with Dr. Saswata Ghosh as coordinator of the project.

In spite of the impressive progress in maternal and child health (MCH) outcome indicators that India has made in the past three decades, inequities in access as well as utilization of MCH services persist, particularly among the economically marginalized and socially excluded. By employing modified Tanahashi framework, the proposed study would try to find out the factors affecting equity in utilization of MCH services in the states of Assam and Odhisa. After a quick desk review of secondary data, a comprehensive and integrated field study will be undertaken by employing quantitative and qualitative research methods. The study would focus on all the actors/stakeholders, who are likely to be associated with



the health system delivery in some capacity or the other. These include eligible women, providers located at different tiers of the health system, community leaders, officials of the district and state health administration and others. The output of the study will be submitted to the WHO and would be disseminated to the health policy makers and programme managers in the study state. A comprehensive Action Plan will be prepared from the lessons learnt during the course of study in consultation with WHO and State Government for redesigning current MCH programme. It is expected that reorientation of current programme would help reduce inequity in utilization of MCH services, particularly among the underserved and un-served. Such intervention could further be scaled-up to achieve universal health coverage, if proven successful.

D. Assessment of MGNREGA in West Bengal

This ongoing study, sponsored by the Department of Panchayats and Rural Development, Government of West Bengal, is being carried out by Professor Achin Chakraborty, Dr. Subrata Mukherjee, Dr. Saswata Ghosh and Dr. Subhanil Chowdhury. The economics of a demand-driven programme such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is such that it is not easy to infer from the trends in work participation whether it is the variation in the demand for work or variation in the supply side factors, such as less active local government, that determines variation in the outcome. Roughly 38 per cent of all rural households in West Bengal worked for MGNREGA in 2015-16, even though about 76 per cent households hold a job card. The factors that could explain the distribution of the number of households who worked for different numbers of days in a year are also not immediately apparent. The apparently puzzling movements in various ratios and percentages related to work participation in MGNREGA therefore need further inquiry to find out the reasons for these variations, which would in turn explain the dynamics of work participation in the programme. Based on extensive primary survey conducted in ten select districts of West Bengal the study intends to throw light on various aspects of implementation of MGNREGA in West

Bengal, the outcome of which is expected to help us fine-tune the programme to address the twain objectives of efficiency and equity.

E. Life, Livelihood and Exclusion: The Char Dwellers in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam

This ICSSR-sponsored study in collaboration with Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISCD), Guwahati will focus on the areas of conflicts and contestations as well as the process of conciliation related to the settling/allocation of rights over emerged lands in the *char* areas of the River Brahmaputra. The legislative provisions related to land in the *char* areas are less than adequate and due to their location which are cut off from the 'mainland' and 'mainstream', the prevalence of the writ of the state also bears a question mark? Under these circumstances, how do the *char* dwellers deal with such a scenario related to land? What are the communitarian responses? What are the similarities and overlaps of such a communitarian response vis-à-vis modern jurisprudential practices? Does this process of settlement reflect the power relations in the *char* areas? How are aggrieved persons dealt with under such a situation? Moreover, how the community deals with the dynamics of impermanent land also becomes an important area of enquiry of this study. No existing literature concerning the *char* areas of Assam has dealt with these aspects related to land and thereby the study acquires a great significance in social science research. Dr. Gorky Chakraborty of IDSK along with Professor Bhupen Sarmah and Rikil Chyrmang of OKDISCD are the Principal Investigators of the project.

F. From Conflicts to Co-production: A Multi-stakeholder Analysis in Preserving the East Kolkata Wetlands

This project is sponsored by Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Pune. This study coordinated by Dr. Gorky Chakraborty focused on the different stakeholders involved in the EKW. *Bheris* (wetlands) of different tenure rights have been surveyed in order to understand what role tenure has in the management and preservation of the *bheris* in EKW. What are the conflicts



and contradictions involved in the production process of the *bheris*? What are the issues related with conciliation? The study analyses through field experience the debate concerning the conversion-conservation in EKW.

G. Re-Conceptualizing Domestic Violence: Shifting Discourse within the Women's Movement in India

Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the project started in April 2016 with Nandini Ghosh and Supurna Banerjee of IDSK along with Ruchira Goswami of NUJS as Principal Investigators. A consultation meeting was held on 23 May, 2016 to discuss the major areas of the project like conceptualising domestic violence and its implementation and marginalities within domestic violence, and to reach an appropriate methodology of the project. The project aims to trace the development of the discourse on domestic violence in the decade 2005-2015 since the implementation of the PWDVA, in the light of the two major actors in this discourse – the state and the autonomous women's movement. Thus the plan is to, on one hand, examine the implementation of the PWDVA by the state agencies in order to understand its effectiveness in addressing the issue of domestic violence and on the other hand, explore impact of the efforts of the state and the women's groups in reaching out to communities and ensuring the percolation of the reframing of the definitions of domestic violence at the community level. Finally project will also seek to make some suggestions/recommendations based on the findings on the levels of implementation and awareness. Data from the Office of the Protection Officers have been collected from seven districts of Howrah, Kolkata, South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas (high incidence), Bankura (predominantly tribal), Murshidabad (predominantly minority) and Darjeeling as an outlier case, as the number of Domestic Incident Report (DIRs) filed in this district were remarkably low compared to other districts. The process of data collection was completed by December 2016 and has been processed and analysed and a quantitative report is being presently compiled and written. The next phase of the project will concentrate on collection of qualitative data from

survivors of domestic violence wherever possible, interviews with stakeholders and from leaders of the feminist movement to ensure the fulfilment of the objectives of the research.

H. ODF Verification of Select Gram Panchayats and Villages in Birbhum, Purulia and Bankura Commissioned by Panchayats and Rural Development Department Government of West Bengal

Lack of access to proper sanitation is a major determinant of morbidity and under-nutrition, especially for the poor and marginalized communities. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a programme sponsored by the Government of India with an objective to make the Indian villages free from open defecation so that the negative impacts of open defecation on health and nutrition can be reduced. To reach the objective, like in other states, West Bengal has also embarked on full-scale implementation of the programme to make the villages open defecation free (ODF) through demand creation, toilet construction and awareness generation. This study is an assessment of the progress towards ODF in selected areas of three districts in West Bengal. Six GPs from six blocks of Birbhum, one GP from one block of Purulia and some scattered villages in one block of Bankura district have been studied. The major findings of the study are

- Out of 58 study villages, five villages were found to be free from open defecation since sample households of these five villages have 100 percent access as well as utilization of sanitation facility. Moreover, there was no sign of faeces or smell of faeces in the open area in these villages.
- Access to toilet is not sufficient to ensure utilization.
- Attitudinal factor is coming in the way of translating knowledge into practice, as evident from open disposal of child faeces even if the access to toilet is evident.
- Adequate provision of water supply is necessary to sustain the utilization of toilets.
- Girls toilets in schools and any toilet in anganwadi centres are inadequate and therefore needed to be constructed.



- Lack of monitoring on the supply side and inadequate supply of toilets with existence of excess demand are major challenges.
- Governance-related issues pose challenges to further progress.

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that programme strategies should be revisited after impact assessment and efforts should be made to reduce the demand supply gaps without delay.

I. ODF Facilitation, Verification and Certification of Hooghly District

Using improvised version of rapid rural appraisal (RRA), the study team made extensive survey in all the villages of the district. The study, commissioned by Panchayats and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal, revealed that all the members of all households in every village have access to toilets/sanitation facility. At the initial level, the team also did not come across any sign of open defecation in the village. The study finds, despite the overwhelming demand etc., the presence of a tiny section of people who were still averse to the idea of defecating in toilets. To address the issue, government had to devise several mechanisms to create awareness and consequently change their age old habit of defecating in the open. The study found that all these mechanisms had a vertical top-down approach. Even within that, the

role of the block level authority could not be overlooked as they took the prime responsibility to carry forward the agenda of ODF in every block. This perhaps led to significant variation in different blocks in terms of implementation of the project. Sometimes, even the community members and religious institutions came forward and spearheaded the campaign against open defecation. The district administration had planned to provide four types of toilets to the beneficiaries, which the district administration advanced possibly for a variety of economic and social reasons. They are a) personal toilet, b) one courtyard one toilet, c) tagged toilet, d) community toilet. In spite the high level of success till date, arrangements like tagging, one courtyard one toilet, sharing etc., facilities which are availed by a significant section of the community, have aroused discontent among the community members. They expressed strong preference for an exclusive toilet for each household. While asked about the future step in the case of continuation of overcrowding in community and tagged toilets, and if no remedial measures are taken by the Panchayat, they threatened to resort to the practice of open defecation. This puts forth a serious question regarding sustainability of ODF. Fulfilling the demand for toilets for each individual household would be a challenge for the governmental agencies, particularly, in the era of disintegration of joint/extended family structure.

4

Conferences/Workshops/Lectures

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT

IDSK in collaboration with Pratichi Institute organized a workshop on 'National Food Security Act' on 9 July 2016. Professor Jean Dreze made deliberations on recent surveys conducted by his team in six states of India.

URBAN FUTURES AND URBAN UTOPIA IN SOUTH-ASIAN MEGACITIES: NARRATIVE, PLAY, PLANNING

Institute of Development Studies Kolkata in collaboration with Utrecht University, The Netherlands organized a workshop on *Urban Futures and Urban Utopia in South-Asian Megacities: Narrative, Play, Planning* on 25 July 2016. The speakers in the workshop included Achin Chakraborty (IDSK), Carla Danani (University of Macerata, Italy), Barnita Bagchi and Paola Monachesi (Utrecht University, Netherlands), Jenia Mukherjee (IIT Kharagpur), Perna Mondal, Dipanjan Nag, Arkopal K Goswami & Joy Sen (IIT Kharagpur), Nilanjana Deb (Jadavpur University), Ratoola Kundu (TISS, Mumbai), Souvik Mukherjee (Presidency University), Sujaan Mukherjee (Jadavpur University) and Madhusree Dutta (Independent Filmmaker). The programme concluded with the screening of a film **Quarter No. 4/11** directed by Ranu Ghosh.

NEGOTIATING GLOBALIZATION: TRADE UNIONS AND LABOUR IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

A two-day national conference on *Negotiating Globalization: Trade Unions and Labour in Contemporary India* was organized by IDSK on 22 and 23 September 2016. The idea of the conference revolved around the issue of globalization and its impact on labour, within which trade unions as collective organization of the working class is trying to negotiate the changed scenario



both at the economic as well as the political level. The two day conference looked at how the macroeconomic environment in India and other countries have changed, whether the labour market flexibility is a valid argument for reforms or not, or how one should conceptualize resistance of labour in a new world. The papers also looked at the intersection between class and gender, how women are getting organized as workers in the readymade garment sector in Bangalore or on the fish market in Mumbai. Papers and special lectures dealt with various forms of collectivization of workers, be it in the tea plantations of West Bengal or how the auto-rickshaw drivers organized them to finally theoretically setting the question of informal workers as a question of democracy. One session of the conference was primarily dedicated to the presentation of the ICSSR sponsored project report on “Trade Union and Collective Bargaining in Urban Labour Markets: The Case of West Bengal”, prepared by a dedicated research team at IDSK, in collaboration with Presidency University. Special lectures were delivered by Professors Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Samita Sen, and Dwaipayan Bhattacharya. Scholars from JNU, Ambedkar University, IIM Bangalore, TISS, Mumbai, Jadavpur University, Centre of Policy Research, ISID, etc presented their papers in the conference.

HEALTH ECONOMICS AND POLICY: CURRENT ISSUES IN INDIA

The fifth conference of Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA) on *Health Economies and Policy: Current Issues in India* was jointly organized by IDSK, IHEPA and Azim Premji University from 15-17 December 2016.

DISABILITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

A symposium on *Disability and Human Rights* was organized by IDSK on 10 January 2017. The daylong symposium involved discussions around rights of disabled people in India and Nepal.

ON BORDERS AND BORDERLANDS NEGOTIATING THE 'MARGINS' UNDER GLOBALISATION

The dominant discourse under globalisation often portrayed a world which appeared to be 'flat'. In other words, borders and boundaries seemed to be of little significance if not insignificant in the discussions concerning a globalised world. But is there any difference between this discourse and the contemporary realities around the world? The conference dwelt upon these differences and the scenarios that emerged therefrom. Have socio-economic changes under globalisation generated more unseen borders although globalisation meant dismantling of the seen borders? In the overall understanding globalisation has paved the way to escape the state centric *territorial trap* but has also recreated imaginaries of space which are exclusionary in nature. Under such conditions, have all the regions and nations escaped the *territorial trap* similarly or there were differences in this 'escape from gravity'? The conference discussed similar issues in the context of the Indian sub-continent. The participants in the two day National Conference on *Borders and Borderlands Negotiating the 'Margins' under Globalization* held on 7-8 February 2017, supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research, deliberated upon various theoretical issues as well as on wide range of issues related to the understanding of borders and boundaries under globalisation. It located the understanding of borders and boundaries in the South Asian context. The two day conference included one keynote address, a panel discussion and several technical sessions where the questions of borderlands, surveillance, survival and the state among others were engaged with.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES USING SPSS

The Institute of Development Studies Kolkata organized a week-long workshop on *Quantitative Research Methods in Social Sciences Using SPSS* from 30 January to 4 February 2017. The workshop was intended for the researchers in social sciences (preferably non-economists) and social-science practitioners who were interested in improving their empirical-analytical skill at



using quantitative techniques in their research/professional work. The aim of the workshop was to integrate the epistemological issues with quantitative research methods focussing on analytical,

interpretational and communicative aspects of quantitative techniques applied to social science research problems. Participants also received a hands-on training in data analysis using SPSS.

LECTURES BY VISITING SCHOLARS

Date	Speaker	Title
17 March 2017	Sophie Mitra Associate Professor, Economics Fordham University, USA	<i>Disability, Health and Human Development</i>
15 March 2017	Sanjoy Chakravorty Professor, Geography & Urban Studies, Temple University, USA	<i>Refocusing the Land Debate in India: The Market, the State and Development</i>
24 January 2017	Roger Jeffery Professor, School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh	<i>Appropriate Access to Medicines in India's Fragmented Market : Reflection on 10 years' Sociological Research</i>
11 January 2017	Sekhar Bandyopadhyay Professor and Head, School of History, Philosophy, Political Science & International Relations, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	<i>Partition and Dalit Peasant Refugees in Eastern India, 1946-64</i>
11 November 2016	Naila Kabeer Professor of Gender & Development, London School of Economics	<i>Qualitative Evaluations of Asset Transfers to Women in Extreme Poverty in West Bengal and Sindh: Empirical Findings and Methodological Reflections</i>
9 September 2016	Madhusudan Datta Professor of Economics University of Kalyani	<i>Paradox of Growth and Stagnation in Indian Manufacturing</i>
19 August 2016	Claudine Burton-Jeangros Associate Professor, Sociology University of Geneva	<i>Inequality in Health and Quality of Life in Switzerland</i>
10 June 2016	Amrita Ghatak Assistant Professor Gujarat Institute of Development Research	<i>Burden of Diseases due to Air Pollution in Urban India</i>



Date	Speaker	Title
3 June 2016	Ishita Dey Adjunct Faculty Centre for Development Practice, Ambedkar University, New Delhi	<i>Genealogy of a 'Moira'</i>
29 April 2016	V Shanthakumar Professor, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru	<i>Schooling for All: Can We Neglect the Demand</i>
1 April 2016	Ananta Kumar Giri Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies	<i>Poetics of Development</i>

SEMINARS BY IDSK FACULTY

Date	Speaker	Title
31 March 2017	Subrata Mukherjee	<i>Do Public Interventions Crowd out Private Initiatives for Tackling the Problems of Flies and Mosquitoes? Evidence from NSS 69th Round Data for Urban India</i>
28 October 2016	Uttam Bhattacharya	<i>The State-Society Linkages in Urban Governance: The Case of West Bengal</i>
22 July 2016	Saswata Ghosh	<i>Second Demographic Transition or Aspirations in Transition: An Exploratory Analysis of Lowest-low</i>

5

Academic Programmes

PHD IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

As a 'sister institute' of the University of Calcutta, IDSK has been recently allowed to conduct the PhD programme in Development Studies under the auspices of the University of Calcutta. The programme is to be monitored by a committee set up by the Vice Chancellor of CU, comprising Professors Samir Das (University of Calcutta), Amaresh Dubey (Jawaharlal Nehru University), Hari Vasudevan (University of Calcutta), Pradip Bose (formerly of Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta), and Achin Chakraborty (IDSK). The first batch of fifteen students enrolled on 29 December 2016.

M PHIL IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The MPhil Programme in Development Studies is multi-disciplinary in nature, and designed to provide an understanding of various perspectives on development issues, through a rigorous course work and guided research. The perspectives are drawn from different disciplines, with a strong emphasis on the classics in social sciences and humanities. The curriculum emphasizes a heterodox perspective on social science paradigms and the methodological underpinnings of social science research. The strength of the course particularly lies in the balance it maintains between theory and hands-on training on tools of analysis – both quantitative and qualitative.

The duration of the entire programme is two years – equally divided between coursework and writing dissertation. The degree is conferred by the University of Calcutta and the programme conforms to the pattern of the existing M.Phil programmes offered by the University. The overall administration of the



programme is run under the joint auspices of the IDSK and the Department of Economics, University of Calcutta as per the Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Calcutta and IDSK. The teaching faculty

mainly consists of the IDSK faculty and the University faculty. Eminent academicians from other institutions are also invited as guest faculty. The details are shown below:

Paper	Title of the Paper		Groups	Instructors
I	<i>Perspectives on Development Studies</i>		A : Development Economics	Achin Chakraborty Subhanil Chowdhury Supurna Banerjee
			B: Perspectives on Economic Development in other Social Sciences	Prasanta Ray
II	<i>Research Methodology</i>		A : Methodological Approaches in Development Research	Prasanta Ray Bidhan Kanti Das Nandini Ghosh Anwesha Sengupta Supurna Banerjee
			B: Quantitative Methods	Saswata Ghosh Subrata Mukherjee Simantini Mukhopadhyay
Specialization Papers (Subjectwise)				
Subject	Paper		Groups	Instructors
Economics	III	A : Industry, Institutions, and Labour		Uttam Bhattacharya Subhanil Chowdhury
			B: Globalization and Finance	Indrani Chakraborty Subhanil Chowdhury
	IV	A : Inequality, Poverty, and Human Development		Asis Banerjee Achin Chakraborty Simantini Mukhopadhyay
			B: Econometrics	Indrani Chakraborty Saswata Ghosh Subrata Mukherjee
History	III	B: Gender and History in Modern India		Anwesha Sengupta
Political Science	III	A: State, Public Sphere and Civil Society		Kaberi Chakrabarti (Political Science Department, University of Calcutta) Supurna Banerjee



Subject	Paper	Groups	Instructors
		B: Governance, Democracy and Development	Supurna Banerjee
	IV	A: Local Government and Democratic Decentralization: Indian Experience	Prabhat Datta Subrata Mukherjee
		B: Politics of Communication, Media Technology and Development	Dipankar Sinha (Political Science Department, University of Calcutta) Supurna Banerjee
Regional Development	III	A: Migration, Displacement and Diaspora	Bidhan Kanti Das
		B: Political Economy of Regional Development in India	Gorky Chakraborty Subhanil Chowdhury
	IV	A: Spatial Convergence and Divergence	Achin Chakraborty Saswata Ghosh Subrata Mukherjee
		B: Environment and Development in Contemporary India	Pinaki Chakraborti Anwesha Sengupta
Sociology	III	A: Migration, Displacement and Diaspora	Bidhan Kanti Das
		B: Ethnicity, Tribal Development and Globalization	Bidhan Kanti Das Gorky Chakraborty Rajat Kanti Das (Anthropology Department Vidyasagar University)
	IV	A: Culture and Public Policy	Prasanta Ray Nandini Ghosh
		B: Civil Society and Collective Action	Prasanta Ray Nandini Ghosh

As a part of the coursework of the MPhil Programme, the first year students conducted a detailed field survey on *Livelihood Choices and Strategies in Rural West Bengal: A Study of Ausgram I Block, Burdwan District*

6

Student Dissertations

ON-GOING M.PHIL DISSERTATIONS (2014-16)

Name of Student	Title of Dissertation	Supervisor(s)
Aminul Haque Mistry	<i>Soil Salinity Changes and Adaptation Strategies : A Case Study of Kultali Block in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India</i>	Bidhan Kanti Das Gorky Chakraborty
Arpita Bose	<i>Slums and Some of the Basic Amenities : A Study with Special Reference to Slums in Howrah and Kolkata</i>	Uttam Bhattacharya
Daipavan Dhar	<i>Analyzing the Incidence of Child Labour in West Bengal with Special Reference to the Case Study of Kolkata</i>	Achin Chakraborty
Malabika Howlader	<i>Addressing Vulnerability – Resilience and Notion of Development in Small Coastal Islands : A Case Study of Mousuni Island in the Indian Sunderbans</i>	Gorky Chakraborty
Masud Rana Mondal	<i>Tourism, Local Economy and Livelihood: A Study of Tarapith Temple Town, West Bengal</i>	Subrata Mukherjee Bidhan Kanti Das
Md. Khairul Alam	<i>Muslim Women in Rural Local Governance: A Case Study of A Panchayat Samiti in Malda District, West Bengal</i>	Prabhat Datta Subrata Mukherjee
Monalisa Chakraborty	<i>Morbidity and Nutritional Status among Children of 6 to 11 Years of Age in Urban Settings : A Study of North Kolkata</i>	Saswata Ghosh Simantini Mukhopadhyay



Name of Student	Title of Dissertation	Supervisor(s)
Nirupam Mukhopadhyay	<i>PRODUCT MARKET COMPETITION AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Sector</i>	Indrani Chakraborty
Pallabi Das	<i>Causes of Fertility Decline in Bengali Linguistic Region: Diffusion Theory or Beyond</i>	Saswata Ghosh
Pallavi Mondal	<i>Equalising Opportunity: An Analysis of UGC's 'Remedial Coaching Scheme for SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy Layer) and Minority students'</i>	Achin Chakraborty
Prosenjit Mondal	<i>Workers in Brick Kilns: Trends in Migration Affecting their Socio Economic Condition</i>	Nandini Ghosh Supurna Banerjee
Rahnuma Taskin	<i>EXTERNAL FUNDING IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT: A Case Study of Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme in West Bengal</i>	Prabhat Datta Subrata Mukherjee
Ruzel Shrestha	<i>The Impacts of Migration and Remittances on the Nepalese Economy</i>	Achin Chakraborty Subhanil Chowdhury
Sayanti Ganguly	<i>'Being a Female Juvenile': A Case Study of Inmates in a State Run Institution</i>	Nandini Ghosh
Shayamaprasad Das Dhibar	<i>Re-examining Joint Forest Management: A Case from Bankura District of West Bengal, India</i>	Bidhan Kanti Das
Sibaji Kunt	<i>Non-Agricultural Employment in West Bengal: An Empirical Analysis</i>	Subhanil Chowdhury
Sneha Das Gupta	<i>Learning Multiple Languages: Challenges for Students with Deafness</i>	Nandini Ghosh
Sukhdeep Singh	<i>Innovation, Competition and Spillovers : A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry</i>	Indrani Chakraborty

ON-GOING PHD DISSERTATIONS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF IDSK FACULTY

Following students are enrolled in the PhD programme under the supervision/co-supervision of IDSK faculty members:

Sl.No.	Name	Research Topic	Institute/ University	Supervisor(s)
1.	Amitava Gupta	<i>Nehru and India's National Bourgeoisie, 1936-1956: Contradictions, Compromises and the Synthesis that Shaped India's Economic Trajectory</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Achin Chakraborty



Sl.No.	Name	Research Topic	Institute/ University	Supervisor(s)
2.	Dibyendu Biswas	<i>Aspects of Efficiency and Equity in Urbanisation</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Achin Chakraborty
3.	Gareth Wall	<i>Reflecting Local Priorities for Human Development</i>	University of Birmingham	Achin Chakraborty
4.	Pragna Paramita Mondal	<i>Market and Women's Agency in Commercial Surrogacy in India</i>	University of Calcutta	Achin Chakraborty
5.	Manas Bhowmik	<i>Alternative Governance Structures: The Case of Handloom Cooperatives in West Bengal</i>	University of Calcutta	Achin Chakraborty
6.	Rivu Basu	<i>Understanding Public Private Mix In Tuberculosis Control</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Achin Chakraborty
7.	Abhinab Ghosh	<i>Corporate Financing, Ownership and Firm Behaviour: A Study of Textile Industry in India in the Post-Reform Period</i>	University of Calcutta	Indrani Chakraborty
8.	Aruna Pain	<i>R&D in Pharmaceutical Industry in India : Some Aspects</i>	University of Calcutta	Indrani Chakraborty
9.	Jhuma Mukhopadhyay	<i>Economic Reforms and its Impact on Corporate Firms' Performance in India</i>	University of Calcutta	Indrani Chakraborty
10.	Sohini Sarkar	<i>Economic Impacts of Mergers and Acquisitions in Manufacturing Firms in India</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Indrani Chakraborty
11.	Amrapali Mukherjee	<i>Knowledge, Practices and Inhibitions About Menstrual Hygiene Among Tribal Adolescent Girls in Eastern India</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Bidhan Kanti Das
12.	Nandini Kar	<i>From 'Local' to 'Global': Exploring Understanding of Ecological and Livelihood Uncertainties and Mitigation Mechanism from Indigenous and Global Perspectives</i>	University of Calcutta	Bidhan Kanti Das
13.	Biswanath Saha	<i>Spatiality and Identity in a Borderland: Understanding the Gorkhaland Movement</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Gorky Chakraborty



Sl.No.	Name	Research Topic	Institute/ University	Supervisor(s)
14.	Himangshu Prasad	<i>Economics of Farm Viability and Income Diversity: A Case Study of the Farm Households in Southern Assam</i>	National Institute of Technology, Silchar	Gorky Chakraborty Gurudas Das University of Calcutta
15.	Naorem Pushparani Chanu	<i>North-east Migration in Metropolitan Cities of India: Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bangalore</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Gorky Chakraborty
16.	Kakoli Das	<i>Understanding Contemporary Fertility Transition in Rural West Bengal, India</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Saswata Ghosh
17.	Mir Kalam Azad	<i>An Anthropological Demographic Study on Khotta Muslim Population of Malda, West Bengal</i>	University of Calcutta	Saswata Ghosh Subhas Ray University of Calcutta
18.	Saptamita Pal	<i>Changing Patterns of Fertility: An Analytical Study of Fertility and Behaviour</i>	University of Calcutta	Saswata Ghosh Subha Ray University of Calcutta
19.	Priyanka Dasgupta	<i>Disease Burden, Govt. Health Expenditure and Household Vulnerability : A Study of Indian States</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Subrata Mukherjee
20.	Nur Alam	Yet to be decided	IDSK-University Calcutta	Supurna Banerjee
21.	Debisree Banerjee	<i>Agricultural Insurance in West Bengal</i>	University of Calcutta	Uttam Bhattacharya
22.	Kumkum Basak	<i>Innovation and Patents in Indian Firms and Organisations- A Study with reference to selected technological fields, 1990-2010</i>	University of Calcutta	Uttam Bhattacharya
23.	Prasenjit Banerjee	<i>Tenancy Relations in Backward Agriculture: A study in West Bengal</i>	Rabindra Bharati University	Uttam Bhattacharya
24.	Supriya Bentiya	<i>Economics of Child Mortality: A Study with Reference to Selected States in India</i>	University of Calcutta	Uttam Bhattacharya



Sl.No.	Name	Research Topic	Institute/ University	Supervisor(s)
25.	Swarita De	<i>A Study of Knowledge-based Economy with special reference to the IT and ITes sector in India</i>	University of Calcutta	Uttam Bhattacharya
26.	Rimjhim Bhattacharjee	<i>Representations of Disability, with special focus on Sexuality, in Indian Writings in English</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Nandini Ghosh
27.	Pintu Kabiraj	<i>Aspects of Crime in India</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Simantini Mukhopadhyay Achin Chakraborty
28.	Sekhar Mondal	<i>Understanding the Evolution and Transformational Process of Floriculture in West Bengal: Towards a Technographic Process</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Soutrik Basu
29.	Abdul Motin Otagar	<i>Need Gap Analysis of Financial Services Offered by Various Institutional Agencies for the Economic and Social Development of Rural Marginal Class People of Selected Districts of West Bengal</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Subhanil Chowdhury
30.	Priyanka Roy	<i>Does Gender Matter in Business? A Study of Women Entrepreneurs in West Bengal</i>	IDSK- University of Calcutta	Subhanil Chowdhury

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS / CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS / DISCUSSIONS**Achin Chakraborty**

Keynote address titled 'Institutional Alternatives for Human Development in India' at the National Seminar on *Development Perspectives for India: Emerging Issues and Challenges*, Department of Economics, Raiganj University, 27 March, 2017.

Keynote address titled 'Economics and Politics of Public Policies for Human Development' at the National Conference on *Role of Social Sectors and Public Policies in Economic Development*, organized by the Department of Economics and Politics, Visva Bharati University, 24-25 March, 2017.

Keynote address titled 'Spatial Inequity' at the International Seminar on *Development of Backward Regions of West Bengal with Special Reference to Growth and Productivity of Different Sectors*, organized by the Department of Economics and Rural Development, Vidyasagar University, 23-24 March, 2017.

Delivered two lectures at the Refresher Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences, UGC Human Resource Development Centre, University of Burdwan, 15 March, 2017.

Workshop on Indicators in Delhi, 11 March 2017.

Delivered two lectures on 'Inequality and Development' at Refresher Course for college and university teachers, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta, 02 March, 2017.

Keynote address titled 'Methodological/Epistemological Issues in Social Research' at the Workshop on Research Methodology for Indological Studies,



Asiatic Society, 01 March, 2017.

Invited paper 'Market, State and Human Development in India' presented at the International Seminar on *Cohesive Development* organized by A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, 24-25 February 2017.

Delivered a lecture 'Dynamics of Economic Geography and Spatial Planning' at the Workshop on *Spatial Planning – Approaches, Methods and Analytics*, UGC-HRDC, Department of Geography, University of Calcutta, 22 February, 2017.

Presented a paper 'How Misleading Is Self-Reported Morbidity: Revisiting Amartya Sen's "Positional Objectivity"' at South Asian University, New Delhi, 12 February, 2017.

Lecture on 'Economists' Approach to Health and Health Care' at the pre-conference CME of the 44th National Conference of the Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine, Kolkata, 09 February 2017.

Delivered three lectures on 'Methodological foundation of quantitative approach in social research', 'Measuring Development', and 'Data in Social Sciences' at the workshop on *Quantitative Research Methods in Social Sciences using SPSS, IDSK*, 30 January-4 February, 2017.

Presented paper 'Development Studies and Development Economics: In Search of Constitutive Plurality' at the Colloquium on *Doing Development Studies in India* organized by the School of Development Studies, Ambedkar University, 18-19 January, 2017.

Delivered lecture 'Research Methods: Philosophical Foundation' at Short-Term Course on *Research Methods*, UGC-HRDC, Jadavpur University, 12 January, 2017

Delivered lectures on 'Muslims in India' as part of the training on Mainstreaming Minorities' Development for officials of Government of West Bengal, Administrative Training Institute, Kolkata, 04 January, 2017, 19 October, 2016, 05 August, 2016.

Keynote address at the Workshop on *Understanding Budget* at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 07 January, 2017.

Presented invited paper 'Inter-Group Disparities in Rapidly Growing Economies' at the Conference on *Political Economy of Emerging Market Countries: The Challenges of Developing More Humane Societies*, organized by Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance, Princeton University, in partnership with Georgetown University India Initiative and Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, held at Santiniketan, 02-03 January, 2017.

Plenary lecture 'Prospect of Small Industrial Growth in West Bengal' at International Conference on *Inclusive Development and Sustainable Wellbeing*, organized by Department of Economics, University of Burdwan, 20-21 December, 2016

Presented paper 'Inter-Group Disparities in India during the Rapid Growth Process' at Department of Sociology, University of Geneva, Switzerland, 29 November, 2016.

Panelist in the panel discussion on 'Life after PhD', at *Conversation on Research: IGIDR PhD Colloquium*, at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 10 November, 2016.

Delivered lecture 'Disaster and Food Security' at the Interdisciplinary Refresher Course on *Disaster Management*, Department of Civil Engineering, Jadavpur University, 03 November, 2016.

Invited to speak on 'Draft Health Policy 2015' organized by Association of Health Service Doctors Association, at Swasthya Bhavan, Kolkata, 28 September, 2016.

Participated in Roundtable Discussion *Need for a Multi-Payer Approach to Ensure Quality Health Care for All*, organized by Partnership to Fight Chronic Disease (PFCD), New Delhi, 17 August, 2016.

Delivered lecture at training session for government officials on 'Status of Economic Development, Human Development & Poverty in West Bengal', Administrative Training Institute, Kolkata, 05 August, 2016.

Presented paper 'Planning Urban Future: From Normative to Positive Analytic' at Workshop on *Urban Futures and Urban Utopia in South-Asian Megacities: Narrative, Play, Planning*, organised by Institute of Development Studies Kolkata and Utrecht University,



Netherlands, held at IDSK, 25 July, 2016. Delivered lecture 'Socio-Economic Scenario of West Bengal' for officials of the Government of West Bengal, Administrative Training Institute, Kolkata, 14 July, 2016; 02 May, 2016; 19 April, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Leading Issues and Concerns in India's Economic Development' and 'Poverty, Inequality and Human Development' at the training workshop for government officials at Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, 23 June, 2016.

Presented invited paper 'Elementary Education in India: Disentangling Quantity-Quality and Public-Private' at *Development Dialogue on Quality of Education in Bihar*, A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, 27 May, 2016.

Amiya Kumar Bagchi

Delivered a talk 'The Effects of Demonetisation' at Delhi IIT Fest, 26 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Enemies of Cohesive Development' at the international seminar on *Cohesive Development* organized by A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, 24-25 February 2017.

Attended a panel discussion on Utsa and Prabhat Patnaik : 'A Theory of Imperialism' , New York, Columbia University Press at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 11 February 2017.

Delivered Presidential Address on 'Contemporary History' and also presented a paper 'Account of Education in the State of West Bengal' at the Indian History Congress, Thiruvananthapuram, 29-30 December 2016.

Anwesha Sengupta

Presented a paper 'Breaking up Bengal' at the Departmental Seminar on *Partition of 1947*, Department of English, Bethune College, 8 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'Governing Bengal Borders: People, Commodity and Conflict in 'Partitioned Times'' at the

two-day national conference on *Borders and Borderlands: Negotiating the 'Margins' under Globalization*, IDSK, 7-8 February 2017.

Bidhan Kanti Das

Presented a paper 'Creation of 'Wilderness Area' in Conserving Biodiversity: Does it make any sense in India?' in the national seminar on *Biosphere Reserves and Protected Arcas in India: Man-Nature Interface* organized by Anthropological Survey of India , Eastern Regional Centre , Kolkata, Government of India, 9 -10 March 2017.

Delivered a lecture 'Ethnography : Method and Product' as a resource person in a work shop on *Research Methodology*, Department of Sociology, Rabindra Bharati University, 21 February 2017.

Delivered a lecture 'Discourses on Forced Migration' in Refresher Course in Behavioural Sciences on the theme *Theories and Practices in Anthropology and other Behavioural Sciences*, Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta, 14 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Situating Agrarian Issues under the Forest Rights Act (2006): A Missed Opportunity?' in the Diamond Jubilee seminar on *Agrarian Situation in India: Issues and Prospects*, Anthropological Survey of India , Central Regional Centre , Nagpur , Government of India, 22-24 November 2016.

Gorky Chakraborty

Presented a paper 'A Conjectural Exercise in Resource Transfer to the Special Category States in Northeast India during XIV Finance Commission' (jointly with Amit Sadhu Khan) at a national seminar on *Towards a New Regime of Fiscal Federalism in India: Implications of the 14th Finance Commission*, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, 27-28 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'Mirroring the Past into Future: Analysing Self-rule in the Darjeeling Hills' (jointly with Biswanath Saha) in an international seminar on *Darjeeling and the Eastern Himalayas: A Multi-*



Disciplinary Approach, Salesian College, Sonada, 14-15 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'The 'Floating' Char Dwellers: Missing the Links of Inclusion and Development in Northeast India' in a workshop *North-East India Region*, Asiatic Society, Kolkata, 17-18 February 2017.

Convened a national seminar *On Borders and Borderlands: Negotiating the 'Margins' under Globalization* (jointly with Supurna Banerjee), IDSK, 7-8 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Historicising the Contemporary: Analysing Northeast India' at a national seminar on *Development Perspective in the Indian Context*, Loreto College, Kolkata, 19-20 December 2016.

Presented a paper 'Understanding Northeast India: Space, Policy and Perspective' at the 4th International Northeast Conference at Sikkim University, Gangtok, 24-26 November 2016.

Panellist in a panel discussion *India-China Initiative at CSIRD (with focus on India's Northeast within the framework of India-China Initiative)*, Kolkata, 23 July 2016.

Indrani Chakraborty

Presented a paper 'Effects of Ownership Structure on Capital Structure of Indian Listed Firms: Role of Business Groups vis-à-vis Stand-alone Firms', at the 16th Annual Conference on *Macroeconomics and Finance*, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 19-20 December 2016.

Presented a paper 'Promoter Ownership and Performance in Publicly Listed Firms in India: Does Group Affiliation Matter? (jointly with Ansgar Richter), European International Business Academy (EIBA) Conference, 2016, Vienna, Austria, 3-5 December 2016.

Nandini Ghosh

Presented a paper 'Fashioning Selves: Femininity, Sexuality and Disabled Women in India' at the ICSSR

Eastern Regional Centre, sponsored national conference *RETHINKING MARGINALITY: Conjunctions & Contradictions* organised by Women's Studies Centre, Department of Human Rights and Human Development and B.R. Ambedkar Studies Centre of Rabindra Bharati University, 29 to 31 March, 2017.

Presented a paper 'Girls with Disabilities in India: Living contradictions of Care and Negation' at the Calcutta release of *India: Social Development Report 2016 – Disability Rights Perspectives* (co-edited by Kalpana Kannabiran & Asha Hans, OUP: 2016), Fourth Krishna Memorial Award & Lecture held at the Academy of Fine Arts (Kolkata), 22 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Activism in the Grassroot Level – Especially in the Villages' at the national conference *Imaging the Differently Abled: Reading and Translating the Indian Short Story*, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of English, Jadavpur University, 18-20 January 2017.

Organized a symposium on *Disability and Human Rights*, 10 January 2017.

Presented a paper 'Processes of Shaming: The Limits of Disability Policy in India' at the international conference *Prejudice, Stigma, Discrimination: Combating Exclusions through Policy and Law*, University of Chicago Center in Delhi, 16-18 December 2016.

Presented a paper 'Socio-economic Impact of Education' at the two-day national seminar on *Disability & Education: A Socio-legal Approach*, Centre for Regulatory Studies, Governance & Public Policy (CRSGPP), West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS), 29 & 30 November 2016.

A paper 'Contradictory Discourses on Disability: Dialogues and Debates within State and Society in India' was accepted at the bilateral conference on *The Process to Modernize the Local Governance: Comparison between China and India*, School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, 4-6 November 2016.

Participated in the round table discussion 'Women in Politics' with members from University of Hull and School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur at Aurobindo



Bhaban, Jadavpur University, 21 September 2016.

Presented a paper 'Good' Girl: Femininity, Sexuality and Disabled Women in India' at the *Disability, Arts and Health* conference organized by Nordic Network Gender, Body, Health in collaboration with The Centre for Women's and Gender Research, The University of Bergen, Norway, 1–2 September 2016.

A paper 'Dealings in (Dis)Trust: Income/Work Experiences of Disabled People' at the *Gender, Work & Organization*, 9th Biennial International Interdisciplinary Conference, Keele University, England, 29 June–1 July 2016.

Presented a paper 'Disability and Gender: Engaging Intersectionality in India presented at Panel Discussion: Women's Studies and Cultural Studies: Perspectives from the Margins' at the ten-day workshop on FEMINIST RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES: Cultural Politics, Identities and Gender, jointly organized by School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University and Sachetana, 6–17 April 2016.

Prabhat Datta

Delivered a lecture 'Political Participation of Women in India: Colonial Phase and Post-Colonial Perspective' in the summer school for university and college teachers organized by Arts Faculty, Jadavpur University on 15 March 2017.

Delivered a keynote lecture 'Women in Politics in India' in the national seminar on *Gender Equality and Sustainable Development*, UGC-Women's Studies Centre, Mizoram University, 8 March 2017.

Delivered a lecture 'Governing an Indian City through the Cabinet Form of City Governance: Lessons from Kolkata', Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 5 December, 2016.

Invited lecture on 'Decentralised Governance: Theoretical Foundations and Practical Implications' in a workshop on *Decentralised Governance* organized by Telangana Vikas Samity at Telegu University on 4 December 2016.

Invited talk on 'The Challenges to Democratic Decentralisation', Ghatal Shatabarshiki Mahavidyalaya, 26 November 2016.

Invited lecture on 'Community Participation in Urban Governance in India', Centre for Third Sector Research, Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, 10 November 2016.

Invited lecture on 'Engendering Rural Governance in India : Emerging Challenges', Institute of Rural Studies, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China, 7 November, 2016

Delivered a talk on 'Promoting Gender Equality in Local Governance through Quota: Lessons from Indian Experiences', before the students and faculty of Public Policy Group, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 4 August 2016.

Invited talk on 'Promoting Decentralisation in Rural India' before the faculty members and research scholars of the Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad as a part of visiting fellowship, 3 August 2016.

Presented a paper 'Deliberative Democracy' in the conference on *Deliberative Democracy* organised by the School of Global Studies Programme, Nanyang University, Singapore in Collaboration with the Centre for Deliberative Democracy Stanford University USA, 20–21 May 2016

Prasanta Ray

Presented a paper 'The City and Greed' in the national seminar on *Changing Physico-Cultural Landscape: Threats and Opportunities*, Department of Geography, University of Calcutta, 30 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'Intellectual Freedom and the State' in the seminar on *Intellectual Freedom*, Department of Political Science, Rabindra Bharati University, 20 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Onto-Epistemological Issues in Sociological Research', Department of Sociology, Rabindra Bharati University, 20 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Research in Public Policy' at a national workshop on *Research Methodology in Public*



Policy and Law, Centre for Regulatory Studies, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, 18 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Remaking the city: the political economy of urban development in Kolkata', at a workshop on *Reconceptualizing the Right to the Street*, TISS, Mumbai and IDSK, 21 January 2017.

Presented a paper 'The Elementary and the Esoteric: Notes on Professor Ramkrishna Mukherjee's Oeuvre', Asiatic Society, 16 September 2016.

Delivered keynote address on 'Thoughts on Open University Pedagogy', Workshop on Syllabus, Netaji Subhas Open University, 20 August 2016.

Saswata Ghosh

Lecture on Limited Dependent Variable Models at the TEQIP-II sponsored Short Term Course on Quantitative Methods in Social Sciences being organised by HSS department, IIT Kharagpur, March 22, 2017.

Two Lectures (Field Survey Technique; Sampling Technique) in Refresher Course in Behavioural Sciences on the theme 'Theories and Practices in Anthropology and Other Behavioural Sciences'. At University of Calcutta, Ballygunj Campus, on February 7, 2017.

Presented a report 'ODF Facilitation, Verification and Certification of Hooghly District' at the Mission Nirmal Bangla Communication Workshop, Kolkata, 2-22 December 2016.

Presented a paper 'Estimating District Level Hindu-Muslim Fertility Differentials in India from 2011 Census: an application of P/F Ratio Method' at the 37th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) on *Population and Development*, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi, 7-9 December 2016.

Lecture on "Sampling Techniques, Reliability & Validity Checking" at Bhavan Institute of Management Science on 21st July 2016.

Three Lectures (Field Survey Techniques; Sampling Techniques; Sampling Techniques for Environmental

Sciences) in Refresher Course on Research Methodology at UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Ranchi University on 14th July & 15th July, 2016

Lecture on "Hypothesis Testing" at Bhavan Institute of Management Science on 25th June 2016.

Simantini Mukhopadhyay

Made a presentation on 'Health Economics: Basic Concepts' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty and Subrata Mukherjee) at the pre-conference CME of the 44th National Conference of the Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine, Kolkata, 9 February 2017.

Delivered two lectures on 'Exploratory Data Analysis and Regression Analysis' and another on 'Data in Social Sciences' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty and Subrata Mukherjee) at the workshop *Quantitative Research Methods in Social Sciences using SPSS*, IDSK, 30 January - 4 February 2017.

Co-ordinated a workshop *Quantitative Research Methods in Social Sciences using SPSS* at IDSK, 30 January - 4 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Group Inequality and Intersectional Inequality in Child Nutrition: Evidence from a HDSS site in West Bengal' at the 6th West Bengal Growth Conference, organized jointly by International Growth Center, Centre for West Bengal Economy, Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata and Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, 28-29 December 2016

Presented a paper 'Decomposing Nutritional Inequality By Caste and Class: A Quantitative Approach to Reckon Intersectionality' at the 5th IHEPA Conference held at IDSK, 15-17 December 2016.

A paper 'A Quantitative Approach to Reckon Intersectional Inequality: An Application to Health Data' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty) was accepted for presentation with scholarship at the *Human Development and Capability Association 2016 Conference*, held at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo, 1-3 September 2016.



Presented a paper 'Health Inequalities in India and Switzerland: Measurement and Distribution of Well-being and Vulnerability' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty and Stefan Sieber) at the 3rd Joint Seminar of the Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme in the Social Sciences, New Delhi, 1 – 2 September 2016.

Invited as a discussant at the 3rd International Research Scholars' Workshop at the Department of Economics, Calcutta University on 27-28 July, 2016

Presented a paper 'A Quantitative Approach to Reckon Intersectional Inequality: An Application to Health Data', in the IDESO Research Seminar Series, University of Geneva, 19 May 2016.

Subhanil Chowdhury

Participated as a speaker in a panel discussion 'Critical Issues in Policy Designing in India' at the conference on *Economic Policies in Contemporary India*, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta, 24 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'Industrial Impasse in West Bengal: Towards an Explanation' at the national conference on *Issues in Economic Development*, Department of Economics, University of Kalyani, 22-23 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'Marx in Today's World' at the national seminar on *Assessment and Relevance of the Concepts of Marx*, Department of Philosophy, Prabhu Jagatbandhu College, Andul, 15-16 November 2016.

Presented a paper 'Trade Unions and Working Class Politics under Left Rule: The Case of West Bengal' at the international conference on *Marxism and Contemporary South Asia*, South Asia University, New Delhi, 11-12 November 2016.

Presented a paper 'Between Hope and Despair: Trade Unions in Organised Sector in West Bengal' at the 11th Global Labour University Conference, Johannesburg, South Africa, 28-30 September 2016.

Organized a two day national conference on *Negotiating Globalization: Trade Unions and Labour in Contemporary India* (jointly with Dr. Supurna Banerjee), 22-23 September, 2016.

Subrata Mukherjee

Do Public Interventions Crowd out Private Initiatives for Tackling the Problems of Flies and Mosquitoes? Evidence from NSS 69th Round Data for Urban India, IDSK, 31 March 2017.

Delivered a special lecture 'Measuring Multidimensional Vulnerability Due to Health Shocks: Evidence from National Sample Survey 71st Round Data' at a national conference on *Role of the Social Sectors and Public Policies in Economic Development*, Department of Economics and Politics, Visva Bharati, 24 and 25 March 2017.

Presented a paper 'Measuring the Multidimensionality of Household Catastrophic Health Expenses: Evidence from Rural West Bengal' at Population Studies Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, 17 February 2017 and at the fifth conference of Indian Health Economics and Policy Association on Health Economics and Policy: Current Issues in India, IDSK, 15-17 December 2016.

Delivered two lectures at *Summer School of Health Researchers* organised jointly by Indian Health Economics and Policy Association and Azim Premji University at Azim Premji University, Bangalore, 6-10 June, 2016.

Presented a paper 'Do Public Interventions Crowd out Private Initiatives for Tackling the Problems of Flies and Mosquitoes? A Multilevel Mode to Understand Household Behaviour using NSS Data for Urban India' at the national seminar on *Results of NSSO Surveys on Employment-Unemployment and Household Consumer Expenditure (NSS 68th Round) and Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Condition and Slums (NSS 69th Round)*, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 26-27 May 2016.

Supurna Banerjee

Presented a paper 'Our Fingers are Softer They do not Damage the Bushes': Understanding Gendered Labour through Practices and Challenges' in a national conference on *Sustenance and Development in the Tea Gardens of Northeast and North Bengal*, Jadavpur University, 27 March 2017.



Convened a national seminar *On Borders and Borderlands: Negotiating the 'Margins' under Globalization* (jointly with Gorky Chakraborty), IDSK, 7-8 February 2017.

Presented a paper 'Girls with Disabilities in India: Living Contradictions of Care and Negation' in a special panel on *Disability, Labour and Society* in Indian Society of Labour Economics Annual Conference, Guwahati, 25 November 2016.

Presented a paper 'Collective Bargaining in West Bengal: Case Study of West Bengal' in a national conference on *Negotiating Globalization: Trade Union and Labour in Contemporary India*, IDSK, September 2016.

Uttam Bhattacharya

Presented a paper on 'The role of education and skill development towards economic development', at Jagabandhu College, Howrah, 7 December 2016.

Presented a paper 'The NGOs, Opportunities and Challenges : Sharing Experiences from India' at a seminar on *Public Administration and NGOs*, Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China, 10 November 2016.

Presented a paper 'Role of the NGOs towards Protection of Environment and Sustainable Livelihood' at a seminar on *Role of NGOs in Development*, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China, 8 November 2016.

Delivered a lecture *The State- Society Linkages in Urban Governance: The Case of West Bengal*, IDSK, 28 October 2016.

Participated as a discussant in the national seminar 'FDI in the Indian Insurance Sector: Challenges and Opportunities' organized by City College of Commerce and Business, Kolkata, 30 July 2016.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Achin Chakraborty

Engaged in research project 'Health Inequalities in India and Switzerland: Measurement and Distribution of Well-Being and Vulnerability' (jointly with Simantini

Mukhopadhyay, Claudine Burton-Jeangros and Stephane Cullati) under Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme in Social Sciences funded by ICSSR and Swiss Government (ongoing).

Project Director of the research project 'Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining in Urban Labour Market: The Case of West Bengal' sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) (Completed).

Engaged in the project 'Assessment of MGNREGA in West Bengal' sponsored by Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal (ongoing).

Amiya Kumar Bagchi

Engaged as General Editor of the ICHR sponsored five-year project 'Economic History of British Rule in India, Northern and Western in the Late Nineteenth Century: Quality of Life'.

Bidhan Kanti Das

Completed the project 'Exploring Implementation Process of Forest Rights Act 2006: A Comparative Account of Orissa and West Bengal', sponsored by Rabindranath Tagore Centre for Human Development Studies.

Gorky Chakraborty

Engaged in an ICSSR sponsored project 'Life, Livelihood and Exclusion: The Char Dwellers in the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam' jointly with Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISCD), Guwahati.

Engaged in a project 'From Conflicts to Co-production: A Multi-stakeholder Analysis in Preserving the East Kolkata Wetlands' sponsored by Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, Pune.

Nandini Ghosh

Engaged in a project 'Re-Conceptualizing Domestic Violence: Shifting Discourse within the Women's Movement in India' (jointly with Supurna Banerjee)



sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

Completed the project 'A Study of the Barriers to Re-entry of Ex-prisoners into Society: Focus on Employer Attitudes and Factors Precipitating/protective against Recidivism' jointly with Professor B. Ganguly, Department of Statistics, University of Kolkata sponsored by Rabindranath Tagore Centre for Human Development Studies in September 2016.

Saswata Ghosh

Engaged in a project 'Assessing Equity in Maternal and Child Health Outcomes for a Renewed Health System Response' sponsored by World Health Organization.

Engaged in a project 'Assessment of MGNREGA in West Bengal' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty, Subrata Mukherjee and Subhanil Chowdhury) sponsored by Panchayats and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal.

Completed the research project 'ODF Verification of Select Gram Panchayats and Villages in Birbhum, Purulia and Bankura' commissioned by Panchayats and Rural Development Department Government of West Bengal.

Completed the project 'ODF Facilitation, Verification and Certification of Hooghly District' commissioned by Panchayats and Rural Development Department Government of West Bengal.

Simantini Mukhopadhyay

Engaged in a research project 'Health Inequalities in India and Switzerland: Measurement and Distribution of Well-Being and Vulnerability' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty, Claudine Burton-Jeangros and Stephane Cullati) under Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme in Social Sciences funded by ICSSR and Swiss Government.

Subhanil Chowdhury

Engaged in a project 'Assessment of MGNREGA in West Bengal' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty, Saswata Ghosh and Subrata Mukherjee) sponsored by Panchayats and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal.

Completed the research project 'Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining in Urban Labour Market: The Case of West Bengal' sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) along with Achin Chakraborty and Zaad Mahmood.

Subrata Mukherjee

Engaged in a project 'Assessment of MGNREGA in West Bengal' (jointly with Achin Chakraborty, Saswata Ghosh and Subhanil Chowdhury) sponsored by Panchayats and Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal.

Completed the research project 'ODF Verification of Select Gram Panchayats and Villages in Birbhum, Purulia and Bankura' commissioned by Panchayats and Rural Development Department Government of West Bengal.

Supurna Banerjee

Engaged in a project 'Re-Conceptualizing Domestic Violence: Shifting Discourse within the Women's Movement in India' (jointly with Nandini Ghosh) sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

Completed the project 'Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining in Urban Labour Market: The Case of West Bengal' sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).

ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS / MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS / MISCELLANEOUS

Achin Chakraborty

Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Presidency University.

Member, Board of Studies in Economics and Politics, Visva Bharati University

Member, Board of Studies for MPH, West Bengal University of Health Sciences

Adviser, Pratichi Institute of Pratichi (India) Trust.



CICOPS Fellow, University of Pavia, Italy.

Examiner of PhD thesis, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Jadavpur University

Member of the Faculty Selection Committee, South Asian University, New Delhi

Member of the Faculty Selection Committee, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta.

External Expert on Screening Committee for re-employment of faculty, Jadavpur University.

External evaluator of faculty, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Member, Governing Council, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA)

PhD Supervision

Gareth Wall (University of Birmingham): *Reflecting Local Priorities for Human Development*

Pragna Paramita Mondal (University of Calcutta): *Market and Women's Agency in Commercial Surrogacy in India.*

Manas R Bhowmik (University of Calcutta): *Alternative Governance Structures: The Case of Handloom Cooperatives in West Bengal.*

Amitava Gupta (IDSK): *Nehru and India's National Bourgeoisie, 1936-1956: Contradictions, Compromises and the Synthesis that Shaped India's Economic Trajectory* (Tentative)

Dibyendu Biswas (IDSK): *Aspects of Efficiency and Equity in Urbanisation* (Tentative)

Rivu Basu (IDSK): *Understanding Public Private Mix in Tuberculosis Control* (Tentative)

(Jointly with Simantini Mukhopadhyay) Pintu Kabiraj (IDSK): *Aspects of Crime in India* (Tentative)

Mphil Supervision

Daipavan Dhar (IDSK, 2015-17): *Analyzing the Incidence of Child Labour in West Bengal with Special Reference to the Case Study of Kolkata*

Pallavi Mondal (IDSK, 2015-17): *Equalising*

Opportunity: An Analysis of UGC's 'Remedial Coaching Scheme for SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy Layer) and Minority Students'

(Jointly with Subhanil Chowdhury) Ruzel Srestha (IDSK, 2015-17): *The Impacts of Migration and Remittances on the Nepalese Economy*

Anwesha Sengupta

Guest Lecturer, Department of History, West Bengal State University, January – May, 2017

Bidhan Kanti Das

PhD Supervisor, Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta

Examiner, Post Graduate Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta and Sidho Kanho Birsa University, Purulia

Member, Indian Confederation of Academy of Anthropologists

Member, Indian Anthropological Society, Kolkata

Member, Asiatic Society, Kolkata

PhD Supervision

Amrapali Mukherjee (IDSK): *Knowledge, Practices and Inhibitions About Menstrual Hygiene Among Tribal Adolescent Girls in Eastern India* (Tentative)

Nandini Kar (University of Calcutta): *From 'Local' to 'Global': Exploring Understanding of Ecological and Livelihood Uncertainties and Mitigation Mechanism from Indigenous and Global Perspectives.*

Mphil Supervision

Shyamaprasad Das Dhibar (IDSK, 2015-17): *Re-examining Joint Forest Management: A Case from Bankura District of West Bengal, India*

(Jointly with Gorky Chakraborty) Aminul Haque Mistry (IDSK, 2015-17): *Soil Salinity Changes and Adaptation Strategies: A Case Study of Kultali Block in South 24*



Parganas, West Bengal, India

(Jointly with Subrata Mukherjee) Masud Rana Mondal (IDSK, 2015-17): *Tourism, Local Economy and Livelihood: A Study of Tarapith Temple Town, West Bengal.*

Gorky Chakraborty

PhD Supervision

(Jointly with Professor Gurudas Das) Himangshu Prasad (National Institute of Technology, Silchar): *Economics of Farm Viability and Income Diversity: A Case Study of the Farm Households in Southern Assam.*

Biswanath Saha (IDSK): *Gorkhaland Movement: State Responses*

Naorem Pushparani Chanu (IDSK): *North-east Migration in Metropolitan Cities of India: Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bangalore (Tentative)*

MPhil Supervision

(Jointly with Bidhan Kanti Das) Aminul Haque Mistry (IDSK, 2015-17): *Soil Salinity Changes and Adaptation Strategies: A Case Study of Kultali Block in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India*

Joy Mondal (IDSK, 2015-17): *Traditional Boat Building in Balagarh: Historicising the Contemporary*

Malabika Howlader (IDSK, 2015-17): *Addressing Vulnerability-Resilience and the Notion of Development in a Small Coastal Island: A Case Study of Moushuni Island in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal*

Indrani Chakraborty

Member, Econometric Society

Life Member, National Econometric Society

PhD Supervision

Abhinab Ghosh (University of Calcutta): *The Effects of Firm-specific Factors on Firm Performance: A Study of Textile Industry in India*

Aruna Pain (University of Calcutta): *Role of R&D on*

Indian Pharmaceutical Industry: Some Explorations

Jhuma Mukhopadhyay (University of Calcutta): *Economic Reforms and Corporate Firms' Performance in India: 2000-01-2012-13*

Sohini Sarkar (IDSK): *Economic Impacts of Mergers and Acquisitions in Manufacturing Firms in India (Tentative)*

Mphil Supervision

Nirupam Mukhopadhyay (IDSK, 2015-17): *Product Market Competition and Firm Performance: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Sector*

Sukhdeep Singh (IDSK, 2015-17): *Innovation, Competition and Spillovers : A Study of Indian Manufacturing Industry*

Nandini Ghosh

Examiner for MPhil dissertation JU women's Studies

Member, Panel for Admissions, JU women's studies

Guest Editor (along with Shilpaa Anand of MANUU), *Café Dissensus*, an alternative magazine dealing in art, culture, literature, and politics, based in New York City, USA.

Executive Committee Member, Disability Activists Forum West Bengal

PhD Supervision

Rimjhim Bhattacharjee (IDSK): *Representations of Disability, with special focus on Sexuality, in Indian Writings in English (Tentative)*

Mphil Supervision

(Jointly with Supurna Banerjee) Prosenjit Mondal (IDSK, 2015-17): *Workers in Brick Kilns: Trends in Migration Affecting their Socio-economic Conditions*

Sayanti Ganguly (IDSK, 2015-17): *Being a Female Juvenile: A Case Study of Inmates in a State Run Institution*

Sneha Dasgupta (IDSK, 2015-17): *Learning Multiple Languages: Challenges for Students with Deafness*



Prabhat Datta

Adjunct Professor, Institute of China Rural Studies, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China

Member, Advisory Committee, Urban Economic Studies for Certificate Course in Urban Management, University of Calcutta

Member, Ad-hoc Board of Studies, Women Studies Centre, Mizoram Central University

Vice President, Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Services

Member, Board of Directors, Asian association of Public Administration headquartered in Seoul, Korea

Mphil Supervision

(Jointly with Subrata Mukherjee) Khairul Alam (IDSK): *Muslim Women in Rural Local Governance: A Case Study of a Panchayat Samiti in Malda District, West Bengal*

(Jointly with Subrata Mukherjee) Rahnuma Taskin (IDSK): *External Funding in Urban Development: A Case Study of Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme in West Bengal*

Saswata Ghosh

Visiting Faculty, Department of Architecture and Planning of the Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIST) and teach Full Course (24 Lectures) of "Demography/Population Studies" in Master of Urban & Regional Planning

Honorary Consultant, Society for Health & Demographic Surveillance (SHDS), Suri, Birbhum.

PhD Supervision

(Jointly with Professor Subha Ray) Saptamita Pal (University of Calcutta): *Socio-economic Concomitants of Changing Patterns of Fertility Behaviour: A Micro-Level Study on Bengali Speaking Community in Kolkata,*

West Bengal.

(Jointly with Professor Subhas Ray) Mir Kalam Azad (University of Calcutta): *An Anthropological Demographic Study on Khotta Muslim Population of Malda, West Bengal (Tentative).*

Mphil Supervision

Pallabi Das (IDSK, 2015-17): *Causes of Fertility Decline in Bengali Linguistic Region: Diffusion Theory or Beyond*
Monalisha Chakraborty (IDSK, 2015-17): *Morbidity and Nutritional Status among Children of 6 to 11 Years of Age in Urban Settings : A Study of North Kolkata*

Simantini Mukhopadhyay

Guest Lecturer of Economics, School of Management Studies, IIST (Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology).

Examiner of the MPhil thesis 'Nadia Murshidabad Jelar Parijayi Sramik O Musalman Samaj' (in Bangla) by Labani Jangi at the CSSSC, submitted to Jadavpur University in 2016.

Reviewed papers for *Arthaniti*, *Child Indicators Research* and the *British Journal of Nutrition*

PhD Supervision

(Jointly with Achin Chakraborty) Pintu Kabiraj (IDSK): *Aspects of Crime in India (Tentative)*

Mphil Supervision

(Jointly with Saswata Ghosh) Monalisha Chakraborty (IDSK, 2015-17): *Morbidity and Nutritional Status among Children of 6 to 11 Years of Age in Urban Settings : A Study of North Kolkata*

Subhanil Chowdhury

External Consultant, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi
Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics

PhD Supervision

Abdul Motin Ostagar (IDSK): *Need Gap Analysis of Financial Services Offered by Various Institutional*



Agencies for the Economic and Social Development of Rural Marginal Class People of Selected Districts of West Bengal (Tentative)

Priyanka Roy (IDSK): Does Gender Matter in Business? A Study of Women Entrepreneurs in West Bengal (Tentative)

Mphil Supervision

Sibaji Kunti (IDSK): *Non-Agricultural Employment in West Bengal: An Empirical Analysis*

Ruzel Srestha (IDSK): *The Impacts of Migration and Remittances on the Nepalese Economy*

Subrata Mukherjee

Guest Faculty, engaged in teaching Econometrics (Practical) to the MSc students, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta (January – April 2017).

Delivered five lectures for the Masters of Public Health students at Institute of Public Health, Kalyani February 2017

External Member, MPhil Committee, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta.

Examiner, PhD/MPhil theses of Jadavpur University, Periyar University and IIHMR University

Member of the Governing Council, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA)

PhD Supervision

Priyanka Dasgupta (IDSK): *Disease Burden, Government Health Expenditure and Household Vulnerability : A Study of Indian States* (Tentative)

Mphil Supervision

(Jointly with Bidhan Kanti Das) Masud Rana Mondal (IDSK): *Tourism, Local Economy and Livelihood: A Study of Tarapith Temple Town, West Bengal.*

(Jointly with Prabhat Datta) Khairul Alam (IDSK): *Muslim Women in Rural Local governance: A Case Study of a Panchayat Samiti in Malda District, West Bengal*

(Jointly with Prabhat Datta) Rahnuma Taskin (IDSK):

External Funding in Urban Development in West Bengal: A Case Study of Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme in West Bengal

Supurna Banerjee

Guest Faculty, Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta

Guest Faculty, MSW in IISWBM, Calcutta University

Life time Member, Council for Political Studies Kolkata

Affiliate Member, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Edinburgh

Member, Indian Association of Women's Studies

PhD Supervision

Nur Alam (IDSK)

Mphil Supervision

(Jointly with Nandini Ghosh) Prosenjit Mondal (IDSK) *Workers in Brick Kilns: Trends in Migration Affecting their Socio-economic Conditions*

Uttam Bhattacharya

Life Member, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad

Life Member, Asiatic Society, Kolkata

Life Member, Comparative Education Society of India (CESI), New Delhi

Life Member, Indian Science Congress, Kolkata

Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai

Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), New Delhi

M.Phil and Ph.D. Examiner, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and Rabindra Bharati University.

PhD Supervision

Aparna Banerjee (University of Calcutta): *Changing Profile of Ports and its Influence on Port Towns in India,*



1980-2010 (Degree Awarded).

Debisree Banerjee (University of Calcutta): *Agricultural Insurance in West Bengal.*

Kumkum Basak (University of Calcutta): *Innovation and Patents in Indian Firms and Organisations- A Study with reference to Selected Technological Fields, 1990-2010.*

Prasenjit Banerjee (Rabindra Bharati University): *Tenancy Relations in Backward Agriculture: A Study in West Bengal.*

Supriya Bentiya (Rabindra Bharati University): *Economics of Child Mortality: A Study with Reference to Selected States in India.*

Mphil Supervision

Arpita Bose (IDSK, 2015-17): *Slums and Some of the Basic Amenities : A Study with Special Reference to Slums in Howrah and Kolkata*

Research Projects**A. Exploring Implementation Process of Forest Rights Act 2006: A Comparative Account of Orissa and West Bengal**

Coordinator: Dr. Bidhan Kanti Das, IDSK

The FRA 2006 intends to undo historical injustice over land rights of forest dwellers and access to forest resources and to empower themselves for governance of resources. The objective of the study was to find out the causes of rejection of claims and role of various stakeholders for relative success or failure in implementation process in West Bengal and Odisha through a micro-level systematic examination of the process of implementation of FRA. The field level data on FRA implementation in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha and three districts (i.e. West Medinipur, Bankura and West Bengal) of West Bengal have been used for analyses. Analysis of data reveals that there is high rejection of individual forest rights (IFRs) as well as community forest rights (CFRs) claims with some exceptions. Odisha performed better compared to other states. The process of implementation of the FRA has undergone a process of selective interpretation excluding many of the important and empowering provisions of the rights as observed in both West Bengal and Odisha. The sorry state of FRA implementation as argued is due to deep structural and institutional problems like poor dissemination of information among the stakeholders, diverse standing of Governmental departments engaged in implementation process and lack of coordination, weak nodal agency, Forest department's obstructive and non-cooperative attitude, and poor functioning of institutions at subdivision and district level. Some procedural changes like gram sabhas at village or hamlet level have led to serious implications in implementation that subvert the true spirit of the Act.



The wording of the text is critical for determining the scope of interpretation of inclusions and exclusions in implementation. Implementation of FRA created two categories of population. One, the group of with individual land rights i.e STs. Second, the group that were denied statutory land rights and are still the 'encroachers' in the eyes of forest department and therefore vulnerable to harassment and eviction from their land. West Bengal, during the initial phase of implementation process, has consciously stressed on IFRs rather than CFRs to suppress political unrest in the study areas. Clearly, the objective of the FRA, which was to restore customary areas to local communities and to establish community governance, has been diluted by the state apparatus to the extent that the Act has been reduced to a 'beneficiary scheme', like a 'patta' or land distribution scheme, another programme in the panchayat system. During awareness campaign on FRA, the government agencies intentionally chose to publicise IFRs, but were completely silent about community rights over the forests. Further, the nodal agency, BCW Department is not in a position to handle this huge task of implementation, with poor infrastructure and shortage of dedicated staff at each level from a block to the entire state. They treated the FRA as just one among the many welfare programmes aimed at uplifting the backward classes, including tribals, without understanding its immense potential of FRA in forest governance as well as reducing poverty.

B. A Study of the Barriers to Re-entry of Ex-prisoners into Society: Focus on Employer Attitudes and Factors Precipitating/Protective against Recidivism

Coordinators: Dr. Nandini Ghosh, IDSK and Professor Bhaswati Ganguly, Department of Statistics, University of Calcutta

In India, several states have enacted laws which transform jails to correctional homes. The West Bengal Correctional Services Act, 1992 shifts focus from detention to rehabilitation. Such correctional homes implement extensive support services and training programmes for inmates including literacy programmes/support for higher studies and vocational training. This study attempted to determine perceived barriers to re-entry/employment of ex-prisoners and thus

to study the behaviour over time of recidivism rates and factors precipitating recidivism at the individual, neighbourhood and societal levels. This enabled us to compare the recidivist tendencies of four cohorts of ex-prisoners formed on the basis of transitional employment experiences and geographical location. This study used mixed methodology, involving both quantitative survey of ex prisoners and employers as well as in-depth interviews with stakeholder groups. The project report is in the process of finalisation.

Participation in Seminars/ Conferences/ Research Work with Travel Grants

Dr. Sukanta Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta presented a paper *Group Formation and Endogenous Information Collection in Microcredit* at the 12th Australasian Development Economics Workshop 2016, Deakin University, Australia, 9-10 June 2016.

Dr. Biswajit Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta presented a paper *Explaining Gender Differences in Cooperation and Decision Making: The Role of Social Identity in Joint Forest Management in India* at the 25th IAFEE Conference on 'Transitions and Transformations in Gender Equality', National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland, 24-26 June 2016.

Professor Bula Bhadra, Department of Sociology, University of Calcutta presented a paper *Precarity and Surrogacy: An Untold Tale of Assisted Reproductive Technologies of India*, at the 3rd ISA (International Sociological Association) Forum of Sociology, organized by Complutense University of Madrid at Vienna, Austria, 10-14 July 2016.

Dr. Susmita Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Department of Library Science, University of Calcutta presented a paper *History and Development of Open Educational Resources in India* at IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions) World Library & Information Congress 2016 at Columbus, Ohio, USA, 13-19 August 2016.



RCHDS Post-doctoral Fellows

Sl.No.	Name	Joining Date	Date of Completion	Research Topic
1.	Dipankar Das	14.05.2015	13.05.2016	<i>Economics of Risk Preference, Strategic Behaviour and Inequality: A Study in Agriculture-food System Under Changing World</i>
2.	Atasi Nanda Goswami	19.05.2015	18.05.2016	<i>Orally Performed Literature of the Folk Artists of South Bengal: Audio-Visual Documentation, Digital Archiving and Study their Socio-economical Background</i>
3.	Justin P Jose	10.08.2015	29.07.2016	<i>Exploring Triadic Social Interaction in Schools of Tribal Areas of Wayanad in Kerala: Implications for Identity Construction, Psychosocial Disability and Social Exclusion of Tribal Children</i>
4.	Debarati Das	5.01.2016	4.01.2017	<i>Intellectual History of Adda in Bengal</i>

Lecture delivered by RTCHDS Fellows at IDSK

23 December 2016	Debarati Das Post-doctoral Fellow	<i>Adda in West Bengal: A Study of Burdwan and Presidency Division</i>
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Support from ICSSR

IDSK has been recognized by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) under the 'New Category of ICSSR recognized Institutes' in 2014. ICSSR agreed to provide the following benefits from 2015:

1. To sponsor 5 Doctoral, 2 Post-doctoral and 2 Senior Fellowships.

At present, Professor Arun Kumar Bandyopadhyay, Senior Fellow and Dr. Poulomi Lahiri, Post-doctoral Fellow are receiving fellowships from ICSSR. The fellowships have been granted for two years. The title of research of Professor Bandyopadhyay is *The Engineering Education in Bengal in the Light of an Institutional History: BE College, 1856-2001*. The research topic of Dr. Poulomi Lahiri is *The Relationship between Ownership Structure and Dividend Payout Policy in India in the Post Reform Period*.

2. To organize joint seminars and conferences with ICSSR.
IDSK have organized several seminars and conferences jointly with ICSSR.
3. Salary protection of faculty of the Institute in post-doctoral and senior fellowships programme.
4. To provide facility of databases/e-resources viz. JSTOR, Econlit FULL Text, INDIASTAT & PROWESS.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS**Achin Chakraborty***Peer Reviewed Article*

'Elementary Education in India: Disentangling Quantity-Quality and Public-Private' in *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, XXV, 1-2, 2016.

Book Chapters

(Jointly with Subrata Mukherjee) 'Living Arrangement and Capability Deprivation of the Disabled in India' in Nandini Ghosh (ed.) *Interrogating Disability in India: Theory and Practice*, Springer 2016.

(Jointly with Subrata Mukherjee) 'Decentralisation and Health in West Bengal: A Study with Reference to Community Health Care Management Initiative' in Pranab K Das (ed.) *Decentralization, Governance and Development: An Indian Perspective*, Orient Blackswan, 2017.

Amiya Kumar Bagchi*Book Chapter*

'Scientific Temper' in C.P. Chandrasekhar and Jayati Ghosh (eds.) *Interpreting the World to Change it*, New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2017.

Other Publications

Presidential address on 'Contemporary History', *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 29-30 December 2016.

'State of education in West Bengal' Paper in Aligarh Historians' Paper, *Indian History Congress*, 2016

(in Bāṅglā) 'Paschimbanglar Sikkha Dusan' *Arek Rakam*, Vol.4, Issue-19-20, October 2016.



(in Bānglā) 'Note Batiler Tughloki Kando', Vol.4, Issue-24, December 2016.

Anwesha Sengupta

Occasional Papers

"They must have to go therefore, elsewhere": Mapping the many Displacements of bengali Hindu refugees from east Pakistan, 1947 to 1960s. Occasional Paper, Series: Public Arguments -2, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Patna Centre, January 2017. <https://www.tiss.edu/uploads/files/PublicArgumentsSeries2.pdf>

"The Railway Refugees: Sealdah, 1950s-1960s", IDSK, March 2017.

Bidhan Kanti Das

Book edited

(Jointly edited with Rajat Kanti Das) *Rethinking Tribe in the Indian Context: Realities, Issues and Challenges*, Rawat Publishers, 2017

Peer Reviewed Articles

'How Do Women Respond in the Context of Acquisition of Agricultural Land? A Micro Level Study in Semi-urban South Bengal, India, *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 10(2), pp. 253-269, 2016

'Locating Flood Disaster Displaced persons in the Environmental Refugee discourse: A case from the National Park Environment in India', *Ethical Perspectives*, 23(4), pp.625-661, 2016

Book Chapters

'Making Forest Dwellers Deprived: Examining Implementation Process of Forest Policies in India' in: B K Das and R K Das (eds) *Rethinking Tribe in the Indian Context: Realities, Issues and Challenges* , Rawat Publishers, 2017.

Gorky Chakraborty

Book

(Jointly with Asok Ray and Bhupen Sarmah) *Accumulation and Dispossession: Communal Land in Northeast India*, Akar Books, 2017

Peer Reviewed Article

(Jointly with Jenia Mukherjee) 'Commons vs.

Commodity: Urban Environmentalism and the Transforming Tale of the East Kolkata Wetlands', *Urbanities*, Vol.6, No.2, 2016.

Other Publications

(Jointly edited with Prasun Barman) *Char-Kotha: Brahmaputra Nodi Upotyoka*: Gangchil, 2017 (in Bānglā)

Indrani Chakraborty

Peer Reviewed Articles

(Jointly with Jhuma Mukhopadhyay) 'Foreign Institutional Investment, Business Groups and Firm Performance: Evidence from India', *Research in International Business and Finance*, 39, Elsevier, 2017

(Jointly with Jhuma Mukhopadhyay) 'Competition and Industry Performance: A Panel VAR Analysis in Indian Manufacturing Sector', *Journal of Quantitative Economics*, Springer, September 2016.

Occasional Paper

'Uncovering Heterogeneity in the Relationship between Competition, Corporate Governance and Firm Performance using Quantile Regression: Evidence from India', IDSK, March, 2017.

Nandini Ghosh

Books edited

Impaired Bodies, Gendered Lives: Everyday Realities of Disabled Women, New Delhi: Primus Publishers, 2016

Interrogating Disability in India: Theory and Practice, Springer, 2016.

Book Chapters

'Negotiating Femininity: Lived Experiences of Women with Locomotor Disabilities in Bengal' in edited volume *Interrogating Disability in India: Theory and Practice*, Springer, 2016.

Report

(Jointly with Supurna Banerjee) 'Girls with Disabilities in India: Living Contradictions of Care and Negation in India', in Kalpana Kannabiran & Asha Hans (eds.) *Social Development Report 2016 – Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: OUP, 2016

**Prabhat Kumar Datta***Peer Reviewed Article*

(co-author) 'Addressing Challenges to Urban Development in India : National Policies and Challenges', *Administrative Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (ISSN No 2454-9088) Department of Public Administration, Mizoram University

Other Publications

(in Bāṅglā) 'Bharater Nagarik Samaj', *Sharadiya Ganabarta*, 2016.

Saswata Ghosh*Peer Reviewed Articles*

'Second Demographic Transition or Aspirations in Transition: An exploratory Analysis of Lowest-Low Fertility in Kolkata, India', *Asian Population Studies*, published online on 02 Aug 2016, DOI: 10.1080/17441730.2016.1203211

(Jointly with S. Mukhopadhyay and A. Barik) 'Sex Differences in the Risk Profile of Hypertension: a Cross-sectional Study', *BMJ Open*, 6: e010085/ DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2015-010085, 2016

'Maternal Deaths in India: Can National Rural Health Mission Make a Difference?', *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 8(2):25-42, 2016.

Simantini Mukhopadhyay*Peer Reviewed Article*

(Jointly with Saswata Ghosh and Anamitra Barik) 'Sex Differences in the Risk Profile of Hypertension: A Cross-sectional study', *BMJ Open*, 6:e010085. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-010085, 2016

Soutrik Basu*Peer Reviewed Article*

(Jointly with J. Jongerden and G. Ruivenkamp) 'Development of the Drought Tolerant Variety Sahbhagi Dhan: Exploring the Concepts, Commons and Community Building', *International Journal of the Commons*, 11(1), pp.144–170, 2017 DOI:

Subhanil Chowdhury*Book Chapters*

'Globalisation, Growth and Informalization of Labour in

India, in Abhay Prasad Singh (ed.) *Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India*, Pinnacle Learning, 2016.

Other Publications

'Replacing Income Tax with a Banking Transaction Tax is a Bad Idea', *Asian Age*, November, 24, 2016

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Subrata Mukherjee*Book Chapters*

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(Jointly with Achin Chakraborty) 'Decentralisation and Health in West Bengal: A Study with Reference to Community Health Care Management Initiative' in Pranab K Das (ed.) *Decentralization, Governance and Development: An Indian Perspective*, Orient Blackswan, 2017.

Occasional Paper

(Jointly with Rolf Heinmuller) 'Rural Medical Practitioners: Who are they? What do they do? Should they be trained for improvement? Evidence from Rural West Bengal', *IDSK*, February, 2017.

Supurna Banerjee*Peer Reviewed Article*

(Jointly with Zaad Mahmood) 'Judicial Intervention and Industrial Relations: Exploring Industrial Disputes Cases in West Bengal, India', *Industrial Law Journal*, March 2017.

Report

(Jointly with Nandini Ghosh) 'Girls with Disabilities in



India: Living Contradictions of Care and Negation in India' in Kalpana Kannabiran & Asha Hans (eds.) *Social Development Report 2016 – Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: OUP, 2016.

Uttam Bhattacharya

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(Jointly with S. Moitra) 'Role of Education and Skill Cultivation towards Economic Development' in T. Banerjee, S. Ray and M. Ghosh (eds.), *New Horizons in Development*, New Delhi: Madhav Books, pp.360-388, December 2016.

INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Occasional Papers

No.54 *Rural Medical Practitioners: Who are they? What do they do? Should they be Trained for Improvement? Evidence from Rural West Bengal*, Subrata Mukherjee and Rolf Heinmüller,

February 2017

No.55 *Uncovering Heterogeneity in the Relationship between Competition, Corporate Governance and Firm Performance using Quantile Regression on Indian Data*, Indrani Chakraborty, March 2017

No.56 *The Railway Refugees: Sealdah, 1950s-1960s*, Anwesha Sengupta, March 2017.

Reports

ODF Facilitation, Verification and Certification in Hooghly District, Saswata Ghosh, A Roy and D Biswas, Kolkata: IDSK, 2016

ODF Verification Report: Select Gram Panchayats and Villages in Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia, Saswata Ghosh, S. Mukherjee, J. Mukherjee and M. Mukherjee, Kolkata: IDSK, 2016.

The IDSK Library is an ideal place for knowledge enhancement of academic as well as research professionals. It began functioning from December 2002 at 5th floor of Alipore Campus of Calcutta University. It has moved to its present own campus at Salt Lake in 2010. The Library occupies two floors (2nd and 3rd floor, 1700 sq. ft. each) of southern block of the building.

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Till 31st March 2017, the library has accessioned 213 books, 13 thesis dissertations and 19 CDs. The Library subscribes 34 journals (print), 61 journals (online) of Oxford publication, 22 journals (print & online) of Sage publication, EPW (print + online), Journal of Development Studies (online), New York Review of Books (online), Journal of American Economic Association (Online), Development and Change (Online) and The Economic Journal (online).

The Library possesses tools for processing documents. They include Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) 22nd and 23rd edition, Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-2R), Sears list of subject headings 17th and 20th edition, C.A. Cutter's 3- figure Author table fully revised edition, American



Library Association (ALA) filing rules.

The Library has network connections with Indiatat.com, Prowess, EconLit (ICSSR)

The Library is using SOUL version 1 (Software for University Libraries) for its on-going automation activities. Till March 2017, the library has entered and processed 16011 documents in SOUL. Book charging and discharging is done with the help of SOUL software and barcode technology.

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- o Stata
- o Eviews
- o CSPPro
- o Win Rats
- o Win Cats

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Director and Professor of Economics**Achin Chakraborty**

*Welfare Economics, Human Development,
Methodology*

Emeritus Professor**Amiya Kumar Bagchi**

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Political Economy, Economic History,
International Finance*

Professor**Indrani Chakraborty**

*(Economics)
International Finance, Econometrics,
Technology and Development*

Associate Professors**Bidhan Kanti Das**

*(Anthropology)
Tribal Studies, Social Ecology,
Local Forest Management*

Gorky Chakraborty

*(Economics)
Development Related Issues
in North-east India*

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(Demography)

*Epidemiology and Public Health,
Mortality and Morbidity***Subrata Mukherjee**

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*Health Economics, Applied
Microeconometrics, Quantitative Methods***Uttam Bhattacharya**

(Economics)

*Intellectual Property Rights, Disinvestment
International Migration and Agriculture***Assistant Professors****Anwesha Sengupta**

(History)

*Decolonization in South Asia,
Forced Migration Studies, Border Studies***Jenia Mukherjee (on lien)**

(History)

*History of Environment and Ecology***Nandini Ghosh**

(Sociology)

*Gender Studies, Disability Studies***Simantini Mukhopadhyay**

(Economics)

*Health Economics, Child Health and
Nutrition, Measurement of Poverty and
Inequality, Microeconometrics***Soutrik Basu**

(Development Sociology)

*Agricultural Extension, Market-led
Agricultural Reforms, Innovation Systems
Natural Resource Management***Subhanil Chowdhury**

(Economics)

*Macroeconomics, Development
Economics, Globalization***Supurna Banerjee**

(Political Science)

*Gender, Women, Labour, Migration,
Social Space, Activism***Visiting / Adjunct Faculty****Honorary Visiting Professors****Asis Kumar Banerjee***Development Economics, Development
Finance, Measurement of Inequality and
Poverty***Prabhat Datta***Political Science, Decentralization and Public
Administration***Dipankor Coondoo***Econometrics, Finance and Monetary
Economics***Prasanta Ray***Occupational Sociology, Social Power Sector,
Conflict and Social Movement***ICSSR Senior Fellows****Arun Kumar Bandyopadhyay***Economic and Social History of Modern India,
and History of Science & Environment***Debdas Banerjee***Economics of Education, Late Industrialization &
Colonialism, Human Development and
Labour Economics***Pinaki Chakraborti***Fiscal Federalism, Public Economics, Environmental
and Ecological Economics, and Development
Economics*

Administrative, Library and Technical Staff

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Puspendu Das	Office Superintendent
Sanchari Guha Samanta	P.A. to the Director
Biswajit Nandy	Accountant-cum-cashier
Kakali De	Office Assistant
Kaustav Tarafdar	Office Assistant
Gautam Bera	Accounts Clerk
Ashok Kumar Patra	Office Attendant
Bijoy Das	Office Attendant
Biswanath Das	Office Attendant

Library

Madhusri Ghosh (On Lien)	Assistant Librarian
Sovan Sardar	Library Assistant
Sharat Biswas	Library Assistant

Computer Lab

Sanjit Kumar Bandyopadhyay	Computer Laboratory Assistant
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|---|--------------------|
| 1. Professor Sabyasachi Bhattacharya
(Former Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati and
Chairman, ICHR, New Delhi) | President |
| 2. Professor Nirmala Banerjee
(Former Professor, Centre for Studies in
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| 13. Dr. Saswata Ghosh
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| 14. Ms. Sanchari Guha Samanta
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Details of Income and Expenditure during the year 2016 - 2017 are indicated below:

Income

	Rs. in Thousand	Rs. in Thousand
a) Grant from Government of West Bengal	26,250.00	
b) Fees received from students of M.Phil courses	84.00	
c) From projects	5,977.53	
d) Interest on bank deposits	1,174.04	
e) Miscellaneous receipts	129.22	
		33,614.79

Expenditure

	Rs. in Thousand	Rs. in Thousand
a) Revenue Expenditure		
i) Salary	17543.47	
ii) Maintenance expenditure	6850.93	
iii) Outstanding expenditure	8089.38	
		32,483.78
b) Capital Expenditure		
i) Office machinery	151.80	
ii) Books & journals	979.21	
iii) Outstanding expenditure	-	
		1,131.01
Total of (a) and (b)		33,614.79