

ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24
&
2024-25



**SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH**

(An Autonomous Research Institute funded by:
Indian Council of Social Science Research, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi and
The Department of Higher Education, Government of Gujarat)

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ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24
&
2024-25



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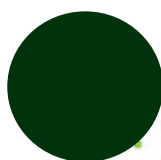
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PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT



Bhupendra Patel

Chief Minister, Gujarat State

Dt. 06-04-2026

Message

The young generation is a ray of hope for the nation. It is indeed true that the stronger the youth, the stronger the nation. It is the need of the hour to encourage our next generation to indulge into research and development in their fields of interest and motivate others. In this context, such innovations, along with our rich traditions can serve as vital tools to help individuals to develop themselves for successful lifestyle. **Hon'ble Prime Minister Shree Narendra Modi ji** firmly believes in and actively supports the vision of a healthy and empowered youth for the nation. It is equally essential to connect the younger generation with their roots and cultural heritage. Initiatives like these inspire young engineers to pursue innovation and research while adopting a sustainable and stress-free lifestyle. Such endeavours play a crucial role in realizing *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*—the visionary goal of our Hon'ble PM Sir.

I am much pleased to know that the **Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIESR)** is bringing out its **Annual Report for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25**. I, hereby, extend my heartiest best wishes to the entire team of SPIESR, all its office bearers, and the enthusiastic students for their bright and successful future ahead.



(Bhupendra Patel)



THE YEARS IN RETROSPECT...



FROM THE **DIRECTOR'S DESK**

PROF. NITI MEHTA

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report of the Institute for the years **2023-24 and 2024-25**, reflecting steady progress and purposeful growth made possible through the continued support of the **Government of Gujarat** and the **Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Education, Government of India**. Guided by its mandate of advancing rigorous social science research, the Institute remains committed to generating evidence-based knowledge that informs policy and contributes meaningfully to socio-economic development.

SPIESR continues to build on its core strength in **empirical and multidisciplinary research**, with evidence based research forming the foundation of its analytical work. The Institute's agenda addresses a broad range of development challenges, integrating economic and social perspectives while responding to emerging regional, national, and global concerns.

During 2024-25, the Institute focused on priority areas of policy relevance, including the socio-economic impact of the:

- PM-Kisan Nidhi Scheme in select districts of Gujarat;
- Rural-urban transition, migration, and industrialization;
- LPG usage in rural India;
- Rural transformation through Self-Help Groups (SHGs);
- Analysis of travel time budgets in India;
- The impact of irrigation on agricultural development; and
- Employment accessibility in metropolitan cities.

These studies reflect the Institute's endeavour to strengthen the interface between research, policy, and practice.

A significant milestone during the period was the sanctioning of **eight (8) research projects by ICSSR; one project by the Government of Gujarat** titled *"The Sardar Sarovar: Socio-Economic Analysis of the Impact of Irrigation Benefits on Agricultural Development Prospects and Sustainable Growth in the Command Area"*; and, **one from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India** on *"National-Level Monitoring of Maharashtra Agriculture"*. These achievements reinforce their confidence in the Institute's research capabilities. In parallel, with ICSSR support, the Institute initiated investments in **campus infrastructure development**, aimed at creating a more enabling environment for research, learning, and collaboration.

The Institute's Library continues to serve as a central pillar of academic activity, supported by its extensive collection, modern facilities, and access to the **ICSSR e-Resource Consortium**. Faculty members have successfully completed research projects and contributed to scholarly publications, further strengthening the Institute's academic profile.

I express my sincere gratitude to the **Governing Body** and **Executive Committee** for their guidance and steadfast support. I also acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the faculty and staff, whose collective commitment continues to drive the Institute forward.

As we look ahead, SPIESR remains focused on enhancing research quality, expanding interdisciplinary engagement, strengthening institutional capacity, and contributing more effectively to policy discourse. With continued support from our stakeholders, the Institute aspires to play a more impactful role in shaping inclusive and sustainable development.

Niti Mehta
Ahmedabad



THE INSTITUTE

A Value-Driven
National Institution for
Socio-Economic Development
& Public Policy

An Acknowledged
Social Science
Knowledge/Research Centre
engaged in conducting
academic enquiries on a wide
set of issues related to the
theory and practice of
economics



Vision

To serve as a critical interface between theory and practice in the domain of social sciences and humanities, generating knowledge that informs policy and promotes inclusive socio-economic development.

Mission

To address emerging economic and social challenges through rigorous, multidisciplinary research and to support evidence-based policy formulation at the frontiers of social science research.

Objectives

- undertakes high-quality basic and applied research on key economic and social issues, with focused attention on regional concerns and national development priorities.
- analyses challenges in planning and development, and proposes policy-relevant solutions.
- strengthens academic and research capacity through advanced training of researchers, faculty members, and doctoral scholars.
- disseminates knowledge through seminars, workshops, lectures, and scholarly publications in English and Gujarati, and
- fosters collaboration and exchange with academic and research institutions in India and abroad.

Institutional Overview

Established in 1969, the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research (SPIESR) is a leading autonomous research institution devoted to advancing research excellence in the realm of social sciences and humanities. Located on a verdant 50-acre campus in Ahmedabad, the institute was founded through the collective support of eminent industrialists, philanthropists, and the Government of Gujarat, reflecting a strong partnership between academia, society, and the state.

In recognition of its significant contributions to research and policy-oriented studies, SPIESR was accorded the status of a National Institute by the Government of Gujarat in 1975. It was subsequently recognized by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) as an ICSSR Research Institute. The joint financial support from ICSSR and the Government of Gujarat underscores the institute's national stature, academic credibility, and sustained relevance.

Academic Focus

SPIESR is committed to promoting rigorous, multidisciplinary research on issues of socio-economic development at both national and international levels. The institute strives to advance theoretical and empirical understanding of economic growth, development processes, and social transformation. Its research outputs play a crucial role in informing evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making at state and national levels.

Governance and Institutional Leadership

The institute's areas of specialization span a broad range of disciplines, including microeconomics, macroeconomics, monetary economics, international trade, agriculture, industry, poverty and inequality, employment, education and health, human development, and environmental studies.

Academic Excellence and Research Capacity

During the academic years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 SPIESR was supported by a team of eight highly qualified faculty members and fourteen dedicated support staff. Together, they contribute to a vibrant academic environment characterized by rigorous research, mentoring, and scholarly engagement.

The institute places particular emphasis on nurturing doctoral research in Economics, guiding Ph.D. scholars toward original, independent, and policy-relevant contributions to knowledge. Faculty members of SPIESR also serve as recognized Ph.D. supervisors in the Department of Economics of reputed universities in Ahmedabad, thereby strengthening academic collaboration and extending the institute's scholarly influence.

Library and Knowledge Resources

SPIESR houses a well-equipped and specialized Social Sciences Library, renowned for its rich collection of books, journals, reports, and electronic databases. The library functions as the intellectual hub of the institute, supporting high-quality research and academic inquiry. It is also accessible to external scholars for reference purposes, fostering inter-institutional collaboration and the wider dissemination of knowledge.



Campus and Infrastructure

The institute is situated on a well-maintained, aesthetically appealing, and environmentally sustainable campus spread across 50 acres on a hillock (locally known as a 'tekra') in western Ahmedabad. Owing to its dense greenery, the campus is often described as the "lungs of the city." This prime land was generously allocated by the Government of Gujarat, providing an ideal setting for sustained academic engagement.

The campus infrastructure includes a Research-cum-Administration Complex, a dedicated Library, Hostel-cum-Guest House, Canteen, and Staff Quarters, all of which support a conducive environment for research, learning, and residential academic life.

Commitment To Knowledge and National Development

SPIESR continues to serve as a center of intellectual leadership and policy-relevant research in the social sciences. Through its sustained commitment to academic excellence, institutional integrity, and societal relevance, the institute remains as a torchbearer of transformative research, contributing meaningfully to India's development discourse.

Institutional Values, National Commitment and Civic Engagement

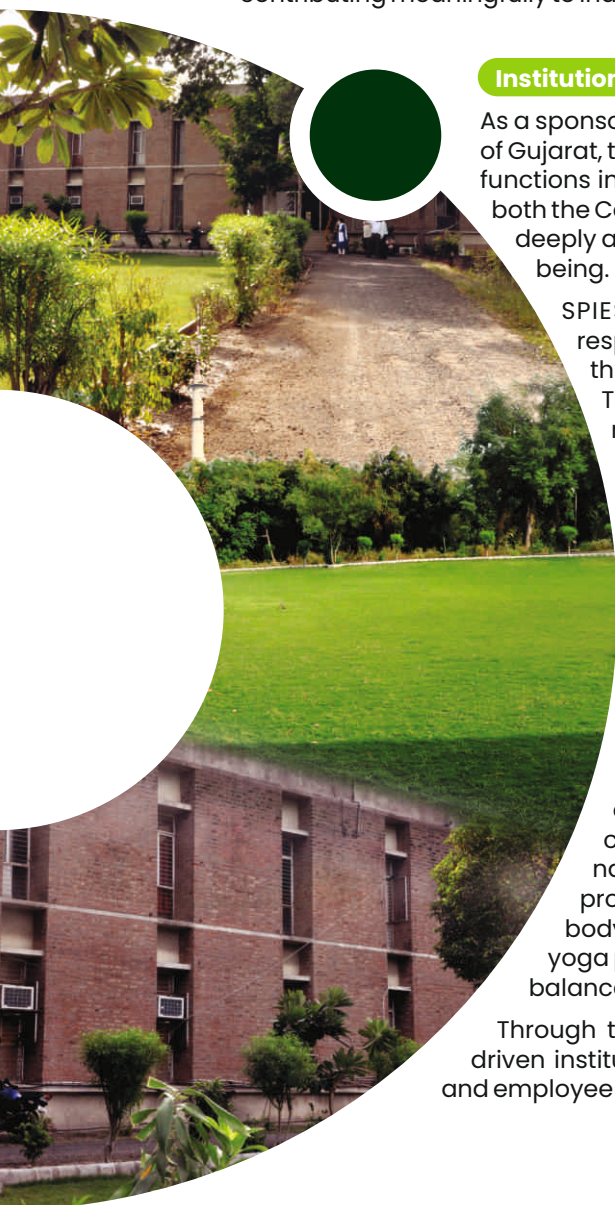
As a sponsored organization of the Government of India and the Government of Gujarat, the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIESR) functions in alignment with the constitutional values and policy directives of both the Central and State Governments. The Institute's institutional culture is deeply anchored in national ideals, civic responsibility, and collective well-being.

SPIESR actively fosters a sense of national unity and public responsibility among its academic and administrative community through observance of significant national and international days. The celebration of **Independence Day** at the Institute serves as a reaffirmation of commitment to the foundational values of justice, equality, and self-rule, while honouring the sacrifices made in the struggle for India's freedom. These observances reinforce institutional solidarity and shared respect for the nation's democratic ethos.

In keeping with its commitment to reflective institutional growth, SPIESR also marks **New Year Day** as an occasion for collective introspection and renewal. The observance encourages staff members to review past endeavours and commit themselves to positive professional and personal goals, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and forward-looking engagement.

Further, recognizing the importance of holistic well-being, SPIESR actively participates in the observance of **International Yoga Day**, celebrated globally on 21st June. The Institute aligns itself with the national initiative envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to promote yoga as a means of achieving harmony between mind and body, individual and society, and humanity and nature. Participation in yoga practices underscores SPIESR's emphasis on health, discipline, and balanced living as integral to institutional effectiveness.

Through these observances, SPIESR strengthens its identity as a values-driven institution that integrates national commitment, civic consciousness, and employee well-being into its organizational fabric.



INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY FOR Research Leadership And Academic Engagement

The Institute's institutional strategy for research leadership and academic engagement is firmly anchored in its core mandate of generating knowledge, disseminating scholarship, and strengthening academic capacity. This strategy is conceived as an integrated and forward-looking framework that aligns rigorous research activity with sustained academic engagement, ensuring that intellectual production is continuously translated into capacity building, policy relevance, and societal impact.

Without disturbing the established strategic matrix, the Institute operationalizes this mandate through two mutually reinforcing pillars:

(i) Resource and Knowledge Creation and (ii) Academic Engagement & Capacity Building.

Together, these pillars provide a coherent pathway through which research excellence, academic vibrancy, and institutional value are systematically cultivated.



Pillar I: Resource and Knowledge Creation

Strategic Area	Key Activities	Intended Outcomes	Institutional Value
Investigative Research Initiatives	Thematic and problem-oriented research studies	Generation of original, policy-relevant knowledge	Establishes intellectual leadership and research credibility
Research and Evaluation Projects	Policy, programme, and impact evaluations	Evidence-based recommendations for governance and development	Enhances relevance to public policy and development planning
Research Endeavours and Scholarly Output	Faculty-led and sponsored research	Continuous and high-quality academic production	Strengthens research culture and scholarly depth
Publications (Journals, Books, Chapters)	Peer-reviewed and edited publications	National and international dissemination of research	Improves visibility, citations, and academic standing

Resource and Knowledge Creation constitute the **'foundational pillar'** of the Institute's research leadership. It is through this pillar that the Institute establishes its intellectual credibility, advances disciplinary and interdisciplinary inquiry, and contributes substantively to national and regional development discourses. The strategic areas under this pillar are designed to ensure that research activities remain thematically grounded, methodologically robust, and policy relevant.



At the core of this pillar are Investigative Research Initiatives, which focus on thematic and problem-oriented research studies. These initiatives are oriented toward identifying emerging socio-economic challenges and addressing persistent development concerns through systematic inquiry. By generating original and policy-relevant knowledge, such research initiatives reinforce the Institute's position as a thought leader and a credible source of evidence-based analysis. The emphasis on investigative research not only advances theoretical understanding but also strengthens the Institute's capacity to inform policy debates and development interventions.



Complementing these initiatives are Research and Evaluation Projects, encompassing policy, programme, and impact evaluations. These projects enable the Institute to engage directly with governance processes and development planning frameworks. Through rigorous evaluation methodologies, the Institute produces actionable insights and evidence-based recommendations that support effective policymaking. The institutional value generated through such projects lies in enhancing the Institute's relevance to public policy, thereby positioning it as a trusted partner for government agencies and development organizations.



The Institute further sustains its research momentum through Research Endeavours and Scholarly Output, which include faculty-led and sponsored research activities. These endeavours ensure continuity in academic production and foster a vibrant research culture within the Institute. By encouraging sustained scholarly engagement among faculty and researchers, the Institute strengthens its intellectual depth and maintains high standards of academic quality across disciplines.



Dissemination of research findings is institutionalized through Publications, including peer-reviewed journals, books, edited volumes, and book chapters. These publication activities facilitate national and international dissemination of research outputs, enhancing visibility and academic standing. Increased citations, wider readership, and engagement with global scholarly communities contribute directly to the Institute's reputation and long-term academic impact.

Collectively, the strategic areas under Pillar I underscore the Institute's commitment to strengthening its research base. This area is identified for further strengthening, reflecting the Institute's recognition that sustained investment in research excellence is essential for long-term leadership in the social sciences.



Pillar II: Academic Engagement and Capacity Building

Strategic Area	Key Activities	Intended Outcomes	Institutional Value
Intellectual Discourses and Platforms	Seminars, conferences, special lectures	Promotion of critical and interdisciplinary dialogue	Fosters a vibrant academic ecosystem
Teaching and Training Programmes	Courses, workshops, skill-development modules	Capacity building of students and professionals	Contributes to human resource development
Academic Collaborations and Doctoral Programmes	Joint research, co-supervision, exchanges	Enhanced research quality and mentorship	Expands academic networks and collaboration
Research Affiliations and Partnerships	MoUs with universities and research bodies	Resource sharing and joint initiatives	Strengthens institutional reach and sustainability
Ph.D. and M.Phil. Programmes	Advanced research training and supervision	Development of future scholars and researchers	Ensures continuity of academic excellence

While Resource and Knowledge Creation establish the intellectual foundation, Academic Engagement and Capacity Building ensures that research excellence is translated into human capital development, institutional networking, and academic continuity. This pillar focuses on nurturing an ecosystem that supports learning, dialogue, and collaboration across academic communities.



A key strategic area within this pillar is Intellectual Discourses and Platforms, including seminars, conferences, and special lectures. These activities promote critical and interdisciplinary dialogue, enabling scholars, students, and practitioners to engage with contemporary issues and diverse perspectives. By fostering a vibrant academic ecosystem, the Institute creates spaces for reflection, debate, and innovation, thereby enriching the academic environment.



Teaching and Training Programmes constitute another vital component of this pillar. Through courses, workshops, and skill-development modules, the Institute contributes to the capacity building of students, researchers, and professionals. These programmes are designed to bridge theory and practice, equipping participants with



analytical tools, methodological skills, and domain-specific knowledge. In doing so, the Institute plays a significant role in human resource development and the strengthening of academic and professional competencies.



The Institute's commitment to collaborative scholarship is reflected in Academic Collaborations and Doctoral Programmes, which include joint research initiatives, co-supervision arrangements, and academic exchanges. Such collaborations enhance research quality and mentorship, while also expanding the Institute's academic networks. By engaging with universities and research institutions at national and international levels, the Institute fosters cross-institutional learning and strengthens its research and training capabilities.



Closely aligned with these efforts are Research Affiliations and Partnerships, formalized through Memoranda of Understanding with universities, research bodies, and policy institutions. These partnerships facilitate resource sharing, joint initiatives, and collaborative projects, thereby extending the Institute's institutional reach and ensuring sustainability. Strategic affiliations enable the Institute to leverage complementary expertise and infrastructure, enhancing the overall effectiveness of its academic engagement.



Finally, Ph.D. and M.Phil. Programmes represent the cornerstone of advanced research training and supervision. Through structured doctoral and pre-doctoral programmes, the Institute contributes to the development of future scholars and researchers. These programmes ensure continuity of academic excellence by nurturing the next generation of academics who are equipped to undertake independent research and contribute meaningfully to the social sciences.

Integrated Institutional Impact

Together, the two pillars of 'Resource and Knowledge Creation' and 'Academic Engagement and Capacity Building' position the Institute as a hub of rigorous research, scholarly dissemination, and academic development. The strategic alignment between investigative research, policy engagement, teaching, training, and collaboration ensures that research regeneration, academic instruction, and social engagement are mutually reinforcing. This integrated approach not only strengthens the Institute's internal capacities but also enhances its contribution to national development priorities and the advancement of socio-economic understanding.

By systematically connecting research leadership with academic engagement, the Institute's institutional strategy reflects a holistic vision of academic excellence – one that balances knowledge production with capacity building, and intellectual rigor with societal relevance.





PART 1

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

Investigative Research Initiatives

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROJECTS

Why it matters:

Understanding human motivation is critical for creating initiatives with profound societal and economic impacts, from local communities to entire nations. Economic research, at the heart of this transformation, identifies policies that encourage prosperity, making it vital in the search of sustainable growth.

1

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND EMERGING EMPLOYMENT PATTERN: ANALYSIS OF WITHIN- AND ACROSS-SECTOR EFFECTS IN INDIA

**Principal
Investigator**
Hansa Jain

Sponsor
Indian Council of
Social Science
Research (ICSSR)

Status
Completed

Impact of Technological Change on Labour Mobility

This study analyses the impact of technological progress on employment patterns, labour mobility, productivity, and skill formation. It demonstrates that technological change significantly reshapes labour markets by altering movements within and across sectors and employment statuses. Educated and skilled workers largely experience upward mobility within their existing sectors, whereas less-skilled workers are more likely to move across sectors or employment categories in search of alternative opportunities. These trends are consistent with evidence from secondary data.

Productivity, Skills and Employment Stability

While technological advancement increases demand for highly skilled labour, it also generates indirect employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers through spillover effects across sectors. However, transitions between sectors and employment statuses are predominantly undertaken by workers who face difficulties in learning and adapting to new technologies. In contrast, movements within sectors and employment statuses are associated with positive productivity outcomes. Skilled workers adjust more rapidly to technological change, enabling efficient adoption of innovations. Their longer association with firms facilitates firm-specific innovation, while structured training and career progression pathways support advancement into higher employment statuses.

Education and skill development emerge as critical determinants of employment stability. The study identifies greater stability of self-employment and regular salaried jobs in urban areas compared to rural regions, highlighting the importance of enabling conditions such as infrastructure, digital connectivity, market access, and the availability of nearby employment opportunities.

Policy Implications

The study outlines clear policy implications to enhance labour market outcomes in the context of technological change. Investment in human capital is essential to reduce the adverse effects of technological disruption by lowering the time and cost required to

acquire new skills. Improving educational quality from foundational stages, including early childhood education, is particularly important. As automation increasingly replaces routine and manual tasks, curricula must emphasize cognitive and non-routine skills such as critical thinking, creativity, communication, and social skills, supported through experiential learning, industry exposure, research engagement, and expert interaction. Continuous learning through upskilling and reskilling programmes is imperative, alongside incentives for research and development and the realignment of vocational and technical education with evolving technological needs.

Labour market reforms are also required. Rigid labour regulations encourage short-term contractual employment, discouraging firms from investing in worker training. Introducing a broader range of long-term employment contracts would promote skill development and retention. As skilled workers contribute significantly to research, innovation, and firm-specific knowledge through learning-by-doing, policies should enhance professional satisfaction through improved working conditions, career advancement opportunities, and work-life balance.

Bridging Rural–Urban Disparities

Bridging rural-urban disparities is critical to ensuring inclusive technological benefits. Strengthening rural infrastructure – particularly electricity, digital connectivity, and market facilities – and generating local employment opportunities would enable rural populations to effectively harness technological advancements.

Limitations of the Study

The study acknowledges limitations related to data and scope. It focuses primarily on labour movements within and between employment statuses and does not comprehensively capture inter-sectoral mobility or movements between industries within the same sector. The role of formal and informal employment contracts and age-based labour transitions could not be fully examined due to secondary data constraints. Additionally, the analysis centers on existing technologies, limiting the extrapolation of findings in the context of rapidly expanding automation. Continuous research and real-time monitoring are, therefore, necessary to understand emerging employment patterns.

Conclusion

Overall, the study underscores that the employment impact of technological change is mediated by education, skills, institutional arrangements, and infrastructure, highlighting the need for coordinated policy interventions and sustained empirical inquiry.

2

DOCUMENTATION SURVEY ON INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMY RELATED TO GUJARAT AGRICULTURE

**Principal
Investigator**
Munish Alagh

Sponsor
Development Fund,
SPIESR, Ahmedabad

Status
Completed

Introduction: Commercial Agriculture as a Vent for Surplus

This monograph examines commercial agriculture in rural Gujarat through the 'vent for surplus' perspective, emphasising its role in utilising underemployed resources, absorbing surplus labour, and generating new market linkages for rural non-farm enterprises. By integrating idle factors of production into productive use, commercial agriculture emerges as a central driver of rural transformation and livelihood enhancement in the state.

Conceptual Framework: Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Well-being

The study begins by defining Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Well-being within Gujarat's specific agro-economic and social context. Livelihood sustainability is conceptualised beyond income generation to include access to productive assets, diversification opportunities, and resilience to agrarian and climatic risks. This framework provides the analytical basis for assessing state interventions and rural economic outcomes.

State Intervention and Targeted Beneficiary Selection

Using empirical evidence, the monograph demonstrates targeted beneficiary selection under various government schemes. It highlights the role of public policy in influencing livelihood trajectories, particularly among marginal and small farmers, by shaping access to income support, inputs, and welfare measures.

Agricultural Diversification and Policy Support in Gujarat

A key focus of the analysis is Gujarat's diversified agricultural base and the expansion of high-value crops, supported by strategic government policies. Investments in market infrastructure, energy, and irrigation have strengthened agricultural commercialisation and improved market access. These interventions have facilitated stronger linkages between agriculture and the rural non-farm economy.

Structural Constraints and Resource Utilisation Challenges

Despite these advances, the monograph identifies persistent challenges, including land fragmentation, limited scale economies, and constrained growth of rural non-farm activities. Continued dependence on rainfall restricts effective utilisation of modern inputs, exposing agricultural production to climatic uncertainty and limiting productivity gains.

Pathways for Rural Transformation and Farmer Sustenance

For sustained rural transformation, the study advocates combining vertical diversification through agro-processing with scientifically planned, intensified mixed-crop agriculture. The integration of legumes is emphasised to enhance soil fertility and long-term sustainability. This approach is viewed as critical for sustaining small commercial farmers, enabling higher farm output and stable incomes.

Inclusive Growth, Income Support, and Nutritional Security

The monograph stresses that inclusive growth requires knowledge-enabled support systems to improve farm input utilisation among marginal and small farmers. Given the predominance of smallholders in Gujarat, enhanced income support – particularly through PM Kisan – is identified as essential, based on empirical estimation. The study also highlights the need for more focused government efforts in directing nutritional support to vulnerable populations and districts.

Value Addition, Non-farm Linkages, and Policy Implications

Sustained income growth across farm sizes, the study concludes, will depend on improving long-term resource productivity through efficient input use and stronger linkages to value-added agricultural and non-farm activities. Drawing on government reports and secondary data, the monograph identifies opportunities to leverage Gujarat's rural economic strengths while addressing its structural and environmental constraints.



3

NATIONAL LEVEL MONITORING IN MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURE

**Principal
Investigator**
Forum Dave

Sponsor
Ministry of Rural Development,
Govt. of India,
New Delhi

Status
Completed

Background and Rationale

During the financial year 2023-24, the National Level Monitoring (NLM) project was successfully implemented in the state of Maharashtra under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, New Delhi. The NLM mechanism functions as a third-party audit and oversight framework designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective implementation of centrally sponsored rural development schemes. Given the scale and fiscal magnitude of these programmes, independent monitoring assumes critical importance in safeguarding public resources and ensuring adherence to prescribed guidelines.

Institutional Framework and Leadership

The project was executed under the leadership of the Project Director, who coordinated the planning, execution, and reporting of monitoring activities. As a nationally mandated initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development, the NLM exercise operated within a standardized monitoring protocol, enabling comparability across states while addressing state-specific implementation contexts in Maharashtra.

Scope of Schemes Covered

The monitoring exercise comprehensively covered several centrally sponsored schemes, including:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana: National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)
- Watershed Development Component under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)

Together, these schemes address employment generation, rural housing, connectivity, livelihoods promotion, social security, land governance, and natural resource management, making their effective monitoring essential for inclusive rural development.

Monitoring Methodology

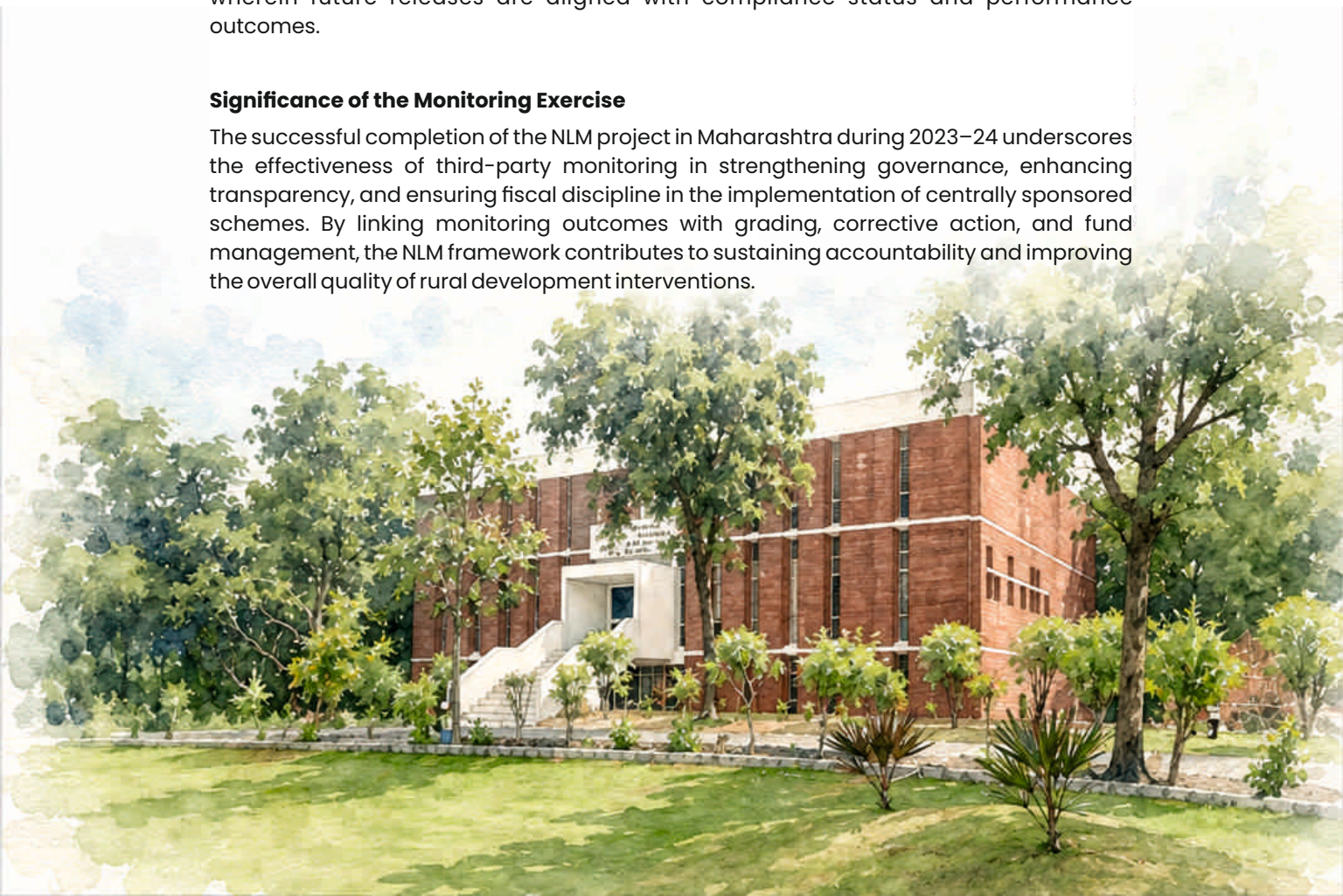
The NLM process employed a rigorous and multi-pronged methodology. This included physical inspections of worksites and assets to assess infrastructure quality and adherence to technical specifications, direct interactions with beneficiaries to validate service delivery and programme outreach, and systematic audits of records to verify financial accuracy and procedural compliance. Such triangulation of evidence enhanced the credibility of findings and minimized reporting discrepancies.

Performance Assessment and Accountability Mechanisms

Based on the monitoring findings submitted by the NLM team, the Ministry of Rural Development undertakes performance grading of implementing agencies and programmes. Importantly, identified irregularities or deviations necessitate the submission of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) by the concerned authorities. These ATRs serve as corrective instruments, ensuring that deficiencies are addressed in a time-bound manner. Further, accountability is reinforced through strategic fund management, wherein future releases are aligned with compliance status and performance outcomes.

Significance of the Monitoring Exercise

The successful completion of the NLM project in Maharashtra during 2023–24 underscores the effectiveness of third-party monitoring in strengthening governance, enhancing transparency, and ensuring fiscal discipline in the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes. By linking monitoring outcomes with grading, corrective action, and fund management, the NLM framework contributes to sustaining accountability and improving the overall quality of rural development interventions.



4

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL INDIA: A HOUSEHOLD INCOME PERSPECTIVE

**Principal
Investigator**
Vachaspati Shukla

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

Status
Completed

Introduction and Objective

The study investigates the process of rural transformation in India through an examination of changes in the composition of rural household income sources. It specifically analyses the evolving role of agriculture in shaping rural livelihoods and income inequality, while assessing its relative importance across time and states. Using a comparative framework between 2013 and 2019, the study provides insights into the declining reliance on farming, the rise of wage income, and the implications of these shifts for income distribution and rural welfare.

Changing Composition of Rural Household Income

The analysis reveals a significant transformation in rural income structures over the study period. There has been a decline in both the proportion of rural households classified as agriculture households and the share of monthly household income derived from farming activities. This reduction in farm income contribution has largely been offset by an increase in wage income, indicating a growing dependence on wage employment among rural households. Monthly farm income growth has been notably sluggish, increasing at an annual rate of only 0.6 percent, with some states experiencing an absolute decline in farm income. These trends point to a weakening capacity of agriculture to sustain rural livelihoods.

Distribution and Adequacy of Farm Income

The study highlights the severe inadequacy and concentration of farm income. A substantial proportion of agriculture households earn extremely low incomes from farming, rendering it insufficient as a primary livelihood source. Reliance on farm income increases progressively across higher deciles of monthly farm income, indicating that farming benefits are disproportionately captured by better-off households. Farm income is highly concentrated at the top end of the distribution: the richest 10 percent of agriculture households receive more than half of total farm income, while the bottom 50 percent collectively receive only about eight (8) percent. Even among the top decile, average monthly farm income stands at Rs. 26,681/- which underscores the limited

earning potential of agriculture for the majority. Furthermore, even after accounting for income from non-farm sources, agriculture households in several states continue to remain below acceptable income thresholds, reflecting persistent rural poverty.

Farming and Income Inequality

The decomposition of income inequality by source indicates that farming remains the most significant contributor to overall income inequality in rural India. Wage income, in contrast, functions as an inequality-reducing source, while income from non-farm businesses tends to exacerbate inequality. Importantly, the role of farming in inequality has evolved over time: it was inequality-enhancing in 2013 but became inequality-reducing by 2019. This shift suggests a changing interaction between farm income and broader income dynamics. However, the importance of farming in explaining income inequality varies considerably across states, accounting for less than 30 percent in some states and more than 60 percent in others. Additionally, both the magnitude and direction of the marginal effect of farm income on inequality differ across regions, reflecting diverse agrarian structures and livelihood patterns.



Structural Transformation within Rural Households

The study identifies a distinct transformation pattern in rural India. The proportion of rural households with no income from farming (non-agriculture households) has increased, while agriculture households have reduced their dependence on farm income. Within agriculture households, there has been a notable shift away from self-employment, both farm and non-farm, towards wage employment. This transition suggests a move toward more stable and secure forms of employment, marking a new phase of rural transformation distinct from traditional agrarian transitions.

Policy Implications

The findings underscore critical policy implications. Interventions aimed at improving farmers' welfare must prioritize agriculture households that derive a major share of their income from farming, as these households are the most vulnerable to the ongoing agrarian crisis. At the same time, while promoting non-farm business activities is essential for rural diversification, policies must explicitly account for the risks and inequality-enhancing potential associated with such activities. A balanced approach that strengthens farm viability, enhances wage employment opportunities, and mitigates inequality is essential for sustainable rural development.

5

DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER AND ADOPTION OF AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PM-KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI SCHEME: A STUDY IN SELECT DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT

Principal Investigator
Niti Mehta

Sponsor
Special Cell for Short-term Empirical Projects, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR), New Delhi

Status
Ongoing

Introduction

Cash transfers have increasingly become an important policy instrument for enhancing household purchasing power and complementing state provision of goods and services. Unconditional cash transfers, by allowing beneficiaries discretion in the use of funds, often generate multiplier effects through improved food security, stimulation of local demand, and facilitation of productive investments. In agriculture, access to untied cash can ease liquidity constraints, support input purchases, and promote adoption of modern technologies, particularly when complemented by effective extension and advisory services. However, adoption of agricultural innovations remains constrained by limited access to credit and information, weak tenure incentives, and structural bottlenecks, implying that income support alone may be insufficient without supportive institutional environments.

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme marks a significant shift in India's agricultural support strategy from price-based interventions such as Minimum Support Prices (MSP) towards direct income support. Under the scheme, eligible landholding farm families receive ₹6,000 annually in three installments through direct benefit transfer (DBT). Although modest in magnitude, the transfer is intended to supplement expenditure on agricultural inputs and household consumption, while remaining largely non-distortionary in terms of production and prices. While prior studies have focused on the role of cash transfers in easing liquidity constraints and stimulating rural demand, empirical evidence on their influence on farm practices, technology adoption, and cropping decisions remains limited, particularly at the state level.

Given Gujarat's diverse agro-climatic regimes and cropping systems, this study evaluates the efficacy of PM-KISAN in addressing credit constraints, enabling technology adoption, influencing crop composition, and enhancing household income and wellbeing, with particular emphasis on small and marginal farmers. The study hypothesizes that PM-KISAN enhances farm household income, encourages expenditure on agriculture and consumption, facilitates adoption of modern cultivars – especially in conjunction with Krishi Vigyan Kendra interventions – and supports productive investments with short- and long-term multiplier effects, including diversification into non-farm activities.

Research Methodology

The study is based on a primary survey conducted across four districts representing Gujarat's major agro-ecological regions: Sabarkantha (North Gujarat), Kheda (Middle Gujarat), Surendranagar (Saurashtra), and Dahod (Eastern Hill Region). A multi-stage sampling design was adopted, involving selection of two talukas per district and villages with exposure to Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) interventions. A limited number of control villages with minimal extension exposure were also included.

Approximately 100 PM-KISAN beneficiary farmers were surveyed in each district, yielding a total sample of 401 households from 17 villages. The sample deliberately emphasized small and marginal farmers, who constituted 68.3 percent of operational holdings but accounted for only 34 percent of cultivated area. Of the respondents, 280 households had received some form of KVK support, while about 120 had not received any extension services. Data were collected using a structured, pilot-tested questionnaire capturing pre-and post-PM-KISAN information (2017–18 and 2022–23) on cropping patterns, input use, income, expenditure, savings, indebtedness, technology adoption, and perceptions of the scheme.

The analysis combined descriptive tabular methods with econometric techniques. Binary choice (Probit) models were employed to identify determinants of technology adoption and expenditure behavior, accounting for household characteristics, extension exposure, institutional access, and agro-climatic factors. Differential impacts across farm size classes, regions, and extension exposure were quantified.



6

RURAL URBANISATION, MIGRATION AND RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION: STUDYING THE LINKAGES WITH REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL

**Principal
Investigator**
Subrata Dutta

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

Status
Ongoing

Background and Conceptual Context

The processes of rural urbanisation, rural–urban migration, and rural industrialisation are increasingly recognised as interlinked dimensions of structural transformation in developing economies. In India, these processes are unfolding in complex and spatially uneven ways, challenging conventional understandings of urban growth that focus primarily on metropolitan expansion. This research project situates itself within broader debates on regional development and urban transition by examining how non-metropolitan forms of urbanisation emerge through endogenous socio-economic changes within rural areas.

Census Towns and Decentralised Urban Growth

A central focus of the study is the rapid proliferation of census towns, which represent a distinctive and often under-recognised form of urbanisation in India. Unlike statutory towns, census towns emerge through demographic and occupational transitions within rural settlements rather than through administrative reclassification or outward expansion of existing cities. This form of decentralised urban growth reflects changes in population density, workforce composition, and economic activity, signalling a transformation that blurs the conventional rural–urban divide.

West Bengal as an Empirical Context

West Bengal provides a critical empirical setting for analysing these dynamics, as it recorded the highest increase in the number of census towns in India during the intercensal period from 2001 to 2011. This unprecedented growth underscores the state's significance for understanding the structural forces driving non-metropolitan urbanisation. The spatial spread of census towns across the state offers valuable insights into how rural settlements transition into urban entities outside the influence of large metropolitan centres.

Migration Patterns and Occupational Restructuring

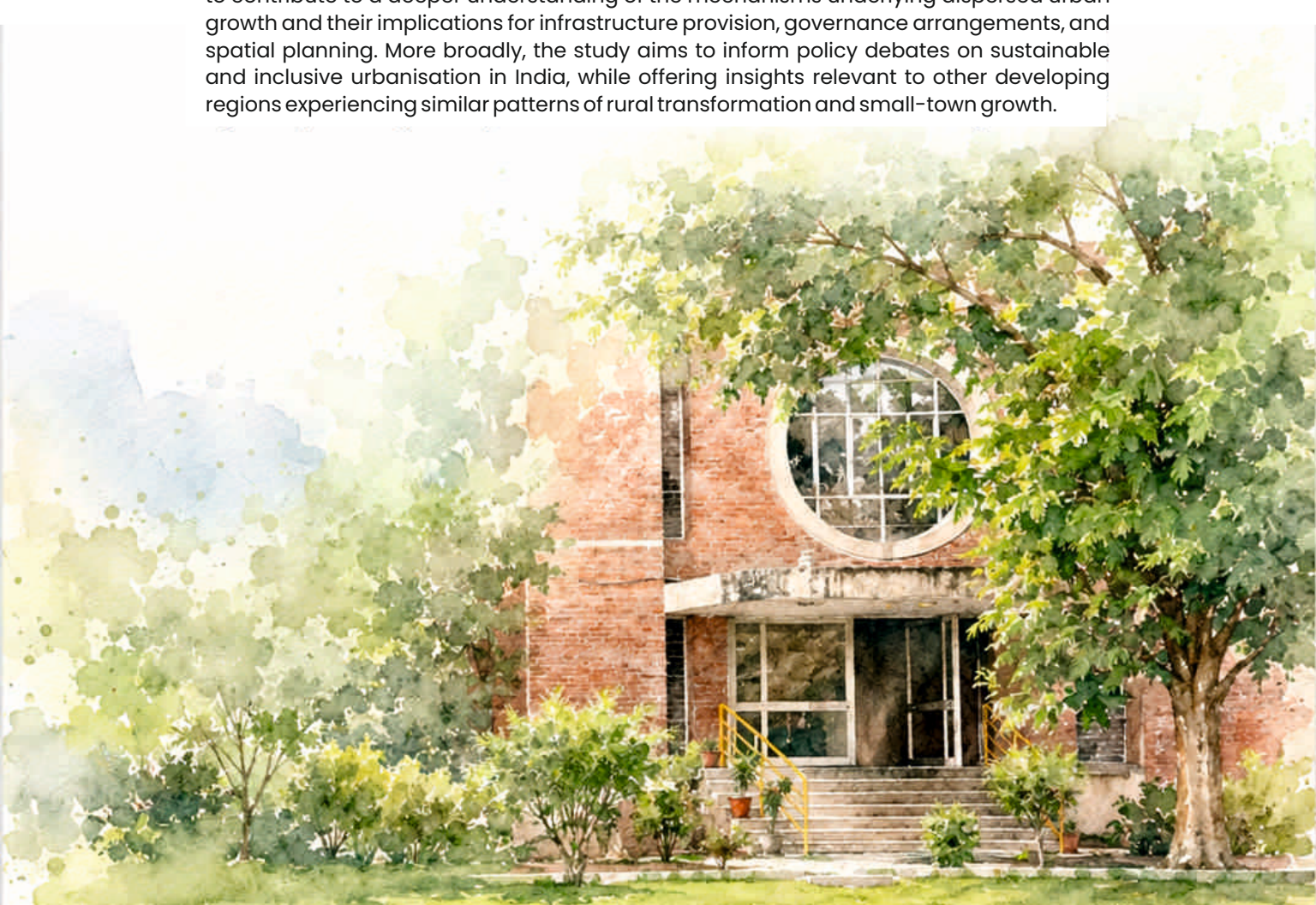
The project examines the interconnections between the emergence of census towns and evolving patterns of rural–urban migration, with particular attention to short-distance and circular migration. These mobility patterns are closely linked to occupational restructuring in rural areas, marked by a gradual shift away from agriculture towards rural-based industrial and non-farm activities. Such changes reflect broader processes of livelihood diversification and contribute to the reconfiguration of local labour markets.

Analytical Framework and Research Objectives

The core objective of the study is to analyse decentralised urban transition by examining the simultaneous evolution of settlement structures, mobility patterns, and livelihood strategies. By adopting an integrated analytical framework, the research seeks to understand how rural industrialisation generates new employment opportunities, influences migration decisions, and reshapes the socio-economic profile of emerging urban spaces. In doing so, the study challenges rigid rural–urban dichotomies that continue to dominate urban planning and policy discourse.

Current Status and Expected Contributions

At its present stage, the project is engaged in systematic data collection, which will form the foundation for subsequent empirical analysis. The anticipated findings are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying dispersed urban growth and their implications for infrastructure provision, governance arrangements, and spatial planning. More broadly, the study aims to inform policy debates on sustainable and inclusive urbanisation in India, while offering insights relevant to other developing regions experiencing similar patterns of rural transformation and small-town growth.



7

RURAL TRANSFORMATION FROM THE LENS OF SHGS

**Principal
Investigator**
Forum Dave

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

Status
Ongoing

Introduction and Research Context

The ongoing research project titled “Rural Transformation from the Lens of SHGs” examines the transformative role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in fostering socio-economic development in rural India. Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, the study is positioned within the broader discourse on inclusive rural development and poverty alleviation. It seeks to understand how collective institutional mechanisms at the grassroots level can alter entrenched patterns of economic vulnerability and social marginalisation, particularly among rural women.

SHGs and the Disruption of High-Interest Debt Cycles

A central focus of the study is the manner in which SHGs intervene in the persistent cycle of high-interest debt that characterises rural credit markets. By promoting collective savings practices and enabling access to low-interest capital, SHGs provide an alternative to exploitative informal lending systems. The research highlights how this financial collectivisation reduces dependency on moneylenders and creates more stable and predictable financial pathways for rural households, thereby laying the foundation for sustainable economic engagement.

Transition from Subsistence to Sustainable Micro-Enterprises

The project further explores how SHGs facilitate a structural shift in rural livelihoods – from individual, subsistence-based economic activities to organised and sustainable micro-enterprises. Through pooled resources, shared risk, and collective decision-making, SHG members are able to initiate and sustain income-generating activities that are less vulnerable to market fluctuations. This transition is shown to be critical in enhancing income stability and directly contributing to poverty alleviation at the household level.

Women's Economic Advancement and Asset Ownership

A key analytical dimension of the study is the changing economic status of women participating in SHGs. The research documents how women move from being 'wage seekers' to becoming 'asset owners' through SHG-enabled enterprises. This shift not only strengthens their economic position but also creates diversified and resilient income

streams. Such economic advancement is presented as a crucial driver of long-term rural transformation, particularly in contexts where women's labour has traditionally remained undervalued and insecure.

Social Empowerment and Decision-Making Agency

Beyond measurable economic outcomes, the project evaluates the social empowerment of women arising from SHG participation. Increased financial contributions to household income enhance women's agency in decision-making related to family welfare. The study also notes an expansion of women's roles in community governance, indicating that economic empowerment through SHGs translates into greater social and institutional visibility. This linkage between financial participation and social authority forms an important component of the research analysis.

SHGs as Institutional Bridges for Inclusive Development

Finally, the study conceptualises SHGs as critical intermediaries between rural communities and formal institutions. By leveraging collective bargaining power, SHGs are shown to influence banks and government departments, compelling them to become more responsive to the needs of the rural poor. The research underscores how this institutional mediation fosters systemic and inclusive change, strengthening the integration of marginalised populations into formal development frameworks.

Concluding Perspective

As an ongoing research initiative, "Rural Transformation from the Lens of SHGs" provides a comprehensive analytical framework to examine the multifaceted role of SHGs in rural India. By integrating economic, social, and institutional dimensions, the study foregrounds SHGs as dynamic agents of rural transformation whose impacts extend beyond immediate financial gains to broader processes of empowerment and systemic inclusion.



8

USING LPG IN RURAL INDIA: BEHAVIOURAL, ECONOMIC, AND GOVERNANCE (collaborative Short-term Empirical Research Project)

Principal Investigator

Sandeep Kumar Kujur (IIT-Madras, Host Institute),
Vachaspati Shukla (SPIESR, Ahmedabad),
U.S. Mishra (IIPS, Mumbai) &
Diti Goswami (IIT-ISM, Dhanbad)

Sponsor

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

Status

Ongoing

Introduction

The introduction of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in 2016 significantly expanded access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) across India. This initiative has enabled the country to make substantial progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG-7) by ensuring near-universal LPG connection coverage in both urban and rural areas. Despite this achievement, a critical challenge remains: while access to LPG is widespread, its use as the primary cooking fuel in rural households continues to be limited. Traditional fuels such as firewood, dung cakes, and crop residues remain prevalent, raising concerns about the effectiveness and sustainability of India's clean cooking energy transition.

The Objectives

The study seeks to understand the disconnect between LPG access and its sustained use as the primary source of cooking energy in rural India. The key objectives are to examine whether behavioural practices, economic constraints, or governance and infrastructural bottlenecks restrict rural households from transitioning fully to LPG. In doing so, the study also evaluates the broader implications of clean cooking fuel adoption for India's progress toward SDG-7, with particular attention to household welfare and gender outcomes.

Data and Methodology

The analysis is based on a combination of secondary and primary data sources. Multiple rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS) are used to assess long-term trends, regional patterns, and disparities in LPG access and usage. This is complemented by a field survey conducted between April and August 2024 across three rural districts each in Gujarat and Odisha, covering approximately 3,000 rural households with access to LPG. The study employs statistical and econometric models to identify and quantify the impact of behavioural, economic, and governance-related factors on the likelihood of using LPG as the primary cooking fuel.

Key Findings and Analytical Insights

The study provides important insights into the dynamics of clean cooking fuel adoption in rural India. While PMUY has substantially increased LPG coverage and initial usage, universal access has not translated into universal reliance on LPG. The findings reveal that behavioural and economic factors play a decisive role in shaping household fuel choices. Many households continue to prefer traditional fuels for certain cooking activities due to taste preferences, cooking habits, and perceptions regarding cost-effectiveness.

Economic constraints, particularly the affordability of LPG refills, significantly limit sustained usage. Even among households with LPG connections, refill costs often discourage exclusive reliance on LPG, leading to continued fuel stacking. Additionally, the study highlights inadequate LPG infrastructure in rural areas – such as irregular supply and limited accessibility – as a governance-related barrier that weakens the effectiveness of PMUY in promoting LPG as the primary cooking fuel.

The analysis also underscores growing regional and social disparities in actual LPG usage, despite uniform access. These disparities point to the need for targeted policy interventions rather than a *one-size-fits-all* approach.

Policy Relevance and Implications

The study makes a meaningful contribution to policy discourse by identifying structural and behavioural constraints that must be addressed to universalise clean cooking practices.

- In the short term, strengthening LPG distribution infrastructure and improving supply reliability are essential to support sustained use.
- In the medium term, enhancing the economic capacity of rural households, particularly their ability to afford regular refills, is critical for ensuring LPG use across all cooking needs.
- In the long term, addressing behavioural preferences and perceptions through awareness and social change initiatives is necessary to shift households away from traditional fuels.

Beyond energy access, the study highlights the broader gender and welfare implications of clean cooking energy adoption. Since women disproportionately bear the burden of collecting traditional fuels and managing household cooking, increased use of affordable and clean energy has far-reaching health, economic, and social benefits, reinforcing India's commitment to SDG-7.

Conclusion

India's success in achieving near-universal LPG access under PMUY represents a major policy milestone. However, the transition to LPG as the primary cooking fuel in rural households remains incomplete. Behavioural resistance, economic limitations, and infrastructural gaps continue to constrain sustained adoption. A phased and integrated policy approach – combining infrastructural strengthening, economic support, and behavioural change – is essential to convert LPG access into meaningful and lasting clean cooking energy use in rural India.

Research Endeavours & Scholarly Output

**PUBLICATION/JOURNALS/
BOOKS/ARTICLES/
CHAPTERS/
CONFERENCE
PAPERS**

Why they matter?

Dissemination of research output through publications is an authentic way for a resource organization to gain recognition and acknowledgement at national and international levels. This together with articles in scholarly journals and research papers/ working papers/ monographs, contribute towards creating potential opportunities for collaboration and they are valuable for intellectual development and capacity building especially for young scholars. These are indispensable tools in student training, for they constitute an opportunity to come into contact with the general methods of analysis and synthesis as applied to a subject of interest to the researchers.

IN-HOUSE JOURNALS

It offers a space for researchers to publish their work, share insights and discuss ideas improving internal knowledge flow and formalising professional development.

'**ANVESAK**' (ISSN No.0378-4568) the referred bi-annual journal of the Institute has been published in English since 1971. Throughout its 50 years of existence, it tirelessly worked towards publishing critical research papers that encouraged and induced significant theoretical, methodological and empirical/analytical debates on various issues related to economic and social development. The journal also has a book review section. It is being circulated among 200 institutions in India and abroad.

During the year under review, 'ANVESAK' came out with its two volumes in June and December with Dr. Subrata Dutta (in-house faculty) as Editor. Vol.53 (1-2), January & December 2023.

'**MADHUKARI**' (ISSN No.2394-3663), yet another bi-annual journal of the Institute published in Gujarati was launched in the year 1975. This journal brings out translation of selected papers from national and international journals on diverse themes in economics and sociology. During this year, the Institute published its two volumes Vol.8 (1-2), June & December 2023.



RESEARCH PAPERS AND ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

- Mehta, Niti, (2023), "Agricultural Investments: Trends and Role in Enhancing Agricultural Output and Incomes", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, pp.575-589.
- Mehta, Niti, (2023), "Agricultural Development in Recent Decades and Welfare Challenges", Agricultural Economics Research Review, pp.87-101.
- Dave, Forum (2023), "An Essay on Micro-Finance: An Effective Tool of Poverty Reduction in India", Vivekananda Journal of Research, (13)2, July-December.
- Dave, Forum (2023), "Climate Change and Global Warming: Partnership for Effective Green Growth Strategies", International Journal of Plant Science, (18)1, Hind Agriculture Research and Training Institute, Uttar Pradesh.
- Shukla, V., Mishra, U.S. (2023), "Growth of Multilingualism in India", Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, 37(1), 61-74. JEPA January 2023 issue_watermark.pdf (niepa.ac.in).
- Shukla, Vachaspati (2024), "Reading Progress in Attainment of Higher Education Goals in India: Features and Characteristics", Social Change, (68-85). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00490857231221206>
- Shukla, Vachaspati (2024), "How Much Do Agriculture Households Earn from Farming?", The India Forum: A Journal-Magazine on Contemporary Issues, February 13, 2024. <https://www.theindiaforum.in/forum/how-much-do-agricultural-households-earn-farming>

ARTICLES/CHAPTERS IN PUBLISHED BOOKS

- Shukla, V., (2023), "Educational Expansion and Income Inequality in India", In Higher Education, Employment, and Economic Development in India: Problems, Prospects, and Policies, (eds.) Ram Kumar Mishra, Sandeep Kumar Kujur, K. Trivikram: pp.58-74, Taylor & Francis.

BOOK REVIEWS

- Mehta, Niti (2023), "Dynamics of Difference: Inequality and Transformation in Rural India", Economic & Political Weekly, Narendar Pani (ed.). Routledge: 58 (32).

Intellectual Discourses & Symposiums

**SEMINARS/
CONFERENCES/
LECTURES/TRAINING
PROGRAMMES**

Why They Matter?

Seminars and Conferences are a potent medium for scholars and practitioners to engage in a multi-stakeholder dialogue and devise new approaches to address specific social and economic issues through knowledge sharing. Their findings can be used by policy makers to craft effective solutions for tackling pertinent issues. By collaborating with local communities, finding and creating development solutions are amplified through regional and national networks. These multi-level interventions help various governmental agencies to make effective policy decisions amid unprecedented complexities.

CONDUCTED AT SPIESR

1.

SPIESR Lecture Series on “The State of Urban Finance in India” (on-line) was delivered by Mr. Ravikant Joshi, Consultant at the World Bank, Pune, August 19, 2023 at 3.30 p.m.

Convener: Dr. Forum Dave.

2.

National Seminar on “Growth Trajectory in Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention”, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and WRC-ICSSR, Mumbai, January 29-30, 2024.

Convener: Dr. Forum Dave and Prof. Niti Mehta.



3.

Workshop under Short-term Empirical Research Projects 2023-24 to disseminate the key findings on the study on “Direct Benefit Transfer & Adoption of Agricultural Innovations: Socio-economic Impact of PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme: A Study in Select Districts of Gujarat”, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, March 4, 2024.

Convener: Prof. Niti Mehta.

**Workshop to Disseminate Key Findings on the Study
“Direct Benefit Transfer and Adoption of Agricultural Innovations:
Socio-economic Impact of PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme: A
Study in select districts of Gujarat”**



**The ICSSR Sponsored workshop under
Short-Term Empirical Research Projects 2023-24**

March 4, 2024

Organised by



**Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research,
Ahmedabad.**

FACULTY PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOP & TRAINING

Prof. Niti Mehta

Delivered Expert Lectures on “Gender Focus and Social Development” and “Sustainable Development Goals and Performance of India and Gujarat” to Gazetted Officers of Government of Gujarat, at Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad, May 11, 2023.

Delivered Expert Lectures to Gazetted Officers of Government of Gujarat, at SPIPA, Ahmedabad, on “Gender Focus and Social Development” and “Sustainable Development Goals and Performance of India and Gujarat”, August 25, 2023.

Invited as an Expert to speak on “Importance of Research in Social Sciences and Its Relevance”, at School of Liberal studies, Pandit Dindayal Energy University (PDEU), Gandhinagar, October 5, 2023.

Chaired the 2nd Technical Session in the Conference on “Natural Farming: Creating Entrepreneurial Opportunities, Achieving Food Security and Promoting Inclusive Growth for Sustainable Agriculture”, held at Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad, February 25, 2024.

Invited as an Expert at the Workshop on “Skill India Mission-Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Training in Gujarat: Insights and Path Ahead” organized by LJIIPC of LJ University, Ahmedabad, February 26, 2024.

Invited as an Expert to speak on “Valuation of Ecosystem Services”, at the School of Landscape Architecture, CEPT university, Ahmedabad, March 20, 2024.

Dr. Subrata Dutta

Delivered a lecture on the topic “Indian Economy at a Glance” at Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad, on May 11, 2023 in the programme organized for the Gazetted Officers of Govt. of Gujarat, May 8-12, 2023.

Delivered a lecture on “The Editors View of a Quality Research Article” on December 12, 2023 in the 'Research Methodology Course for Social

Science Research Scholars' organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, December 4-13, 2023.

Participated as a Discussant in the workshop on the study "Direct Benefit Transfer and Adoption of Agricultural Innovations: Socio-Economic Impact of PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme: A Study in Select Districts of Gujarat", organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 4, 2024.

Acted as an External Examiner for Evaluation of a Thesis titled "A Study on Timber Economy of Manipur" submitted by Lynda Thoudam for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Economics, Manipur University.

Dr. Munish Alagh Published a review article on "Viable Technology Transfer & Sustainable Productivity of Agriculture in India" in the Conference Souvenir of 30th Annual National Conference of Agriculture Economics Research Association (AERA) on 'Institutional Changes for Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development' held in She-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, J&K.

Delivered a lecture on "Objectives and Hypothesis", in the 10-day Training Programme on 'Research Methodology Course for M.Phil./Ph.D./PDF Scholars in Social Sciences' sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, December 4-13, 2023.

Presented his Conference Paper on "Innovations in Agriculture for Sustainable Food Systems and Farmers Income" at the 31st AERA Annual Conference 2023 held at Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University (RPCAU), Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar, December 7-9, 2023. Also presented his paper titled "Institutional Support to Scale-up Innovations in Transforming Agriculture: Viability of Rural Surpluses in Gujarat" in the same Annual Conference. Both these papers were part of the Conference Sessions.

Presented a paper on "Institutional Support to Scale-up Innovations in Transforming Agriculture: A Study on the Viability of Rural Surpluses in Gujarat", at the National Seminar on 'Growth Trajectory in Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention' organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, January 29-30, 2024.



Dr. Forum Dave

Delivered two lectures on “Research Methodology in Ph.D. Coursework” at the Department of Economics, M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, March 28–April 19, 2023.

Convener of the National Seminar on 'Growth Trajectory of Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, and organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, January 29–30, 2024.

Presented a paper on “Social Capital for Sustainable Rural Capital”, at the National Seminar on 'Growth Trajectory of Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention', sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, and organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, February 29–30, 2024.

Dr. Vachaspati Shukla

Delivered two lectures on “Research Methodology in Ph.D. Coursework” at the Department of Economics, M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, March 28–April 19, 2023.

Presented a paper on “Dependence of Rural Indian Household on Farming for Livelihood” at the National Seminar on 'Alternative Paradigm for Sustainable Rural Transformation' held at the Department of Rural Economics, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, January 11–13, 2024.

Presented a paper titled "Examining Income Sources and Inequality within Agriculture Households in Gujarat" in the National Seminar on 'Growth Trajectory in Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, and organised by SPIESR, Ahmedabad, January 29-30, 2024.

Presented a paper titled "Livelihood Diversification in Rural Gujarat: Analyzing the Rural Household Reliance on Farm Income" in the National Seminar on 'Natural Farming: Creating Entrepreneurial Opportunities, Achieving Food Security, and Promoting Inclusive Growth for Sustainable Agriculture', organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 24-25, 2024.

Presented a paper on "Achieving the US\$5 Trillion Economic Goal for India: The Role of Education" at the National Seminar on 'India's Ambition to Attain US\$ 5 Trillion Economy Target: Sectoral Challenges & Possibilities' held at the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, March 15-16, 2024.

Presented a paper titled "Exploring the Complexity of Income Distribution Among Agricultural Households in India" in the National Seminar on 'Development Paradigm in India: A Study of Poverty, Inequality and Discrimination' held at the Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, March 15-16, 2024.



WORKSHOPS/TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A 10-day Training Programme on '**Research Methodology for M.Phil., Ph.D., and Post Doctoral Scholars in Social Science**' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, was organised at the Institute during December 4-13, 2023 (Course Directors: Dr. Vachaspati Shukla and Dr. Nachiket Gosavi).

The course was designed to strengthen the research competence of emerging scholars by providing systematic exposure to diverse methodological, analytical, and theoretical perspectives within social science research. Its overarching objective was to build a robust foundation for conducting rigorous, policy-relevant, and empirically grounded scholarly inquiry.

The programme comprised an intensive academic schedule that included lectures, interactive discussions, and hands-on training sessions conducted by 19 eminent resource persons. The instructional sequence began with foundational lectures on the philosophy of research, the concept of proof, and the conduct of systematic literature reviews. These were followed by comprehensive discussions on core elements of research design, including hypothesis formulation and questionnaire development.

Participants were trained in both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. The curriculum covered key analytical tools such as descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis, content analysis, and social network analysis. Special emphasis was





placed on practical skill development through hands-on sessions using SPSS and Excel, enabling participants to undertake data entry, construct tables and graphical representations, and apply advanced statistical techniques, including correlation, regression, logit, and probit models. Complementary lectures on scientific writing, text mining, and the editorial perspective on publishing high-quality research articles enhanced participants' understanding of academic communication standards and research ethics.

In addition, the course included focused sessions on the use of e-resources, bibliographic management using Mendeley, and major data sources in social science research, thereby equipping participants with essential tools for independent and sustained research. The interactive format of the sessions facilitated active engagement, dialogue between participants and resource persons, and interdisciplinary exchange, contributing to greater methodological clarity.

Feedback from participants reflected a high degree of satisfaction, with most sessions receiving average ratings exceeding 9.5 in terms of relevance, quality, and delivery. The programme concluded with participants' presentations and a valedictory session, marking the successful completion of an intensive and intellectually stimulating training experience. Overall, the course significantly enhanced participants' analytical and academic writing capabilities and motivated them to undertake rigorous, policy-oriented research in the social sciences.

Academic Alliances & Doctoral Endeavours

RESEARCH AFFILIATION & Ph.D./M.Phil. PROGRAMME

Why They Matter?

Original research leading to publications makes it a vital contribution to society. Ph.D. holders are entrusted with the responsibility of synthesizing information, conducting robust studies, and offering insightful recommendations for social and economic enhancement.

SPIESR is affiliated to Gujarat University for its Doctoral Programme in Economics and thus, it plays a pivotal role in this domain. The Institute's faculty members are recognized as Ph.D. Guides in the Department of Economics of some of the renowned universities of Ahmedabad.

During the year, out of five (5) students enrolled, none of them completed their Ph.D. Degree and are continuing with their research work.

A. Doctoral Research (Ph.D.)

THEME 1 INTERNATIONAL TRADE, FINANCE, AND MACROECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Research Scholar	Ms. Pooja Suresh
Affiliation	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
Title	ASEAN–India Trade Relations: A Cross-Country Analysis

Research Scholar	Mr. Manbanjan Mishra
Affiliation	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
Title	International Financial Integration and Behaviour of Indian Financial Markets: An Empirical Analysis

Synopsis

This research evaluates the role of India–ASEAN trade in shaping India's economic growth and welfare. It analyses trade trends between India, ASEAN nations, and the rest of the world, identifies the determinants influencing evolving trade patterns, and assesses whether these engagements have resulted in trade creation or diversion. The study generates policy-relevant insights for strengthening manufacturing competitiveness, export diversification, and tertiary sector development, while also contributing to the empirical trade literature.



THEME 2 LABOUR MARKETS, GENDER, AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Research Scholar	Ms. Nisha Kakadiya
Affiliation	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
Title	Dynamics of Women's Employment: A Rural–Urban Comparison Of Gujarat

Synopsis

This research analyses female labour force participation in Gujarat, emphasising the link between women's employment and national development. It explores enabling factors such as education, health, and access to public services, alongside constraints including gender discrimination, wage inequality, workplace insecurity, and restrictive social norms. The study compares rural and urban contexts to capture changing employment dynamics within the state.

THEME 3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Research Scholar	Ms. Neetu Jain
Affiliation	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
Title	Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth and Inclusiveness: An Analysis of Start-ups in Ahmedabad

Synopsis

Focusing on Ahmedabad, this study assesses the contribution of start-ups to economic growth and inclusive development. It evaluates the role of entrepreneurship cells (e-cells), their opportunities and developmental relevance, and the challenges impeding their effectiveness within technical institutions and business schools. The research explores entrepreneurship within broader concerns of social, gender, and regional disparities.

THEME 4 HEALTH ECONOMICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Research Scholar	Mr. Anantha Krishnan S.
Affiliation	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
Title	Socio-economic Conditions of NCD-Affected Patients: A Comparative Study of Kerala and Gujarat

Synopsis

Addressing the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), this study undertakes a comparative analysis of Kerala and Gujarat, two high-income states with contrasting development models. Using primary and secondary data, it examines NCD prevalence, intensity, socio-economic conditions of patients, healthcare expenditure, and household economic burden. The research bridges gaps in regional health analysis and informs evidence-based health policy formulation.

B. Post-Doctoral Research

THEME 5 TECHNOLOGY, EMPLOYMENT, AND WORKER WELL-BEING

Post-Doctoral Researcher	Dr. Anindita Banerjee
Fellowship	ICSSR
Title	Technology, Employment and Well-being: Focus on Gig Workers in India

Synopsis

Against the backdrop of technological change and evolving organisational models highlighted in the Economic Survey of India (2020-21), this study investigates the rise of the gig economy in India. It analyses labour market dynamics from both demand and supply perspectives, examining cost-driven contractualisation, shrinking job tenure, and the increasing reliance on digital labour platforms. The research evaluates whether gig employment represents a convergence in employment patterns and assesses its implications for income security, consumption, savings, and long-term social well-being.



PART 2

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25

Investigative Research Initiatives

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROJECTS



1

DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER AND ADOPTION OF AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PM-KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI SCHEME: A STUDY IN SELECT DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT

Principal Investigator
Niti Mehta

Sponsor
Special Cell for Short-term Empirical Projects,
Indian Council of Social Science Research
(ICSSR), New Delhi

Status
Completed

Introduction

Cash transfers have gained prominence as policy instruments for enhancing household purchasing power and complementing state provision of goods and services. Unconditional transfers, by allowing beneficiaries discretion over use, often generate multiplier effects through improved food security, local demand stimulation, and facilitation of productive investments. In agriculture, untied cash can ease liquidity constraints, enable timely input purchases, and encourage adoption of modern technologies, particularly when supported by effective extension services. However, persistent barriers – including limited access to institutional credit and information, weak tenure incentives, and structural constraints – indicate that income support alone may not be sufficient without enabling institutional environments.

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme marks a shift in India's agricultural support strategy from price-based interventions, notably Minimum Support Prices (MSP), to direct income support. Under the scheme, eligible landholding farm families receive ₹6,000 annually in three installments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Though modest, the transfer is intended to supplement expenditure on agricultural inputs and household consumption while remaining largely non-distortionary with respect to production and prices. Existing literature has primarily examined the role of cash transfers in alleviating liquidity constraints and stimulating rural demand; empirical evidence on their influence on farm practices, technology adoption and cropping decisions remains limited, particularly at the state level.

This study examines the early impacts of PM-KISAN in Gujarat, a state characterised by diverse agro-climatic conditions and cropping systems. It evaluates the scheme's role in easing credit constraints, facilitating technology adoption, influencing crop composition, and improving household income and wellbeing, with a focus on small and marginal farmers. The study hypothesises that PM-KISAN enhances farm household income, encourages agricultural and consumption expenditure, facilitates adoption of improved cultivars – especially when combined with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) interventions – and supports productive investments with short and medium-term multiplier effects, including diversification into non-farm activities.

Data and Methodology

The analysis is based on a primary household survey conducted in four districts representing Gujarat's major agro-ecological regions: Sabarkantha (North Gujarat), Kheda (Middle Gujarat), Surendranagar (Saurashtra), and Dahod (Eastern Hill Region). A multi-stage sampling framework was adopted, involving the selection of two talukas per district and villages with exposure to KVK interventions, along with a limited number of control villages with minimal extension exposure.

Approximately 100 PM-KISAN beneficiary households per district were surveyed, yielding a total sample of 401 households across 17 villages. The sample deliberately focused on small and marginal farmers, who constituted 68.3 percent of operational holdings but accounted for only 34 percent of cultivated area. Among the respondents, 280 households had received KVK support, while around 120 had no exposure to extension services.

Data were collected using a structured, pilot-tested questionnaire capturing pre-and post-PM-KISAN information for 2017–18 and 2022–23 on cropping patterns, input use, income, expenditure, savings, indebtedness, technology adoption, and perceptions of the scheme. The empirical strategy combined descriptive analysis with econometric estimation. Binary choice (Probit) models were employed to identify determinants of technology adoption and expenditure behaviour, controlling for household characteristics, extension exposure, institutional access, and agro-climatic factors, while differential impacts across farm size classes and regions were assessed.

Key Findings

PM-KISAN has emerged as the largest scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, accounting for nearly 55 percent of the Ministry's allocation in 2021–22. Subsequent reductions in allocations reflected improved beneficiary identification through Aadhaar and e-KYC, which reduced inclusion errors but may also have excluded some eligible farmers. Gujarat broadly followed national trends in fund releases and disbursements.

At the household level, PM-KISAN exhibited strong income-redistributive effects. The transfer constituted nearly 46 percent of annual income for marginal farmers, with the share declining sharply with farm size and falling to around 1 percent for large farmers. Simulation exercises suggest that raising the transfer to ₹15,000 per annum, with complementary state support, could increase the income share of PM-KISAN to nearly 10 percent of total agricultural household income.

Changes in cropping patterns indicate moderate diversification following scheme implementation. There was a decline in coarse cereals, oilseeds, fodder crops, and tobacco, alongside a shift towards more remunerative crops such as pulses, cotton, and spices. While the transfer partially eased liquidity constraints during peak investment periods, it remained insufficient to cover full cultivation costs, with most households continuing to rely on their own working capital for input purchases.

Net crop income increased by 14.5 percent, with the highest proportional gains observed among the smallest landholders. Overall household income rose by nearly 38 percent, although the relative contribution of agriculture to total income declined, reflecting continued agrarian stress and livelihood diversification. PM-KISAN had negligible impact on indebtedness, but savings increased across most households, indicating improved financial buffering. Technology adoption was significantly higher among households with KVK exposure, with 69 per cent reporting adoption of certified or hybrid seeds. Probit estimates underscore the significance of gender, poverty status, market access, agro-climatic conditions, and extension exposure in shaping adoption outcomes.

Conclusion

- The study recommends improved targeting by excluding absentee landlords and incorporating tenant cultivators to strengthen investment incentives and adoption outcomes.
- Introducing selective conditionalities – linked to technology adoption, training participation, or productive investments – could enhance developmental impacts, subject to administrative feasibility.
- State-level top-ups targeted at small and marginal farmers, deeper integration with complementary support schemes, and greater involvement of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are likely to improve effectiveness.
- Simplification of procedures and digital interfaces is critical to ensure inclusion of illiterate and remotely located farmers.
- Continuous evaluation of gender impacts, sustainability of cropping transitions, migration, and indebtedness remains essential for strengthening PM-KISAN as a long-term agricultural support policy.



2

RURAL URBANISATION, MIGRATION AND RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION: STUDYING THE LINKAGES WITH REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL

Principal Investigator
Subrata Dutta

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

Status
Completed

Introduction

This research project has successfully completed its foundational phase, establishing a comprehensive academic and conceptual framework to investigate the inter-connected dynamics of rural transformation in the Indian state of West Bengal. The project uniquely synthesizes three critical and often studied-in-isolation phenomena: rural urbanisation, rural industrialisation (occupational diversification), and rural-urban migration. Its primary aim is to understand the complex, endogenous processes driving the emergence of new urban settlements in predominantly rural landscapes and their socio-economic implications.

Background and Rationale

Globally, urbanisation is accelerating, with projections indicating that 68 percent of the world's population will reside in urban areas by 2050, driven significantly by growth in Asia and Africa. India mirrors this trend, with its urban population expected to swell by hundreds of millions in the coming decades. A pivotal, yet less understood, aspect of this transition is the proliferation of Census Towns – settlements that cross the demographic threshold into "urban" classification due to endogenous growth rather than formal administrative decree or massive in-migration.

Between 2001 and 2011, India witnessed an unprecedented near-threefold increase in Census Towns (from 1,363 to 3,894), signifying a profound shift in the rural-urban continuum. West Bengal emerged as the epicenter of this trend, accounting for the largest absolute increase (528 new Census Towns) among all Indian states. This presents a critical case study for examining decentralized, ground-up urbanisation.

1. Comprehensive Literature Review: The project has systematically reviewed global and national trends in urbanisation, with a specific focus on:
 - The theory and evidence of "in-situ urbanisation" or "rural urbanisation."
 - Patterns of rural-urban migration and their changing drivers.
 - Processes of rural occupational diversification and non-farm employment generation (rural industrialisation).
 - The policy and planning challenges posed by the rise of small and intermediate towns.
2. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework: Building on the literature, the project has conceptualized a triadic framework where:
 - Rural Urbanisation (Spatial-Demographic Change) is not merely a result of city-bound migration but is often fueled by local economic transformation.
 - Rural Industrialisation (Economic-Structural Change), through the growth of non-farm sectors, provides the economic base for settlements to densify and urbanize in place.
 - Rural-Urban Migration (Population Redistribution) interacts with these processes, both as a competing pathway (movement to large cities) and as a potential feedback loop (movement to emerging small towns).

Project Significance

By completing this rigorous foundational phase, the project has laid the essential groundwork for subsequent empirical research. It moves beyond viewing urbanisation solely through the lens of megacities or planned townships, instead highlighting the significant and often organic transformation occurring within India's rural regions. The integrated approach challenges siloed perspectives and provides a holistic lens to understand the multifaceted reality of rural transition, with direct relevance for policymakers aiming to manage balanced regional development in India and similar contexts globally. The project highlights the significance of infrastructure as far as the process of rural urbanisation and rural industrialisation is concerned.



3

USING LPG IN RURAL INDIA: BEHAVIORAL, ECONOMIC, AND GOVERNANCE FACTORS

(Short-term Empirical Research Project (Collaborative))

Investigator

Sandeep Kumar Kujur (IIT Madras, Host Institute),
Vachaspati Shukla (SPIESR, Ahmedabad), U.S. Mishra
(IIPS, Mumbai) & Diti Goswami (IIT-ISM, Dhanbad)

Sponsor

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

Status

Completed

Introduction

The introduction of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in 2016 significantly expanded access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) across India. This initiative has enabled the country to make substantial progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG-7) by ensuring near-universal LPG connection coverage in both urban and rural areas. Despite this achievement, a critical challenge remains: while access to LPG is widespread, its use as the primary cooking fuel in rural households continues to be limited. Traditional fuels such as firewood, dung cakes, and crop residues remain prevalent, raising concerns about the effectiveness and sustainability of India's clean cooking energy transition.

Objective & Research Questions

The study seeks to understand the disconnect between LPG access and its sustained use as the primary source of cooking energy in rural India. The key objectives are to examine whether behavioural practices, economic constraints, or governance and infrastructural bottlenecks restrict rural households from transitioning fully to LPG. In doing so, the study also evaluates the broader implications of clean cooking fuel adoption for India's progress toward SDG-7, with particular attention to household welfare and gender outcomes.

Data & Methodology

The analysis is based on a combination of secondary and primary data sources. Multiple rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS) are used to assess long-term trends, regional patterns, and disparities in LPG access and usage. This is complemented by a field survey conducted between April and August 2024 across three rural districts each in Gujarat and Odisha, covering approximately 3,000 rural households with access to LPG. The study employs statistical and econometric models to identify and quantify the impact of behavioural, economic, and governance-related factors on the likelihood of using LPG as the primary cooking fuel.

Key Findings & Analytical Insights

The study provides important insights into the dynamics of clean cooking fuel adoption in rural India. While PMUY has substantially increased LPG coverage and initial usage, universal access has not translated into universal reliance on LPG. The findings reveal that behavioural and economic factors play a decisive role in shaping household fuel choices. Many households continue to prefer traditional fuels for certain cooking activities due to taste preferences, cooking habits, and perceptions regarding cost-effectiveness.

Economic constraints, particularly the affordability of LPG refills, significantly limit sustained usage. Even among households with LPG connections, refill costs often discourage exclusive reliance on LPG, leading to continued fuel stacking. Additionally, the study highlights inadequate LPG infrastructure in rural areas such as, irregular supply and limited accessibility – as a governance-related barrier that weakens the effectiveness of PMUY in promoting LPG as the primary cooking fuel.

The analysis also underscores growing regional and social disparities in actual LPG usage, despite uniform access. These disparities point to the need for targeted policy interventions rather than a *one-size-fits-all* approach.

Policy Relevance & Implications

The study makes a meaningful contribution to policy discourse by identifying structural and behavioural constraints that must be addressed to universalise clean cooking practices.

In the short-term	strengthening LPG distribution infrastructure and improving supply reliability is essential to support sustained use.
In the medium-term	enhancing the economic capacity of rural households, particularly their ability to afford regular refills is critical for ensuring LPG use across all cooking needs.
In the long-term	addressing behavioural preferences and perceptions through awareness and social change initiatives are necessary to shift households away from traditional fuels.

Beyond energy access, the study highlights the broader gender and welfare implications of clean cooking energy adoption. Since women disproportionately bear the burden of collecting traditional fuels and managing household cooking, increased use of affordable and clean energy has far-reaching health, economic, and social benefits, reinforcing India's commitment to SDG-7.

Conclusion

India's success in achieving near-universal LPG access under PMUY represents a major policy milestone. However, the transition to LPG as the primary cooking fuel in rural households remains incomplete. Behavioural resistance, economic limitations, and infrastructural gaps continue to constrain sustained adoption. A phased and integrated policy approach – combining infrastructural strengthening, economic support, and behavioural change – is essential to convert LPG access into meaningful and lasting clean cooking energy use in rural India.

4

RE-VISITING PASSENGER TRANSPORT IN METROPOLITAN CITIES OF INDIA: HOW FAR DO PEOPLE COMMUTE?

Investigator

Nachiket Gosavi

Sponsor

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

Status

Completed

Premise and Context

The study is anchored in the recognition that India's major economic and metropolitan hotspots have evolved in the absence of adequate, high-quality mass transport systems. This deficiency in public transport provisioning has resulted in mobility patterns that are overwhelmingly private vehicle-centric. Consequently, modal shares have deviated sharply from a sustainable transport trajectory, wherein more than eighty percent of commute trips should ideally be undertaken through modes with a negligible carbon footprint.

A critical lacuna identified in existing urban transport literature in India is the narrow conceptualisation of the metropolis. Most studies have confined their analytical scope to administrative jurisdictions such as municipal corporations or urban development authorities. However, from the standpoint of economic geography, the functional influence of a metropolis extends far beyond these formal boundaries. The study underscores that large metropolitan centres exert economic, employment, and mobility pull effects over extensive surrounding regions, which remain insufficiently captured in conventional transport analyses.

The premise further acknowledges that forthcoming revisions of city master plans are likely to incorporate many of these adjoining regions within metropolitan administrative frameworks. However, in the interim, transport planning has failed to anticipate and accommodate this spatial expansion. Urban growth and the development of urban transport infrastructure are identified as path-dependent processes. In the absence of proactive and integrated planning, this path dependency has resulted in the proliferation of transport deficiencies.

Urban Expansion and Transport Path Dependency

The study highlights a reinforcing cycle between inadequate transport infrastructure and unsustainable urban expansion. Since mass transit infrastructure was not developed in tandem with urban growth, expanding urban regions became increasingly reliant on private vehicles. This private vehicle-centric expansion was not merely a behavioural preference but a structural outcome of deficient transit supply.

The implications of this trajectory are two-fold. First, urban areas began to experience severe congestion as road-based private transport dominated commuter mobility. Second, the environmental consequences became pronounced, with increasing levels of air pollution

and associated externalities. The urbanscape, therefore, emerged as both congested and polluted, reflecting deeper systemic failures in transport planning and governance.

Against this backdrop, the study argues that the challenges faced by Indian cities are fundamentally rooted in the supply-side inadequacies of transit facilities, rather than merely demand-side excesses. The conventional approach of addressing congestion through incremental road expansion is implicitly questioned, as it fails to correct the structural bias towards private vehicle usage.

Conceptual Reorientation: Metropolitan Transport and Economic Shadow

Responding to these gaps, the study adopts a broader analytical lens by revisiting passenger transport in Indian metropolises through the concept of the economic shadow. This approach unboxes metropolitan transport beyond administrative limits and situates it within the functional economic region influenced by the city.

By extending the analytical frame to the economic shadow region, the study redefines metropolitan transport as an interconnected system of mobility flows that link the core city with its peri-urban and adjoining regions. This reconceptualisation allows for a more realistic assessment of commute patterns, travel distances, and modal choices, which are otherwise underestimated in city-centric analyses.

Objectives of the Study

The overarching objective of the research was to identify policy-relevant inputs that could assist in the formulation of a sustainable urban transport policy, one that enables a mode-benign process of urban growth. Sustainability, in this context, is understood in terms of promoting transport modes with low environmental impact while supporting expanding urban economies.

The specific objectives of the study were four-fold:

- First, it examined the spatial extent of the economic shadow region of metropolitan cities and urban agglomerations.
- Second, it scrutinised the characteristics of commute distances within these extended metropolitan regions.
- Third, it analysed mode preferences across different distance classes to understand how travel length influences modal choice, and
- Finally, it identified those metropolises that were likely to be the worst affected due to an unsustainable modal share, particularly in terms of excessive reliance on private vehicles.

Outcomes and Current Status

The research culminated in a comprehensive report that was submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). Notably, no comments or revisions were sought by ICSSR following the submission. Building upon this foundational work, the study was subsequently developed into a book, positioning it as a primer for understanding metropolitan transport dynamics in India and the planning challenges associated with them.

In addition to the report and the book, a research article derived from the study is currently under peer review. Together, these outputs reflect the study's contribution to advancing conceptual and empirical understanding of metropolitan transport in India, particularly by foregrounding the economic shadow perspective as a critical tool for sustainable urban transport planning.

5

EXAMINING THE CONSTANCY OF TRAVEL TIME BUDGET IN INDIA: AN EXAMINATION

**Principal
Investigator**
Nachiket Gosavi

Sponsor
SPIESR, Ahmedabad

Status
Completed

Research Context

This is a completed empirical research project that investigates whether the concept of a stable Travel Time Budget (TTB) – widely treated as a near-universal constant in international transport literature – holds true within the Indian context. While global studies suggest that individuals tend to allocate a relatively fixed amount of time for daily travel, particularly for work-related trips, systematic evidence for India has remained sparse. This study addresses that critical gap by situating commuting behavior within India's distinctive socio-economic, spatial, and demographic conditions.

Conceptual Framework: Travel Time Budget and Employment Access

The research is anchored in the theoretical proposition that travel time, rather than distance, constitutes the principal constraint shaping access to employment. The notion of TTB assumes that individuals make residential and occupational choices that maintain commuting time within tolerable limits. However, given India's pronounced inequalities, informal labor markets, uneven urbanization, and infrastructural deficits, the applicability of this hypothesis warrants rigorous empirical scrutiny. The study, therefore, focuses specifically on employment-related commuting, treating access to jobs as a key determinant of mobility patterns and socio-economic outcomes.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of the project is to examine the stability and variability of travel time budgets for work trips in India. More specifically, the study aims to:

- Establish an empirical baseline of commuting time across rural, urban, and million-plus metropolitan regions.
- Analyze how socio-economic attributes – including income, age, gender, and educational attainment – influence travel time to work.
- Test for the presence of non-linear relationships, particularly the applicability of a Kuznets-type curve between income levels and travel time expenditure.
- Contribute Indian evidence to the broader global discourse on transport behavior and accessibility.

Data Sources and Methodology

The study adopts a quantitative research design based entirely on robust secondary data sources. The analysis draws upon unit-level data from the National Sample Survey Office

(NSSO) and demographic-spatial information from the 2011 Population Census of India. A large and nationally representative sample of approximately one lakh individuals is used, ensuring statistical reliability and broad spatial coverage.

Advanced statistical techniques are employed to isolate the effects of socio-economic variables on commuting time while accounting for regional and settlement-level heterogeneity. By disaggregating the analysis across rural areas, smaller urban centers, and metropolitan cities, the study captures the differentiated mobility regimes operating within India.

Key Analytical Dimensions

A central analytical contribution of the research lies in examining how income gradients interact with travel time. Rather than assuming a linear relationship, the study explicitly tests whether commuting time first increases and then stabilizes or declines with rising income, consistent with a Kuznets-type hypothesis. Alongside income, demographic variables such as age and gender, and human capital indicators such as education, are systematically incorporated to explain variations in travel behavior.

The study also highlights how structural factors such as, job decentralization, residential segregation, and transport system characteristics mediate individual travel time budgets, particularly in large metropolitan regions.

Findings and Interpretive Insights

The empirical findings demonstrate that while a broad tendency toward stability in travel time exists, TTB in India is not strictly constant. Instead, it varies meaningfully across socio-economic groups and settlement types. Lower-income workers, particularly in metropolitan areas, often experience longer commute times due to spatial mismatch between affordable housing and employment centers. Conversely, higher-income groups exhibit greater flexibility through residential choice and access to faster transport modes.

These differentiated patterns underscore that commuting time in India is as much a reflection of structural constraints and inequality as of individual choice, thereby qualifying the universality of the TTB hypothesis.

Linkages to Subsequent Research and Policy Relevance

A crucial outcome of this completed project is its role in directly shaping subsequent research agendas. The partial results and conceptual insights generated here led to the formulation and launch of the follow-up study titled "Profiling the Metropolitan Cities of India with Respect to Access to Employment: A Synthesis." The present project, thus, functions as a foundational empirical and theoretical base for deeper metropolitan-level analysis.

From a policy perspective, the study provides critical evidence to support sustainable urban mobility and land-use interventions, including emerging concepts such as the "20-minute city." By emphasizing reduced commute times and improved proximity between jobs and residences, such approaches hold potential for enhancing labor productivity while simultaneously lowering energy use and the urban carbon footprint.

Conclusion

In sum, 'The Constancy of Travel Time Budget in India: An Examination' makes a significant contribution by empirically interrogating a widely accepted transport theory within the Indian context. By combining large-scale national data with nuanced socio-economic analysis, the study not only advances academic understanding of commuting behavior but also informs evidence-based urban and transport policy aimed at more equitable and sustainable access to employment.

6

RURAL TRANSFORMATION FROM THE LENS OF SHGS

**Principal
Investigator**
Forum Dave

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

Status
Ongoing

Introduction: SHGs and Rural Transformation

The ongoing research project titled “Rural Transformation from the Lens of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)” examines the multifaceted role of SHGs in fostering socio-economic development in rural India. Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, the study is positioned within broader debates on inclusive growth, financial inclusion, and community-driven development. It seeks to understand SHGs not merely as financial collectives, but as transformative grassroots institutions that influence rural livelihoods, gender relations, and state–society interactions.

SHGs and the Transformation of Rural Credit Systems

A central focus of the study is the role of SHGs in breaking the persistent cycle of high-interest debt prevalent in rural areas. Historically, limited access to formal banking has compelled rural households, particularly women, to depend on informal moneylenders, often leading to chronic indebtedness. The research analyses how collective savings mobilised through SHGs provide access to low-interest capital, enabling members to shift away from exploitative credit arrangements. This transition marks a significant transformation in rural financial behaviour and enhances household-level economic security.

From Subsistence to Sustainable Micro-Enterprises

The study further explores how SHGs facilitate a shift from individual subsistence activities to organised and sustainable micro-enterprises. Through collective resource mobilisation, risk-sharing, and mutual accountability, SHGs create an enabling environment for income-generating activities rooted in local skills and resources. These micro-enterprises generate diversified income streams that are more resilient to market volatility, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation not only through increased income but also through enhanced livelihood stability.

Economic Empowerment and Asset Ownership among Women

An important analytical dimension of the research is the changing economic role of women participating in SHGs. The study conceptualises SHGs as platforms that enable women to move from being 'wage seekers' to becoming 'asset owners and micro-entrepreneurs'. Access to credit and savings allows women to acquire productive assets, strengthen their economic independence, and reduce vulnerability to income shocks. This transformation represents a critical shift in the gendered structure of rural economies.

Social Empowerment and Decision-Making Agency

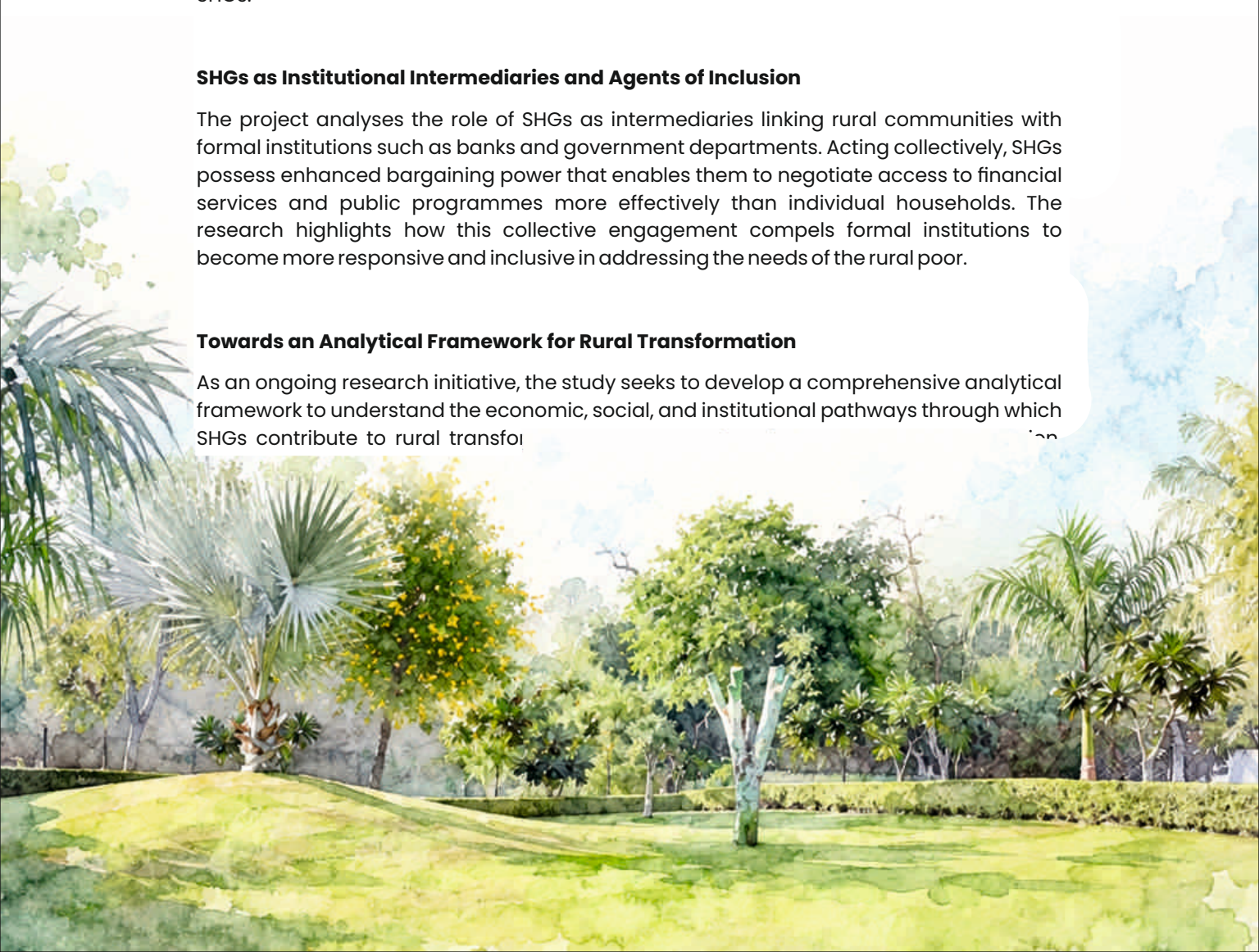
Beyond economic outcomes, the research evaluates the social empowerment effects of SHG participation. Increased financial contribution to household income enhances women's bargaining power within families, leading to greater involvement in decisions related to health, education, nutrition, and overall family welfare. The study also examines women's expanding roles in community-level decision-making and local governance, highlighting the broader social implications of economic empowerment facilitated by SHGs.

SHGs as Institutional Intermediaries and Agents of Inclusion

The project analyses the role of SHGs as intermediaries linking rural communities with formal institutions such as banks and government departments. Acting collectively, SHGs possess enhanced bargaining power that enables them to negotiate access to financial services and public programmes more effectively than individual households. The research highlights how this collective engagement compels formal institutions to become more responsive and inclusive in addressing the needs of the rural poor.

Towards an Analytical Framework for Rural Transformation

As an ongoing research initiative, the study seeks to develop a comprehensive analytical framework to understand the economic, social, and institutional pathways through which SHGs contribute to rural transformation.



7

THE SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECT (SSP): SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF IRRIGATION BENEFITS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH IN THE SSP COMMAND AREA

Principal Investigator
Niti Mehta

Sponsor
Sardar Sarovar Narmada
Nigam Ltd., Govt of
Gujarat, Gandhinagar

Status
New
Initiative

Introduction

The Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) was conceived as a multi-purpose water resource intervention aimed at addressing chronic water scarcity in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The project envisaged a comprehensive development framework combining irrigation expansion, hydro-power generation, and assured water supply for domestic and industrial use. At its core, SSP sought to transform agrarian livelihoods by stabilising water availability, enhancing agricultural productivity through technological advancement, and generating both direct and indirect employment. By promoting the conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, the project was expected to catalyse structural changes in agriculture and induce broader socio-economic development in water-deficient regions.

Given the scale and developmental intent of SSP, a systematic assessment was necessary to examine the extent to which the project has achieved its primary objectives - particularly in terms of agricultural transformation, employment creation, income enhancement, and overall economic growth in the command areas of Gujarat.

Objectives

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives to:

- examine changes in agricultural performance in SSP command area talukas in comparison with the broader state context;
- assess the impact of irrigation access on cropping patterns, cropping intensity, and cost of cultivation;
- evaluate changes in labour use, employment generation, and income levels at the household level;

- analyse shifts in asset ownership, social status, and household welfare, including food security and health outcomes; and
- compare socio-economic outcomes between SSP command villages and non-command (control) villages in order to isolate project-specific effects.

Methodological Framework

The study adopted a mixed-methods framework integrating both quantitative and qualitative approaches ie., (a) Secondary data were analysed to assess trends in agricultural performance at the command area and state levels, and (b) Primary data were collected through a stratified random sample survey of villages within the SSP command area.

The survey captured household-level information on cropping patterns, cultivation costs, labour use, income sources (farm and non-farm), asset ownership, expenditure patterns, credit access, and employment generation. Comparative analysis with control villages enabled robust assessment of SSP-induced changes.

Concluding Perspective

As a new and ongoing research initiative, this study does not seek to present definitive findings at this stage. Instead, it establishes a comprehensive analytical framework to systematically examine the multi-dimensional impacts of the Sardar Sarovar Project on agriculture, employment, and rural livelihoods. By integrating sectoral performance analysis with micro-level household evidence, the research is expected to generate empirically grounded insights into the processes through which large-scale irrigation interventions influence economic and social transformation. The study aims to contribute to informed policy discourse on irrigation-led development, regional equity, and sustainable water management once the empirical investigation is completed.



8

A STUDY OF GST COMPLIANCE: THE CASE OF GRUH-UDYOGA (HOMEBASED INDUSTRIES) IN GUJARAT

**Principal
Investigator**
Forum Dave

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

Status
New
Initiative

Introduction and Policy Context

This research initiative, titled “A Study of GST Compliance: The Case of Gruh-Udyoga (Home-Based Industries) in Gujarat,” is a newly launched project. This study is situated at the intersection of modern indirect tax policy and the traditional, largely informal, home-based industrial sector, which constitutes a significant segment of Gujarat's micro-enterprise economy and is closely linked to household-based production and consumption systems.

The evolution of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) framework, culminating in the 2025 Next-Generation GST Reforms, has reshaped India's taxation regime under the principle of “One Nation, One Tax.” While GST seeks to improve efficiency, transparency, and market integration, its digital-first compliance architecture raises specific challenges for Gruh-Udyoga units and has potential spillover effects on household consumption expenditure, particularly in urban and semi-urban contexts.

Rationale and Analytical Orientation

Gruh-Udyoga enterprises often operate with limited capital, informal labour arrangements, and low levels of digital preparedness. The transition to GST compliance involves technical constraints, such as navigating online registration and filing systems, and financial constraints, including compliance costs and working capital pressures. These factors can influence production costs, pricing decisions, and market participation.

At the same time, GST-induced changes in prices of Gruh-Udyoga products may directly affect household consumption patterns, given that these products are frequently purchased for everyday use. Recognising the central role of women in household budgeting and purchasing decisions, the study explicitly foregrounds female consumers as a critical analytical category in understanding the demand-side effects of GST reforms.

Objectives of the Study

The study is guided by the following objectives:

- To analyse GST compliance patterns among Gruh-Udyoga units in Gujarat in the context of the ‘One Nation, One Tax Framework’.
- To examine the impact of GST on input costs, raw material procurement, profit margins, and competitiveness of home-based industries.

- To assess the level of digital literacy among artisans and micro-entrepreneurs and its implications for GST compliance.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the GST Composition Scheme in reducing compliance complexity for home-based enterprises.
- To examine how GST-related price changes affect consumer household expenditure, with a specific focus on female consumers as primary decision-makers in household consumption.

Methodological Framework:

The study adopts a dual methodological framework that integrates supply-side (producer-level) and demand-side (consumer-level) analysis to capture the full spectrum of GST's economic effects.

- On the supply side, the research focuses on Gruh-Udyoga producers and artisans, examining GST registration status, compliance costs, digital readiness, and awareness of tax provisions, including the GST Composition Scheme. The analysis considers changes in raw material costs, access to input tax credits, pricing strategies, and the resulting effects on profit margins and market competitiveness.
- On the demand side, the study explicitly examines household consumption expenditure patterns, with particular attention to female consumers. This component analyses how GST-induced price changes in Gruh-Udyoga products influence purchasing decisions, expenditure allocation, and demand sustainability. By foregrounding women's role in household consumption, the study incorporates a gender-sensitive lens into tax policy analysis, which remains underexplored in GST-related research.

The integration of supply-and-demand-side perspectives enables the study to trace how GST reforms affect producers and how these effects are transmitted to consumers through price and market mechanisms.

Policy Relevance and Expected Contribution

The study aims to generate policy-relevant empirical evidence on GST compliance and its broader socio-economic implications. By highlighting the constraints faced by home-based enterprises and the consumption responses of households – particularly female consumers – the research seeks to inform the refinement of GST policies to make them more inclusive and context-sensitive.

The study aligns with the national vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', emphasising the importance of supporting micro-entrepreneurs while safeguarding household welfare in the transition toward a formalized economy.

Conclusion

As a new research initiative, this study does not present findings or policy recommendations at this stage. Instead, it establishes a comprehensive analytical and methodological framework to examine GST compliance among Gruh-Udyoga units in Gujarat and its implications for production, household consumption expenditure, and gendered economic behaviour in the post-2025 GST reform context. The empirical evidence generated through this research is expected to provide a foundation for future policy evaluation and informed decision-making.

9

PROFILING THE METROPOLITAN CITIES OF INDIA WITH RESPECT TO THE ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT: A SYNTHESIS

Principal Investigator
Nachiket Gosavi

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

Status
New
Initiative

Introduction and Research Context

Indian metropolitan cities continue to experience severe urban mobility challenges, marked by chronic congestion, rising commute times, and substantial economic losses. Estimates suggest that congestion-related losses in major cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Kolkata alone amount to nearly USD 22 billion annually. Despite sustained investments in urban transport infrastructure – particularly road expansion and mass rapid transit systems – expected efficiency gains have not materialised.

A critical limitation in current urban transport planning is the absence of updated, comprehensive, and granular data on commuting patterns in million-plus cities. The last major commissioned study addressing this issue dates back to 2008. Since then, Indian cities have undergone rapid spatial expansion, demographic diversification, and functional transformation. Indicators such as declining ridership in systems like the Delhi Metro point towards a possible misdiagnosis of urban mobility problems, where infrastructure-led solutions may not adequately reflect actual access-to-employment dynamics.

Central Problem

The central problem addressed by this study is the disconnect between transport infrastructure provision and actual access to employment opportunities in Indian metropolitan regions. Existing planning frameworks insufficiently account for socio-economic heterogeneity, gendered mobility constraints, and spatial inequalities in transport access. Consequently, households in peripheral and underserved areas face disproportionately high travel burdens, undermining productivity, well-being, and inclusive urban growth.

Objectives and Hypotheses

The overarching objective of the study is to develop detailed passenger transport profiles for India's million-plus cities, with a specific focus on access to employment. The study pursues the following interrelated objectives:

- To analyse the influence of socio-economic and infrastructural characteristics on maximum commuting distances for males, females, and transgender individuals.
- To estimate total commute times and empirically test whether they conform to the universal 'Travel Time Budget' hypothesis of approximately 80 minutes per day.

- To assess the penetration, accessibility, and effectiveness of public transport systems, including buses, metro rail, and para-transit services.
- To identify households and population groups that remain underserved by existing transport networks, thereby highlighting spatial inequalities in access to employment.

The study hypothesises that commuting behaviour and accessibility outcomes are systematically shaped by socio-economic attributes and urban infrastructure distribution, rather than by aggregate city size or transport supply alone.

Research Methodology

The study adopts a quantitative research design based on data triangulation from multiple nationally representative datasets. Primary data sources include the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) rounds – 76th, 78th, and 79th – and the Time Use Survey. The methodological framework consists of the following components:

- **Identification of Metropolitan Cities:** Million-plus cities using historical population growth rates to ensure consistency over time. This approach allows for the inclusion of newly classified metropolitan areas such as Gurugram and Chandigarh, alongside established metropolitan centres.
- **Urban Infrastructure Assessment:** Application of Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and satellite imagery to estimate road surface availability and spatial distribution and compare these estimates systematically with official city development plans and Planning Commission benchmarks to assess infrastructure adequacy and alignment with planning norms.
- **Statistical and Econometric Analysis:** Econometric modelling techniques to examine how demographic and socio-economic variables such as education levels, religion, and household, and age, affect mobility patterns, commute distances, and access to employment opportunities.

Significance and Policy Relevance

The study is expected to generate evidence-based insights with direct relevance for urban transport and employment-access policies in India. By providing disaggregated, gender-sensitive mobility profiles, the research contributes to refining the National Urban Transport Policy and supports emerging planning paradigms such as the “10-minute city,” which emphasises proximity-based access to essential services and employment.

The research aligns closely with multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), by addressing inequities in daily mobility and urban access.

Expected Outputs

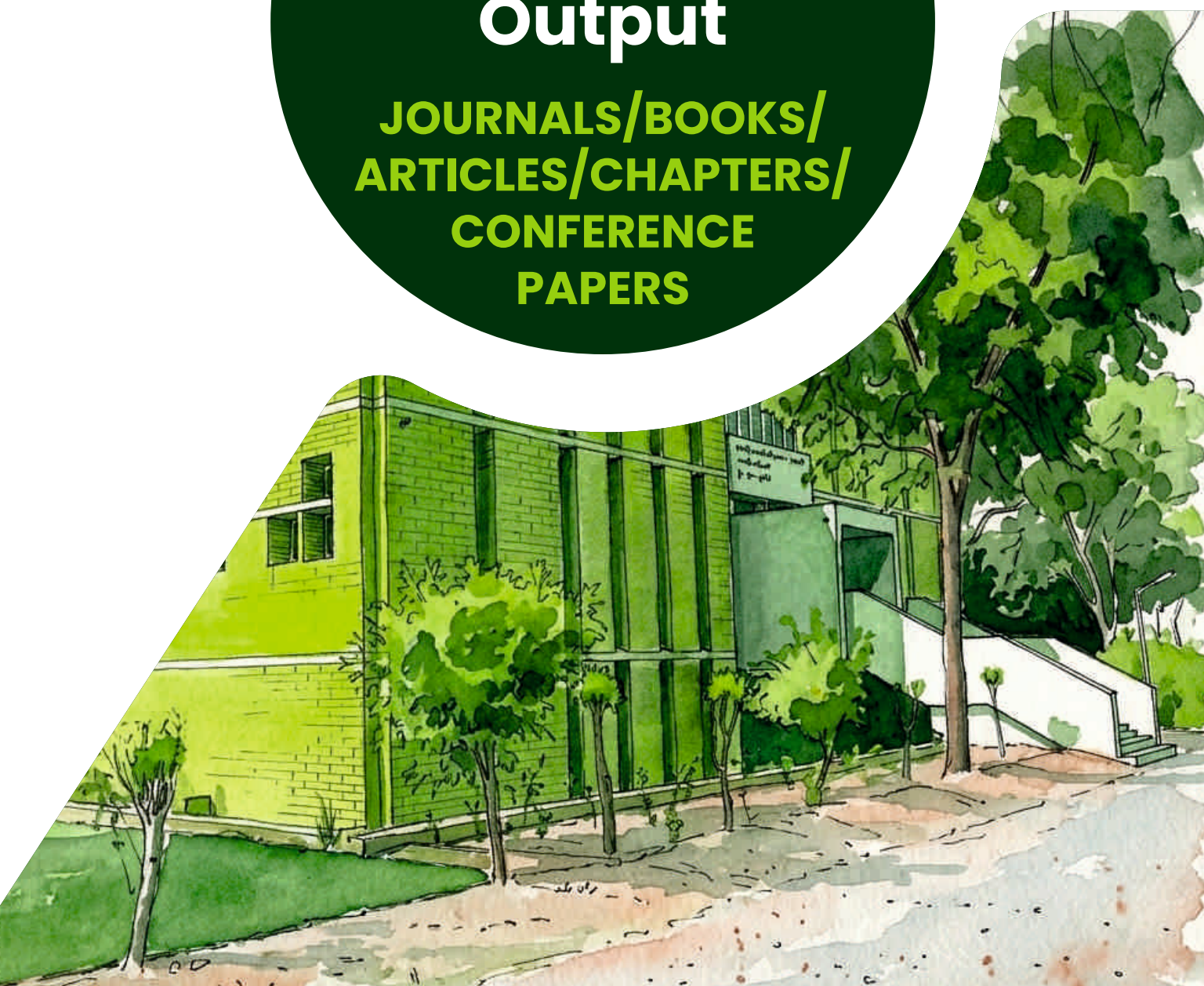
The project is expected to produce the following outputs:

- A comprehensive final research report.
- A research monologue synthesising key analytical insights.
- Scholarly articles targeted at leading peer-reviewed journals, including Transport Policy and Transportation.



Research Endeavours & Scholarly Output

**JOURNALS/BOOKS/
ARTICLES/CHAPTERS/
CONFERENCE
PAPERS**



In-House Journals

The Institute published two issues each of the following two in-house journals in June and December 2024-25:

- Anvesak', Vol.54 (1-2), in English language, under the Editorship of Dr. Subrata Dutta (in-house faculty) and;
- Madhukari', Vol.9 (1-2), in Gujarati language.

Publications/Books

Dave, Forum (2025), Growth Trajectory of Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

The book examines Gujarat's transformative development path by situating it at the intersection of economic dynamism, cultural depth, historical legacy, and global connectivity. Despite accounting for only about 6 percent of India's land area and 5 per cent of its population, Gujarat contributes nearly 15.5 percent to national GDP, driven by diversified industries, strategic trade networks, and a long coastline that facilitates international commerce. The state's rich cultural heritage, marked by festivals, arts, architecture, and cuisine, alongside its historical traditions of pluralism and entrepreneurship, reinforces its broader socio-economic significance. As Gujarat marks its 63rd year of formation, the narrative underscores that while its growth record is notable, persisting socio-economic challenges necessitate calibrated public policy interventions. The book, therefore, critically analyses sectoral patterns, challenges, and opportunities to outline pathways for inclusive and sustainable development.



Forthcoming Articles

Shukla, V., "Analyzing Income Distribution among Agricultural Households in India", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.

Shukla, V., "Analyzing Group Disparities in Mean Years of Schooling Across Indian States: Evidence from the NSS 79th Round Survey", Anvesak.

Shukla, V., "Examining India's Literacy Advancement in the Absence of Census Data", The Journal of Social and Economic Studies.

Gosavi, N. and Dittakavi, G. (2024), "Commute Distance and Residential Self-Selection: Weathering the Storm", Conference Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Transportation Planning and Implementation Methodologies for Developing Countries (TPMDC), SPRINGER (in press).

Peer-Reviewed Journal Publications

- Dutta, Subrata (2025), "Regional Economic Problems and Need for Infrastructure-Induced Rural Urbanisation and Rural Industrialisation: Insights from West Bengal", *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 60 (3), 405-418 (published by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, New Delhi).
- Shukla, V. (2024), "How Universal Is Universal Basic Literacy?", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59(47), 4.
- Shukla, V. (2024), "Unveiling India's Literacy Journey When Census Data Is Not Available", *Mainstream Weekly*, 62 (14).
- Shukla, V. (2024), "A Short Note on Agricultural Household's Farm Income: Evidence from the National Sample Survey 77th Round", *The Indian Economic Journal*, 73(4).
- Shukla, V. (2025), "Decomposing Income Inequality Among Agricultural Households in India: An Inter-State Analysis", *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40847-025-00457-6>.
- Shukla, V. (2025), "Bridging the Rural-Urban Divide: Analysing India's Strides in Essential Amenities through NFHS Data", *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 71(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00195561251365304>.
- Shukla, V. (2025), "Consumption Growth and Inequalities in Rural and Urban India", *South Asia Economic Journal*, 26(1), 115-13. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13915614251355337>.
- Shukla, V. and Mishra, U. S. (2024), "Reading Progress in Attainment of Higher Education Goals in India: Features and Characteristics", *Social Change*, 54(1), 68-85.
- Shukla, V. & Mishra, U. S. (2025), "The Influence of Household Amenities on LPG Adoption in Rural India". *Economic Bulletin*, 45(2), 823-835. EB-25-V45-I2-P72.pdf (accessecon.com)

Forthcoming Articles

- Mehta, Niti (2024), "Impacts of SSAAP Interventions (Water & Livelihoods) on Incomes, Food Security and Well-being of Households in Zambia" in collaboration with SSAAP, Zambia.
- Dutta, Subrata (2025), "Rural Urbanisation and Rural Industrialisation in West Bengal: An Illustration through Empirical Models", *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations* (Accepted).
- Alagh, Munish (2025), "Empirical Note for Vent for Surplus in Rural Gujarat", *Anvesak*, April, manuscript Reference No. is 2023/835.

Under Review

- Shukla, V., "Income Sources and Inequality among Agriculture Households in Gujarat".
- Shukla, V., "Disparities in Computer Literacy Across Indian States".
- Shukla, V. & Dash, S. K., "India's Changing Consumption: Growth and Inequality Trends".
- Shukla, V. & Dash, S. K., "Private Tuition in India: Disparities and Costs".
- Shukla, V., "Consumption Growth and Inequality in Gujarat: 2011-12 to 2022-23".

Chapters in Edited Books

Alagh Munish (2025), "Institutional Barriers to Rural Innovation in Gujarat: An Empirical Assessment".

Dave, Forum (2025) (Ed.), "Growth Trajectory of Gujarat": Public Policy Intervention", (pp.16-37).

Dave, F. (2025), "Social Capital for Sustainable Rural Development" in Growth Trajectory of Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention, Allied Publication, pp 293-306.

Articles Published in Print Media

Subrata Dutta

"Boosting Consumption Expenditure is at the Centre of the Economic Policies" (Bengali title, "Bhogbayami Arthanitir Swasthyarakshar Dawai"), Bengali daily newspaper titled Ei Samay, March 12, 2025.

Shukla, Vachaspati

"Computer Literacy in India Needs a Reboot", The Hindu, July 5, 2024.

"MPCE: Signs of Inclusive Progress in Consumption Trends of Rural & Urban Households, ET Government (indiatimes.com), July 23, 2024.

"Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES): Higher Growth in Non-food Consumption among India's Poorest Households Signals Improving Economic Conditions", ET Government (indiatimes.com), October 26, 2024.

"Household Consumption Growth: Are the Disparities Narrowing among States?", The Hindu BusinessLine, December 06, 2024.

"Educational Divide: Education Key to Bridging Economic Divide Among States", ET Education (indiatimes.com), December 23, 2024.

"Education for the Economy: Skilled Workforce is the Key to India's 'Viksit Bharat' Goal", Telegraph India, December 28, 2024.

"India's Hunger Paradox: Few Miss Meals, but Food Insecurity Persists", Business Standard, December 30, 2024.

"How Much Do Agricultural Households Earn from Farming?" The India Forum, A Journal-Magazine on Contemporary Issues, February 7, 2025.

"How PMJDY Changed Banking in India?", The Hindu BusinessLine, March 24, 2025.



Intellectual Discourses & Platforms

**SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/
TRAINING PROGRAMMES/
LECTURES/
WEBINARS**



CONDUCTED AT SPIESR

1. Seminar on "Rural Sustainable Water and Agriculture in Africa, and Working for Sustainable Change", sponsored by the Institute, April 30, 2024.
Convener: Dr. Forum Dave.

SPEAKER

Heather C. Cumming
Exe. Director and
founder, SSAAP,
Sierra Leones
and Zambia

2. "International Day of Yoga" supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research, (ICSSR), New Delhi, June 21, 2024.



3. "Springer Nature India Research Tour 2024", a part of the series conducted by Springer Nature in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, September 29, 2024.



Convener: Prof. Niti Mehta.



4.

Seminar on "Role of Digital Expansion in Libraries" in collaboration with the Directorate of Libraries, Government of Gujarat, December 12, 2024.

Convener: Dr. Sarita Ranga



5.

Webinar on "National Sample Survey Morbidity & Cost of Healthcare Data Analytics Over 70 Years: Key Reflections on Concepts, Definitions, Measurement and Results", hybrid mode, sponsored by the Institute, January 17, 2025.

Speaker Prof. Anil Gumber, Health, Economics and Medical Statistics, Coventry University, UK.

Moderator Prof. Niti Mehta.

Convener Dr. Forum Dave

A talk on 'National Sample Surveys (NSS) Morbidity & Cost of Healthcare Data Analytics Over 70 Years: Key Reflections on Concepts, Definitions, Measurement and Results'

Speaker

Prof. Anil Gumber,
Health, Economics and Medical Statistics,
Coventry University, United Kingdom.

January 17, 2025 at 3.30 PM Onwards

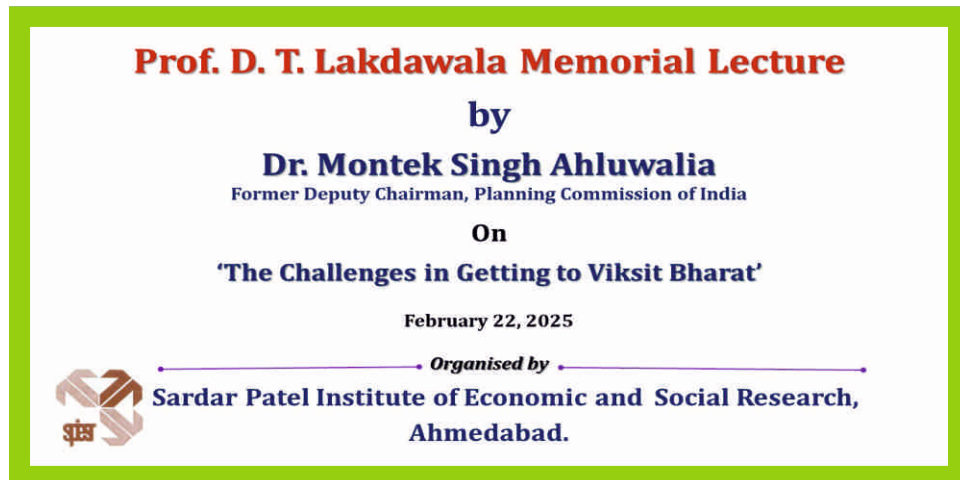
Organised by

**Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research,
Ahmedabad.**



6. Prof. D. T. Lakdawala Memorial Lecture on "The Challenges in Getting to Viksit Bharat delivered by Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India, on February 22, 2025.

Convener: Prof. Niti Mehta



7. Lecture on "The Case Study of Women Empowerment: SHG Linkage in A Tribal District", March 24, 2025.

Convener: Dr. Forum Dave

Speaker: Prof. H.S. Shylendra, IRMA

8. National Conference on "Building a New India: Strategies for Inclusive Development" sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, March 28-29, 2025.

Speaker: Dr. Anantha Nageswaran, Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India.

Convener: Dr. Forum Dave.



FACULTY PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS & TRAINING PROGRAMMES

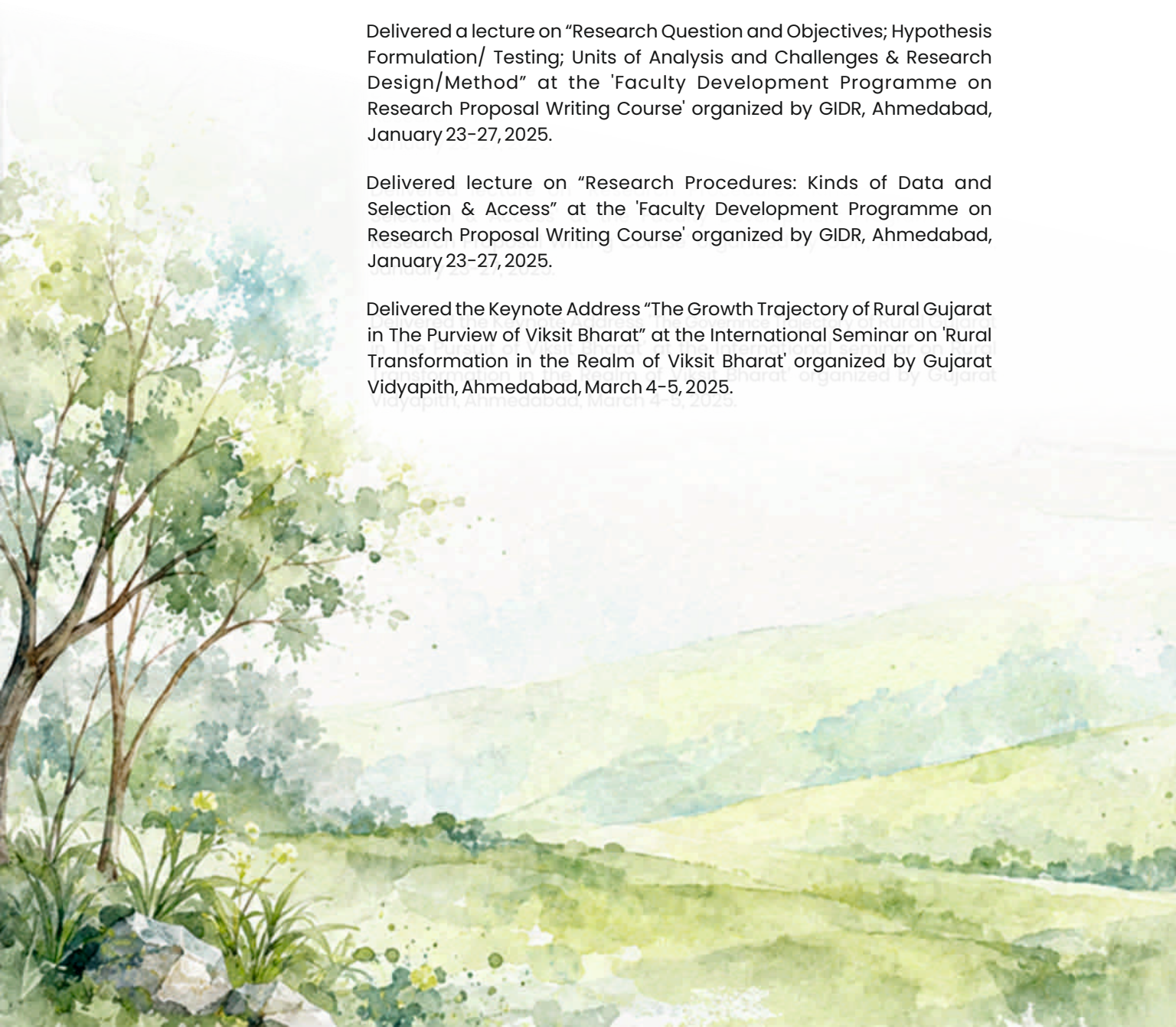
Prof. Niti Mehta

Paper accepted for the ISLE Conference in January 2026 to be held at Symbiosis University, Pune, titled "Direct Benefit Transfer: Impact on Adoption of Agricultural Innovations and Economic Aspects of Small Holders".

Delivered a lecture on "Research Question and Objectives; Hypothesis Formulation/ Testing; Units of Analysis and Challenges & Research Design/Method" at the 'Faculty Development Programme on Research Proposal Writing Course' organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad, January 23-27, 2025.

Delivered lecture on "Research Procedures: Kinds of Data and Selection & Access" at the 'Faculty Development Programme on Research Proposal Writing Course' organized by GIDR, Ahmedabad, January 23-27, 2025.

Delivered the Keynote Address "The Growth Trajectory of Rural Gujarat in The Purview of Viksit Bharat" at the International Seminar on 'Rural Transformation in the Realm of Viksit Bharat' organized by Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, March 4-5, 2025.



Dr. Subrata Dutta Presented a paper on “Future of Better Rural Non-Farm Work Depends on Innovation and Technology” in the online International Conference on ‘The Future of Work: Challenges and Opportunities in a Disrupted World’ sponsored and organised by Maastricht School of Management (MSM), Maastricht University, The Netherlands, May 23, 2024.

Delivered a talk in the Panel Discussion on “Research Integrity & Its Role in Strengthening Social Science Research” in the National Seminar on ‘The Springer Nature India Research Tour 2024’ organized by Springer Nature in collaboration with Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi and organised at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, September 29, 2024.

Delivered an invited lecture “Prof. P.K. Bhargava Memorial Lecture” in the Conference on ‘Dynamics of Indian Economic Development: Past, Present and Future Narratives’, organized by the Indian Economic Association, Jaipur, December 27-29, 2024.

Delivered a lecture on “Does Rural Development Keep Rural Still Rural?” in the ‘Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Members’ sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, and organized by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 17-28 2025.

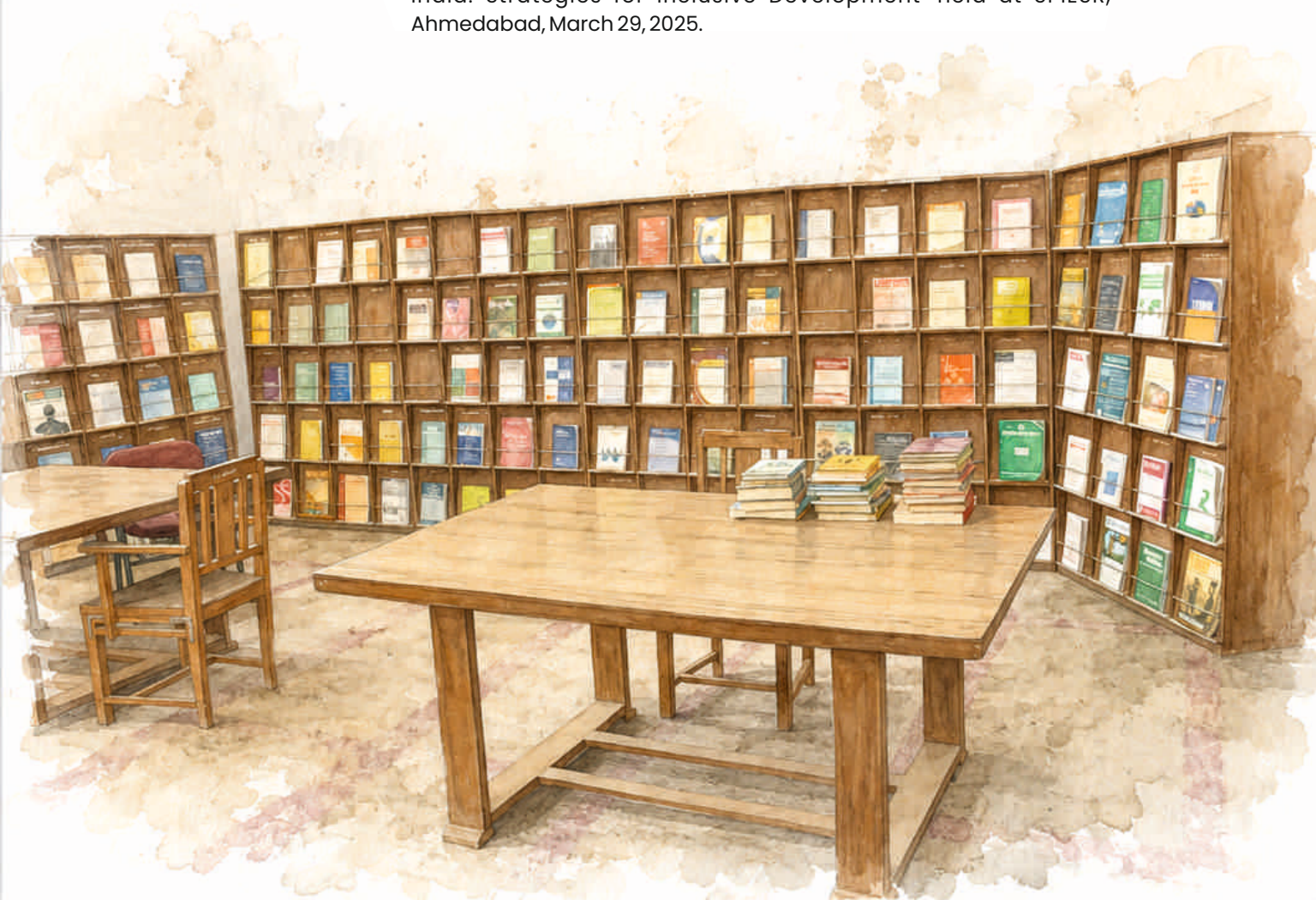
Delivered a lecture on “An Editor’s View of a Quality Research Article” in the ‘Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Members’ sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organized by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 17-28 2025.

Dr. Munish Alagh Paper titled "Studying Development to Understand Its Role in Facilitating Institutions in Developing Countries" was accepted for the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), to be held at the Symbiosis School of Economics, Pune, in January 2026.

Participated and presented two papers viz., (1) "The Gateway to Digitization for Agriculture" and (2) Making Transactions Easy through Digitalisation in Rural Gujarat" in the 32nd AERA Annual Conference 2024 on 'Digitalization of Agriculture for Higher, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth' organised by Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishak Nagar, Raipur, December 11-13, 2024.

Delivered a lecture on "Rural Retail Franchises" at the 'Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Members', sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 17-28, 2025.

Presented a paper on "Analytics of Gujarat Rural Development in Classical Framework" at the National Seminar on 'Building a New India: Strategies for Inclusive Development' held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 29, 2025.



Dr. Forum Dave

Presented a paper on "Rural Women Empowerment: A Catalyst for Rural Development" at the 65th Annual Conference of the ISLE, organized by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in collaboration with the Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka. at the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Bangalore, January 9-11, 2025.

Delivered a lecture on "The Economic and Societal Impact of Shifts of Employment" at the State Level Seminar at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, January 24, 2025.

Acted as a Resource Person for the National Seminar on 'Rural Transformation in the Realm of Viksit Gujarat, held at Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, March 4-5, 2025.

Acted as a Resource Person for the workshop on "Sustainable Education and Practices, at the National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi, March 17-29, 2025.

Presented a paper on "SHG", at the National Seminar on 'Building a New India: Strategies for Inclusive Development', sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organised by and held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 28-29, 2025.

Dr. Nachiket Gosavi Participated in the 'Indian Management Research Conference' organized by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, December 7-9, 2024.

Presented the paper on "Commute Distance and Residential Characteristics: Weathering the Storm" at the 'India Management Research Conference: IIM Ahmedabad (IMRC 2024)' held at Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, December 7-9, 2024.

Presented a paper on "Commute Distance and Residential Characteristics: Weathering the Storm" at 15th International Conference on 'Transportation Planning and Implementation Methodologies for Developing Countries' (TPMDC) held at Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, December 18-20, 2024.



Dr. Vachaspati Shukla

Delivered a lecture on “Achieving the US\$ 5 Trillion Economic Goal for India: The Role of Education” on April 1, 2024, in the Faculty Development Programme on 'New Emerging Trends & Integration of Technology in Economics' organized by Government Commerce College, Naroda, Ahmedabad and Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, April 1-6, 2024.

Delivered two lectures on “Research Methodology in the Ph.D. Coursework” organised by the Department of Economics, M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, April 1-30, 2024.

Delivered a talk on “LPG Adoption in Rural India” at the Department of Economics, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, February 17, 2025.

Presented a paper titled “Schooling Inequality in India: A Comparative Analysis Across States and Generations” at the National Seminar on 'India's Evolving Demographics: Challenges and Implications for Human Development', organized by the International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, March 19-20, 2025.

Presented a paper on “Exploring the Complexity of Income Distribution Among Agricultural Households in India” at the National Seminar on 'Development Paradigm in India: A Study of Poverty, Inequality and Discrimination' held at the Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, March 22-23, 2024.

Presented a paper on “Educational Inequality in India: Group Disparities in Mean Years of Schooling” at the National Conference on 'Building a New India: Strategies for Inclusive Growth', organized by SPIESR, Ahmedabad, March 28-29, 2025.

TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME



A 12-day 'Capacity Building Programme for Budding Social Science Faculty' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, was organized by the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPISER), Ahmedabad, during March 17-28, 2025 (Prof. Niti Mehta and Dr. Nachiket Gosavi).

This course was conceptualized with the primary objective of broadening the intellectual horizons of faculty members within the social sciences. It was designed as a capacity-building initiative to strengthen both conceptual understanding and methodological competence, in response to the rapidly transforming research landscape. A central emphasis of the programme was on equipping participants with timely and relevant skills to engage with the exponential growth of digital data. In this context, specific training was provided in bibliometric analysis, word cloud generation, and text network analysis, enabling participants to systematically map, interpret, and synthesize large bodies of scholarly literature.

Alongside digital and computational techniques, the programme sought to establish a robust foundation in data analysis through focused engagement with core statistical concepts and essential econometric tools. This methodological grounding was complemented by an introduction to the philosophy of research, drawing upon both Western epistemological traditions and Oriental perspectives, particularly those rooted in Indian Knowledge Systems. By integrating these diverse philosophical frameworks, the course encouraged participants to critically reflect on the nature of knowledge production, validation, and interpretation in social science research.

The curriculum was deliberately structured to address evolving academic and societal needs, with the explicit aim of preparing faculty members for cutting-edge research, informed public discourse, and evidence-based policymaking. In doing so, the

programme foregrounded a set of contemporary and relatively underexplored social challenges. These included the demographic implications of fertility rates falling below the replacement level, the consequences of cryptocurrencies for monetary policy, and the phenomenon often described as the “death of languages,” reflecting concerns related to cultural erosion and linguistic diversity.

The thematic coverage of the course was wide-ranging. Participants were introduced to key components of the Indian Knowledge System, including concepts such as Guna, Praman, and Karan. Sessions on data sources in the social sciences familiarized them with major national datasets, notably those from the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), and the Census of India. Methodological discussions traced the evolution of research approaches from reductionist frameworks to systems-based perspectives, highlighting the importance of holistic and interdisciplinary analysis. Analytical training included the use of tools such as VOSVIEWER for bibliometric mapping and Zotero for systematic literature review and reference management. The course also engaged with pressing contemporary social issues, including the socio-economic effects of low fertility rates, the politics of election-related freebies, and the political economy of urban development.

A significant practical component was integrated into the programme through three dedicated hands-on sessions. These focused on scientific literature review and referencing using Zotero, thematic reasoning and network visualization using VOSVIEWER, and word cloud generation using the R programming environment. As part of the learning process, participants were required to generate a word cloud and critically analyze it to identify dominant themes and potential research gaps within a given body of literature. This exercise reinforced the application of digital tools to substantive research questions.

Owing to a combination of a rigid programme timeline and prevailing heat wave conditions, field visits were consciously excluded from the schedule. Despite this constraint, the course maintained a strong balance between theoretical grounding and applied skill development, ensuring that participants were meaningfully equipped to engage with contemporary research challenges in the social sciences.



RESEARCH AFFILIATION AND Ph.D. PROGRAMME

A. Thematic Classification of Ph.D. Research Scholars

The ongoing doctoral research may be systematically organised into three coherent research themes, reflecting contemporary debates in development economics, labour markets, institutional economics, environmental sustainability, entrepreneurship, and global investment dynamics.

THEME 1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL INEQUALITY, AND LABOUR MARKETS

Focus

Education, gendered labour participation, and socio-economic inequalities in development processes.



Ms. Arathi Johny

An Analysis of Female Labour Force
Participation in Gujarat and Its Determinants
Gujarat University
2024 (Ongoing)
Prof. Niti Mehta



Mr. Vartik Vyas

An Economic Analysis of Various
Education Policies in Gujarat
Gujarat University
2023 (Ongoing)
Dr. Forum Dave

Thematic Rationale:

These dissertations address structural inequalities in education and labour markets, focusing on tribal communities, women's work participation, and policy effectiveness – core concerns in human development and inclusive growth literature.

THEME 2 ENVIRONMENT, URBAN SUSTAINABILITY & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus

Environmental degradation, urban-industrial externalities, and socio-economic vulnerability.



Mr. Dipesh Jain

The Socio-Economic Impact of
Environmental Problems in Surat with
Special Reference to Water Pollution
Gujarat University
2023 (Ongoing)
Dr. Forum Dave

Thematic Rationale:

This research links environmental pollution with health, productivity, and welfare outcomes, situating urban sustainability at the intersection of economic growth and social vulnerability.

THEME 3 TOURISM, ENTREPRENEURSHIP & REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Focus

Regional development through tourism, startups, and comparative growth dynamics.



Mr. Digendra Kumar Patel

A Study on the Hotel Industry in Daman:
Issues in Development and Challenges
Gujarat University
2024 (Ongoing)
Dr. Vachaspati Shukla



Ms. Sejal Mankani

An Analysis of Startups in
Gujarat: Issues and Challenges
Gujarat University
2024 (Ongoing)
Dr. Forum Dave

Thematic Rationale:

These studies explore region-specific growth trajectories, entrepreneurship ecosystems, and tourism-led development, offering comparative and sectoral perspectives on sub-national economic transformation.

B. Summary of Research Strength

- Strong thematic coherence across digital economy, labour markets, human development, environment, and global investment
- Policy relevance at state, national, and international levels
- Methodological diversity, including causal analysis, econometrics, mixed methods, and comparative approaches
- Balanced supervision and disciplinary coverage





PART 3



Nurturing Inquiries: Beyond Boundaries

Faculty Profiles: Our Knowledge Platform

**Supporting Personnel: The Backbone of
Institutional Functioning**

Research Support Services

Nurturing Inquiries: Beyond Boundaries Outreach Programmes

Why They Matter:

In a world defined by complexity and economic uncertainties, illuminating paths toward intellectual enlightenment is through inter-disciplinary collaborations. It is committed to fortifying connections with institutions that stretch beyond conventional boundaries. By bridging the chasm between knowledge and societal needs, the way for the creation of robust, enduring social policies could be paved. Central to this pursuit is the dissemination of academic knowledge and acknowledging its transformative potential in addressing pressing social issues. Through extensive outreach initiatives, the wealth of experience and training facilities could be spread far and wide, embracing a wider audience.

SPIESR's outreach initiatives serve as conduits for knowledge, enriching the lives of individuals and institutions. Its unwavering commitment to enhancing the quality of research collaborations propels us forward, ensuring a continuous evolution toward a more enlightened world.

ACADEMIC EXTENSION

Prof. Niti Mehta

- Member of Expert Advisory Committee for doctoral student Ms. Archana Gaikwad, of Department of Architecture, Nirma University. Topic: "Urban Open Spaces: Its Values and Benefits for the Community".
- Ph.D. Guide in Economics at Faculty of Arts, Gujarat University, for Ms. Arthi Johny, Mr. Sajid Ali, Mr. Rajinder Singh, 2024 and 2025.
- External Referee for doctoral student Ms. Shweta Suhane of Department of Architecture, Nirma University. Topic: "Evaluating the Role of Urban Forests and Governance in Improving the Urban Environment of Ahmedabad City", 2025.
- External Referee for doctoral student Mr. Francis Bernard Lwesya of Faculty of Commerce, Maharaja Sayajirao University. Topic: Inclusive Business Models for Farmers' Upgrading in Agri-food Global Value Chains in Africa: The Case of Cocoa in Tanzanian Economy", 2025.

Dr. Subrata Dutta

Appointed as an External Examiner by the Vice-Chancellor of Manipur University to evaluate the Ph.D. Thesis titled "A Study on Timber Economy of Manipur" written by Lynda Thoudam. Accordingly, he submitted the evaluation report to the University in March 2024.

Dr. Munish Alagh

- Regular contributor to Zee '24 Kalak Review of Budget'.
- Regular Faculty support in the Refresher Courses of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad.

Dr. Forum Dave

- Ph.D. Guide in Economics at Faculty of Arts, Gujarat University, 2024 and 2025.

Dr. Nachiket Gosavi

- Nominated to the Board of Studies of S.K. Somaiya College of Science and Commerce (a constituent college of K.J. Somaiya University), Mumbai, for the Master's in Environment Sciences' Programme for a duration of 30 months (February 2023–August 2025).
- Support to Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad, for training Gazetted Officers of Govt. of Gujarat, on Planning Process and the 5-year Plans.
- Extended faculty support to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Tuljapur Campus) and taught a 4-Credit (60 hrs.) Course on 'Urban Development: Planning, Policy and Practice' to the M.A. Programme in Development Planning, Policy and Practice (1st Semester), August 23–January 2024.
- Visiting Faculty at TISS-Tuljapur, taught "Banking and Microfinance" to the 3rd semester Master's Students in 'Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship' (30 contact hours).

PARTICIPATION IN PROFESSIONAL BODIES

Prof. Niti Mehta

- Nominated as Socio-Economic Expert, The Gujarat State Wetland Authority, Forest & Environment Department, Gujarat (2021-2024).
- Invited as an Expert to Review Study Proposals under Special Cell for Short-term Empirical Projects, ICSSR, New Delhi.

Dr. Subrata Dutta

- Editor of the Bi-annual In-house Journal of SPIESR, viz., 'Anvesak', published two issues of the journal in a year.
- Member of the Advisory Board of 'Colombo Economic Journal' of the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Life Member of the Indian Statistical Institute.

Dr. Munish Alagh

- Life Member of Agricultural Economics Research Association

Dr. Forum Dave

- Life Membership in the Gujarat Economic Association.
- Life Membership in the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE).

Dr. Vachaspati Shukla

- Life Membership in the Gujarat Economic Association.
- Life Membership in the Indian Economic Association.

Dr. Nachiket Gosavi

- Nominated to the Board of Studies of S.K Somaiya College of Science and Commerce (a constituent college of K.J. Somiya University), Mumbai, for the 'Master's in Environment Sciences' Programme for a duration of 30 months, February 2023-August 2025.

Faculty Profiles: Our Knowledge Platform



Prof. Niti Mehta

Acting Director

Ph.D. Economics, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

P.G. Diploma (Urban & Regional Planning),

CEPT University, Ahmedabad

niti@spiesr.ac.in, director@spiesr.ac.in

Professor Niti Mehta has had an illustrious career spanning nearly three decades as a distinguished researcher. She currently serves as Professor and Officiating Director at SPIESR. Her extensive expertise covers a wide spectrum of fields, including Agricultural Development, Agrarian Transformation, Rural Employment and Labour Markets, Non-Farm Sector Development, and Urban Transformation and Human Development at disaggregated levels.

She has successfully led numerous research projects funded by national and international organizations as well as government agencies. Her prolific scholarly output includes over 50 research papers, notes in esteemed journals, working papers, and book chapters. Additionally, she has authored and edited six books and monographs published by renowned publishers such as Springer (Palgrave Macmillan), Academic Foundation, and Allied Publishers. Among her recent publications are "Dynamics of Labour Use and Role of Genetically Modified Crops in Cotton Cultivation", "Rural Transformation in the Post Liberalisation Period in Gujarat: Economic and Social Consequences", and the co-edited volume "Role of Public Policy in Development Process: Emerging Socioeconomic Scenario."

Beyond her institutional role, Professor Mehta contributes broadly to academia as a Visiting Faculty at CEPT University, Ahmedabad, and serves on the Academic Advisory Boards of Nirma University, MS University of Baroda, and the Central University of Gujarat. She is also recognized as a Ph.D. Guide in the Department of Economics at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. These roles underscore her active engagement in shaping India's economic and academic landscape.





Dr. Subrata Dutta

Associate Professor

Ph.D. Economics, Wageningen University The Netherlands

P.G. Diploma in Small Entrepreneurship Promotion

& Ind. Assistance, The Netherlands

subratacalcutta@hotmail.com

Dr. Subrata Dutta possesses a Ph.D. degree in Economics from Wageningen University, The Netherlands, with fellowship from the Dutch Government through the Netherlands Fellowship Programme (NFP). With a robust academic background, he has made a significant contribution in the field of economics focussing on key areas such as, Rural Non-farm Sector Development, Rural Growth Linkages, and Fiscal Framework. Has recently completed a major research project examining the linkages between rural urbanisation and rural industrialisation investigating whether infrastructure plays a role in it.

In the realm of statistical analysis, he has specialized knowledge in Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) which enables him to unravel complex relationships within economic phenomena, adding depth to his research and analytical capabilities. As an Associate Professor at SPIESR since 2008, he has showcased his analytical prowess through extensive research output. He has to his credit two books and several of his articles have been published in internationally renowned journals. Currently, he is the Chief Editor of the Institute's In-House Economics Journal, 'Anvesak'.



Dr. Munish Alagh

Associate Professor

Ph.D. (Agriculture), University of Mumbai,

Post-Doctoral Fellowship,

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

munish@spiesr.ac.in, munish.alagh@gmail.com

Armed with a Ph.D. from the University of Mumbai, Dr. Munish Alagh has his research focus primarily revolving around Agricultural Markets and Price Response. He has to his credit four books and 25 academic papers in reputed Indian journals.

His academic journey has been marked by being a Senior Fellow from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). He has more than two decades of teaching and research experience in reputed institutes which includes 10 years as a Faculty of Economics at the Ahmedabad University's MBA department. He was awarded the 'Chimanbhai Patel Fellowship' for the best academic paper by a young faculty member of Gujarat University for the year 2004.





Dr. Forum Dave

Assistant Professor

Ph.D. Economics
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

daveforum@spiesr.ac.in, daveforum@gmail.com

Dr. Dave specializes in Public Finance, Urban Finance & Development, Microeconomics, and Rural Development. Her current research focuses on the national-level monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes, the effectiveness of Self-Help Groups, and the special monitoring of government-sponsored rural projects across various Indian states.

She is an active participant in academic discourse, having presented papers at numerous seminars on issues including urbanization, climate change, and solid waste management. Her published works include the co-authored chapter 'Urbanization in Gujarat in Urbanization and Economic Development' and the book "Growth Trajectory of Gujarat: Public Policy Intervention."



Dr. Vachaspati Shukla

Assistant Professor

Ph.D. and M.Phil. in Economics, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and M.A. in Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Allahabad.

vachaspatishukla@spiser.ac.in, vachaspatishukla@gmail.com

His research focuses on the economics of Education, Poverty & Inequality, and Household Welfare, with a special emphasis on Income Distribution, Consumption Patterns, and Disparities in Literacy and Schooling across Indian States. Has published extensively in leading national and international journals including, Economic and Political Weekly, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Social Indicators Research, South Asia Economic Journal, and Indian Journal of Human Development.

Authored over 25 peer-reviewed articles including 16 in Scopus-indexed journals. His recent work examines Income Inequality among Agricultural Households, Rural-Urban Divides in Basic Amenities, and Inclusivity in India's Energy Transition. As an active public commentator, he has contributed more than 15 op-eds to The Hindu BusinessLine, The Telegraph, Business Standard, ET Government, and The Indian Express. He has coordinated multiple ICSSR-sponsored research methodology workshops and completed research projects supported by NABARD and ICSSR on Rural Transformation, Income Dynamics, and Household Energy Use.



**Dr. Nachiket Gosavi***Assistant Professor*

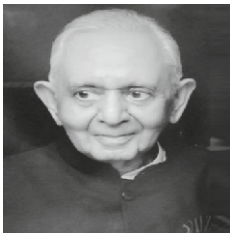
Fellow (Ph.D.), National Institute of Industrial Engg., Mumbai,
PGD Cyber Laws, MS University of Baroda

nachiket@spiesr.ac.in

Dr. Nachiket Gosavi is an Assistant Professor at the Institute, specializing in the Economics of Urbanization, Urban Transport, and Transport Policy and Planning. He recently led an ICSSR-funded research project titled "Re-visiting Passenger Transport in Metropolitan Areas of India: How Far Do People Commute?", findings from which were disseminated through three conference presentations.

He has authored six academic papers and serves as a visiting faculty member at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus, teaching courses in Business Ethics, Research Methods & Methodologies, and Urban Transport Planning and Policy.

Dr. Gosavi earned his doctorate with a dissertation on "A Techno-Economic Study on Urban Road Transport (with special reference to the City of Vadodara)." Complementing his expertise in economics, he holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Cyber Laws from M.S. University of Baroda and is a Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB) with a specialization in Treasury Management. Prior to entering academia, he served as a Senior Manager at the Bank of India, bringing substantial professional experience to his research and teaching.

**Prof. S.P. Kashyap***Visiting Faculty & Former Director of SPIESR*

Ph.D. Economics
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad

As a profound scholar and Economist, Prof. Kashyap has about 4 decades of experience in various facets of economic and social sciences research. He has authored several research articles published in renowned journals. Contributed multitudinous research papers on problems of industrialization and regional economic planning to professional journals in India and abroad.

He has keen interest in operational and scalar aspects of India's development process. As a seasoned researcher, his participation in national and international forums led to widespread dissemination of his insights on pertinent issues. Many students obtained Ph.D. under his tutelage and most of them currently hold senior academic positions in India and abroad.





Prof. Takashi Shinoda

Visiting Faculty & Professor Daito Bunka University Japan

Ph.D. Economics

Kanagawa University, Japan

shinodarshan@yahoo.co.jp

A renowned scholar in economics, Professor Shinoda's research illuminates the significant contributions of Dalit and Muslim weaver communities to reviving the rural economy through the Swadeshi and Khadi movements. His extensive fieldwork across India informed a paper that examines Mahatma Gandhi's 'Charka Movement' as a pragmatic model for revitalizing village economies.

His research interests encompass the sociology of marginalized communities, SC/ST studies, entrepreneurship, and small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs). Among his key publications are the book 'Marginalization in the Midst of Modernization: A Study of Sweepers in Western India' (Manohar Publishers) and the edited volume 'The Other Gujarat: Social Transformation among Weaker Sections' (Popular Prakashan).





Supporting Personnel

The Backbone of Institutional Functioning



Mr. P. Rajeevan Nair
Consultant
(Administration)



Mr. Mukesh Shah
Consultant
(Accounts)



Dr. Sarita Ranga
Librarian



Ms. Reena Narendran
Personal Assistant to Director
and In-charge Office Superintendent
(from 01-10-2023)



Ms. Kajal Shah
Assistant Accountant



Mr. K.P. Satheesan
Office Assistant
(Publication)



Mr. Ashok J. Rathod
Consultant (General Administration)
In-Charge, Office Superintendent
(till 30-09-2023)



Mr. Pradeep Chauhan
Technical Assistant
(Library)



Mr. Umesh B. Sananse
Data Entry Operator &
In-Charge, Computer Centre



Mr. Jurjun Patel
Clerk



Mr. Naresh Parmar
Driver



Mr. K. C. Vaghela
Gardener



Mr. Dinesh Rathod
Peon



Mr. Manoj Rathod
Peon



Research Support Services

LIBRARY & COMPUTER CENTRE

Why they matter:

Libraries, the bastions of knowledge and culture, are indispensable pillars of society, fostering education, literacy and innovation. They stand as guardians of authentic records of our collective wisdom, ensuring the preservation of past generations' knowledge. In an era without libraries, the retrieval of our cumulative heritage for future generations would be a daunting challenge.

In the contemporary research landscape, computers stand as invaluable tools, revolutionizing the way knowledge is accessed and shared. With the aid of computers, researchers can efficiently search, store, and retrieve relevant published records. This technological advancement not only saves substantial time and effort, but also enhances the efficacy of the research process, surpassing the traditional methods of consulting books, journals, and newsletters in libraries.

The synergy between well-equipped libraries and cutting-edge technology forms the bedrock of effective knowledge dissemination. In this symbiotic relationship between libraries and technology, the future of research support services is envisioned – a future where knowledge is effortlessly accessible; collaboration knows no boundaries; and, the exchange of ideas fuels societal progress.

LIBRARY



The **Harivallabhdas Kalidas Library (H.K. Library) of SPIESR, Ahmedabad**, functions as a central academic support system for social science research and scholarly inquiry. From its establishment, the Library has remained an indispensable component of the Institute, consistently strengthening research activities by ensuring broad and systematic access to social science literature. Guided by its mandate to support academic excellence, the Library continually enriches its holdings, adopts emerging information technologies, and diversifies its service portfolio to meet evolving research needs.

The Library houses an extensive and well-curated collection comprising key statistical and official publications such as, Population Census, Economic Census, Statistical Abstracts, NSSO reports, and a wide range of government documents. Over time, its holdings have expanded to 48,201 items, including books, project and research reports, working papers, strategy documents, memorial lectures, and publications issued by reputed national and international institutions. Complementing this collection, the Library receives more than 80 national/international journals, magazines, and newspapers through gratis and on exchange/complimentary basis thereby ensuring comprehensive coverage across multiple domains of social sciences. Its current subscription includes 19 Indian Journals and six (6) daily newspapers. The major online journals and databases are available via NASSDOC consortium.

Library Services

The Library extends its services to a broad user-community encompassing patrons, Ph.D. scholars, Post-Doctoral Fellows, Senior Research Fellows, and faculty and staff members. Its service spectrum includes circulation and reading facilities, journal/articles alert, mail alerts, reference and information services, database searching, indexing support, document scanning, online document delivery, Current Awareness Services (CAS), resource sharing, print/reprographic/newspaper clipping services, and Inter-Library Loan (ILL) facilities. To enhance accessibility and operational efficiency, the Library has implemented the SOUL 2.0 library management software, enabling complete automation



and remote access to bibliographic information through the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). Besides, it is accessible via "IndCat", an initiative of INFLIBNET.

Electronic Resources

In order to strengthen digital access, the Library subscribes to a range of electronic resources. These include databases, e-journals, and e-books that facilitate timely, efficient, and user-friendly access to scholarly content. Prominent databases such as Brill HSS e-journals, CPdx, Indiatat, JSTOR, Prowess IQ, Sage Research Methods, SCOPUS, Elsevier Social Science Journals and Statista are accessible through the remoteXS platform facilitated by the NASSDOC e-resources consortium initiative. It also facilitates access to key social science e-resources subscribed under the ONOS initiative. Users have access to several full-text databases such as EconLit, Education Source, J-Gate, LISTA, Political Science Complete, PsycArticles, and Soc-INDEX, thereby substantially expanding their scope of digital research resources.

Institutional Repository

As part of its digital knowledge preservation initiatives, the Library has developed an Institutional Repository (IR) dedicated to its in-house journal 'ANVESAK'. The repository includes published articles/papers in the journal since its inception, and also working papers/conference proceedings, serving as a centralized archive of the Institute's intellectual contributions thereby facilitating long-term access to scholarly outputs.

Overall, the Harivallabhdas Kalidas Library stands as a vital academic infrastructure at SPIESR, promoting rigorous social science research through its rich collections, advanced services, and robust digital platforms. Its sustained commitment to accessibility and scholarly support continues to empower researchers, scholars, and faculty in achieving their academic objectives.

COMPUTER CENTRE / IT SUPPORT



The Institute's Computer Centre is equipped with advanced computing infrastructure, featuring high-performance systems supported by updated operating systems and it provides comprehensive information technology support to facilitate research, academic administration, and institutional governance. Equipped with modern computing infrastructure and secure digital systems, the Centre ensures seamless connectivity, data integrity, and technological resilience across the campus.

The entire campus is networked through a radio frequency-based system, ensuring seamless high-speed internet connectivity via both LAN and wireless modes. Internet access is supported by a dedicated 35 Mbps leased line and campus-wide Wi-Fi, enabling uninterrupted connectivity on a 24/7 basis.

The Centre maintains and manages a comprehensive suite of licensed software essential for research and administrative operations, including SPSS 25.0 (Academic Perpetual License), Microsoft Office 2016 (Paper License), Tally ERP-9, SOUL 2.0 (for Library automation), and Quick Heal Total Security. The Computer Centre maintains 46 computing devices, including desktops and laptops, along with 29 printers, ensuring adequate technological support for faculty, staff, and research activities. Each faculty and staff member is provided with an individual Google Workspace account to facilitate communication and collaboration. The Institute's Seminar and Conference Hall is fully enabled for both online and offline programmes, supported by digital platforms, ceiling-mounted projectors, and display screens.

The Institute operates on a robust network architecture supported by high-speed LAN and campus-wide Wi-Fi connectivity, backed by a dedicated leased internet line to ensure uninterrupted access. Centralized servers, firewall systems, and uninterrupted power supply units safeguard digital assets and maintain system continuity. The Computer Centre also supports digitally enabled seminar and conference facilities, enabling both online and hybrid academic programmes.

Licensed research and productivity software, advanced computing devices, and printing facilities are provided to support faculty members, researchers, and administrative staff. Each staff member is enabled with institutional digital communication tools, strengthening internal coordination and academic outreach.

Key Services Provided

- **Network and Infrastructure Management:**
The Computer Centre is responsible for the design, deployment, monitoring, and maintenance of the Institute's network infrastructure. This includes ensuring optimal connectivity, system reliability, and smooth integration of wired and wireless networks across the campus.
- **Internet and Cyber Security Management:**
Protecting institutional data and digital platforms is a core priority. The Centre implements and manages security protocols, firewall systems, monitoring tools, and backup mechanisms to safeguard websites, research data, and administrative information from cyber threats and unauthorized access.
- **Hardware and Software Support:**
The Centre provides end-to-end technical support, including installation, troubleshooting, and maintenance of hardware and software resources. It facilitates the procurement and maintenance of specialized econometric and statistical software such as SPSS, EViews, MATLAB, R, and STATA, along with necessary technical assistance to support advanced research and teaching requirements.
- **Innovation and Technology Upgradation:**
To keep pace with evolving technological developments, the Computer Centre continuously explores and adopts emerging digital tools and solutions. This proactive approach enhances operational efficiency, research productivity, and institutional competitiveness in a rapidly changing digital environment.
- **Cloud and Data Management Services:**
The Centre manages cloud-based services, centralized data storage systems, and analytics platforms to ensure secure data handling, efficient data flow, and seamless access to institutional information across departments and users.

The Computer Centre is also responsible for coordinating the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, through the web-based portal www.aishe.gov.in. The survey captures comprehensive data on parameters such as faculty strength, student enrolment, academic programmes, examination outcomes, finances, infrastructure, and other institutional characteristics, thereby supporting evidence-based policymaking and educational planning.

A centralized data server based on Microsoft Server 2016 ensures secure data storage and management. Network security and bandwidth regulation are maintained through a Sophos XG series Firewall, while internet security and network protocols such as TCP/IP and DHCP are managed using Cyberoam. Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) systems protect critical infrastructure including the data server, LAN switches, and firewall. Additionally, a CCTV surveillance system has been installed across the campus to ensure institutional security.

The Institute's official website (<http://spiesr.ac.in>), developed on a Content Management System (CMS), serves as a key information dissemination platform. It provides detailed insights into faculty profiles, research domains, ongoing academic activities, events, seminars, workshops, conferences, and information related to Ph.D. scholars, Senior Fellows, Post-Doctoral Fellows, and Doctoral Fellows. The website is regularly updated to ensure accuracy and relevance.

CONFERENCE HALL



SPIESR's commitment to advancing education and research in the social sciences is reflected in its state-of-the-art **Amritlal Hargovandas Conference Hall**. Located within the Institute's campus, this fully air-conditioned facility exemplifies the Institute's dedication to academic engagement, knowledge sharing, and intellectual collaboration.

As a national-level resource organization in the social sciences, SPIESR places strong emphasis on capacity building and faculty development. The Conference Hall serves as a focal point for seminars, workshops, conferences, and training programmes, particularly in areas such as Research Methodology, Quantitative Techniques, Economic Analysis, and Capacity Building. Many of these programmes are organized in collaboration with, or at the request of, government departments and other reputed agencies, contributing to the enhancement of teaching and research standards in the social sciences.

The Conference Hall is designed to accommodate approximately 60 participants, providing an environment conducive to focused interaction and scholarly exchange. It is equipped with high-speed internet and Wi-Fi connectivity, a ceiling-mounted projector with projection screen, and an advanced acoustic sound system to ensure effective presentations and communication. The facility also includes a recording system to document academic deliberations, as well as a modern podium to enhance speaker engagement.

Beyond its physical infrastructure, the Conference Hall functions as a dynamic intellectual space where ideas are generated, dialogues are nurtured, and collaborative networks are strengthened. The Institute encourages educators, researchers, and thought leaders to utilize this facility for meaningful academic interactions that contribute to the advancement of social science knowledge.

PROF. D.T. LAKDAWALA MEMORIAL ROOM

Prof. D.T. Lakdawala, a distinguished Indian economist renowned for his seminal contributions to poverty studies, was the Founder Director of the Institute. His visionary leadership played a pivotal role in shaping SPIESR into a credible and vibrant research institution in the fields of economics and social sciences.

In recognition of his enduring legacy and foundational role, SPIESR has established the Prof. D.T. Lakdawala Memorial Room adjacent to the Conference Hall. This space serves as a venue for discussions and

interactions with eminent scholars and dignitaries visiting the Institute, symbolically linking the Institute's contemporary academic engagements with the intellectual heritage laid down by its Founder Director.



A large, circular, stylized graphic that frames the central text. It is composed of two semi-circular shapes, each containing a photograph of a lush green campus. The left semi-circle shows a grassy field with trees in the background, while the right semi-circle shows a red brick building with a lawn in front of it. The entire graphic is set against a light green background.

APPENDICES

PUBLICATIONS

Appendix-1

1.1 Books / Monographs

	Title	Author(s)	Publisher	Published Year
1.	Dynamics of Labour Use and Role of Genetically Modified Crops in Cotton Cultivation	Niti Mehta	Academic Foundation	2019
2.	Rural Transformation in the Post Liberalization Period in Gujarat: Economic and Social Consequences	Niti Mehta	Palgrave Macmillan	2018
3.	Role of Public Policy in Development Process: Emerging Socioeconomic Scenario in the Indian Economy	Niti Mehta & Anita Arya (Eds.)	Academic Foundation	2018
4.	Supermarket for Rural Customers: A Study of a Community-Oriented Social Enterprise in Gujarat	Subrata Dutta & Munish Alagh	Academic Foundation	2017
5.	Vulnerability and Risk Measurement of Climate Induced Disasters in Gujarat	Shital Shukla	Academic Foundation	2014
6.	Developments in Agriculture: A Comparative Analysis of the Growth Components and Contributory Factors Across States	Niti Mehta	Allied Publisher	2011
7.	Petroleum Refining in India: Reform and Technical Efficiency in Public Sector Enterprises	Madhusudan Datta	Allied Publisher	2011
8.	Informal Sector in India: Pathways to Viability and Growth	Jayshree Shah & R.G. Nambiar (Eds.)	SPIESR	2004

	Title	Author(s)	Publisher	Published Year
9.	Financial Issues in Water Sector, Proceedings of the Seminar on Networking of Financial Issues in Water Sector	Rohit D. Desai (Ed.)	SPIESR	2003
10.	Conflict Resolution in the Water Sector	Rohit D. Desai (Ed.)	SPIESR	2000
11.	Power Economics in Gujarat	Y.K. Alagh, Jayshree Shah & Vinod K. Shah	Har-Anand Publications	1998
12.	Development of Gujarat People's Perceptions	Sam Pitroda and R.J. Mody (Eds.)	PBC Book Service	1997
13.	Economic Theory and Econometric Applications- Recent Developments	G.V.S.N. Murty (Ed.)	Har-Anand Publications	1995
14.	Economic Dimensions of the Sardar Sarovar Project	Y.K. Alagh, R.D. Desai, G.S. Guha and S.P. Kashyap	Har-Anand Publications	1995
15.	The Household Sector: A Study of Jari in Surat	R.D. Desai	Har-Anand Publications	1995
16.	Sectoral Growth and Change	Y.K. Alagh, R.J. Mody and R.D. Desai (Eds.)	Har-Anand Publications	1993
17.	Stability and Development	Y.K. Alagh, R.J. Mody & R.D. Desai (Eds.)	Har-Anand Publications	1993
18.	Evaluation of Gujarat Social Forestry Programme	M.K. Dalvi & Rohit Shukla	D.K. Publishers	1988
19.	Multinational Corporations and National Technological Capability	Mohan Pillai & Jayshree Shah	D.K. Publishers	1988

	Title	Author(s)	Publisher	Published Year
20.	Shaping of Diamonds in Surat- Some Passas (Facets)	S.P. Kashyap & R.S. Tiwari	Allied Publisher	1986
21.	International Linkages of Domestic Prices and the Mechanism of Price Transmission	R. G. Nambiar	Allied Publisher	1985
22.	Gujarat Economy- Problems and Prospects	D.T. Lakdawala (Ed.)	Allied Publisher	1983
23.	Employment, Poverty and Public Policy	SPIESR	Allied Publisher	1981
24.	Gujarat Economy in 2001 AD	SPIESR	Allied Publisher	1980
25.	Adult Education Programme in Gujarat -An Appraisal	Arul Sarma, Vimal P. Shah & B.J. Parikh	Allied Publisher	1979
26.	Regional Planning in a Consistency Framework- A Study of Gujarat	S.P. Kashyap	Allied Publisher	1979
27.	Optimum Utilisation of Educational Expenditure in Gujarat	D.T. Lakdawala & K.R. Shah	Popular Prakashan	1978
28.	Wage Structure and Labour Mobility in a Local Labour Market	T.S. Papola & KK. Subrahmanian	Popular Prakashan	1975
29.	Financial Assets and Instruments for Mobilization of Saving	D.T. Lakdawala & R.J. Mody	Popular Prakashan	1974
30.	Regional Variation in Industrial Development	D.T. Lakdawala & R.J. Mody	Popular Prakashan	1974
31.	Commodity Taxation in India	D.T. Lakdawala & K.V. Nambiar	Popular Prakashan	1972

1.2 Working Paper Series

1. The Theory of Economic Development (2022) – Yoginder K. Alagh
2. The Biden Presidency and India (2021) – Yoginder K. Alagh
3. Public-Private Wage Gap in the Indian Mining and Quarrying Industry (2018) – Smrutirekha Mohanty
4. Evaluating Group Disparities in Educational Outcomes: An Age Cohort Perspective (2018) – Vachaspati Shukla
5. Class Matters? Exploring the Trends in Female Workforce Participation in India after 2004 – 05 (2017) – Niti Mehta and Smrutirekha Mohanty
6. Financial Management in Local Government (2016) – Forum Dave
7. Dynamics of Change in the Employment and Enterprise Structure of Gujarat (2016) – Niti Mehta
8. The Uneasy Case against Planning (2016) – Yoginder K. Alagh
9. Inter-Generational Relations and Decision-making among the Elderly: A Study in Gujarat (2015) – Renu Tyagi, Tattwamasi Paltasingh
10. Economics of Organisations applied to a Community Enterprise in Gujarat (2015) – Munish Alagh
11. Philosophical Explorations of Causality and flagging its link to Behavioral Economics (2015) – Munish Alagh
12. Including Community in School Education: Gujarat Scenario (2014) – Tattwamasi Paltasingh
13. Sardar Sarovar Revisited (2013) – Y. K. Alagh
14. Indian Public Employment Policy for Weaker Sections: A Case of SC/ST (2013) – Chittaranjan Senapati
15. Wages and Wage Disparity in Organized Manufacturing Industries: An Analysis of Post Reforms Era (2013) – Hansa Jain, Dileep Singh
16. Intervention on Early Childhood Care and Education: Evidences from Orissa (2012) – Tattwamasi Paltasingh
17. Productivity and Resource Structure: Underlying Dimensions of Agricultural Development in Gujarat (2012) – Niti Mehta
18. The Economics of Government Savings: A Note on Indian State-level Fiscal Restructuring (2012) – Subrata Dutta
19. Impact of Socio-Economic Indicators on The Status of Natural Resources (2012) – Hansa Jain
20. Drivers of Vulnerability towards Climate Variability in Gujarat (2012) – Shital Shukla
21. Performance of Gujarat Economy: An analysis of Growth and Instability (2011) – Anita Arya & Niti Mehta
22. Towards an Understanding of Sustainable Environment & Development: Some Reflections (2011) – Tattwamasi Paltasingh
23. Technical Efficiency of Agricultural Farms and Capital -Output Ratio: A Study on Jhansi Division of Uttar Pradesh (2011) – Hansa Jain & Ram Kumar Jha
24. Sectoral Shares in GDP: Estimation at Current and Constant Prices (2010) – Madhusudan Datta
25. Female Employment in India: Trends and Underlying Processes in the Era of Reforms (2010) – Niti Mehta
26. Agricultural Demand and Food Security in India (2010) – Yoginder K. Alagh
27. Service Boom in the Indian Economy: An Analysis of Causal Influences (2010) – Madhusudan Datta

1.3 New Reprint Series

1. "How Real Are the Changes in Sectoral GDP Shares in the Indian Economy?", Journal of Quantitative Economics, Vol.9, No.1, January, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 66, No.2, April-June, 2011, pp.165-177, Yoginder K. Alagh.
2. "Agriculture in a Rural-Urban Continuum", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.66, No.2, April-June 2011, pp.165-177, Yoginder K. Alagh.
3. "Liberalised Era and Technical Efficiency in Agriculture: Variations in Gujarat and West Bengal", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 66, No.2, April-June, 2011, pp.214-229, Niti Mehta.
4. "Determinants of Rural Industrial Entrepreneurship of Farmers in West Bengal: A Structural Equations Approach", International Regional Science Review, Vol.33, No.4, October-December, 2010, pp.367-396, Subrata Dutta.
5. "Performance of Crop Sector in Gujarat during High Growth Period: Some Explorations", Agricultural Economics Research Review, Vol.25 (No.2), July-December 2012, pp.195-204, Niti Mehta.
6. "Demographic Transition and Population Ageing: Building an Inclusive Culture", Social Change, 42(3) 391-409, Sage Publications, Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC., 2012, pp.391-409, Tattwamasi Paltasingh & Renu Tyagi.
7. "Future of Indian Agriculture", The Indian Economic Journal, Vol. 59(1), April-June 2011, pp.40-55, Y.K. Alagh.
8. "Beyond the 12th Plan Approach", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.67, No.1, Jan March 2012, pp.1-8, Y.K. Alagh.
9. "Entrepreneurship Education & Culture of Enterprise: Relevance & Policy Issues", The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol.48, No.2, October 2012, pp.233-246, Tattwamasi Paltasingh
10. "Entrepreneurship & Global Competitiveness: A Study on India", The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. 47, No.4, April 2012, pp.617-633, Subrata Dutta.
11. "Resource-based Planning" Prerequisites for Decentralized Development", IASSI Quarterly Contributions to Indian Social Science, Vol.31, No.2, April-June 2012, pp.1-23, Niti Mehta.
12. "An Investigation into Growth, Instability and Role of Weather in Gujarat Agriculture: 1981-2011", Agricultural Economics Research Review, Vol.26 (Conference Number) 2013, pp.43-55, Niti Mehta.
13. "Vulnerability of Widows and Justifiability of their Social Protection from Macroeconomic Standpoint", Review of Development and Change, Vol. XVII, No.2, July-December 2012, pp.75- 91, Subrata Dutta.
14. "Fiscal Consolidation and Some Key Issues: An Indian Sub-National Level analysis", The Journal of Economic Policy and Research, Vol.7, No.2, April-September 2012, pp.1-41, Subrata Dutta.

15. "The Economics of Government Savings: An analysis of Indian State-level Fiscal Restructuring", The Indian Economic Journal, Vol.60, No.1, April-June 2012, pp.106-129, Subrata Dutta.
16. "Social Security for Rural Widows in Rajasthan: An Empirical Study", Development in Practice, Vol.23, No.3, May 2013, pp.402-421, Subrata Dutta.
17. "Protecting Children from Classroom Hunger through Mid-Day-Meal Scheme: Initiatives and Challenges", IASSI Quarterly-Contributions to Indian Social Science, Vol.-32, No.1, January-March 2013, pp.107-122, Tattwamasi Paltasingh.
18. "Social Security & Policy on Senior Citizens: Evidences From Asian Countries", Ageing & Society: The Indian Journal of Gerontology, Vol. XXII, No. I & II, Jan-March 2012, April-June 2012, pp. 1-20, Tattwamasi Paltasingh & Renu Tyagi.
19. "Employment of Rural Labour in the Neo-Liberal Era: A Study of Gujarat", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol.56, No.2, 2013, pp.243-266, Niti Mehta.
20. "Rule-based consolidation in India and European Union: A relook into the process", Journal of Indian School of Political Economy, Vol.24, No.1-4, Jan-Dec.-2012, pp.157-179, Subrata Dutta & Auke R. Leen.
21. "Industrial Growth and Wage Structure: An Inter-Regional Analysis", Journal of Regional Development Planning, Vol.3, No.1, 2014, pp.1-18, Hansa Jain and Dileep Singh.
22. "Production and Reproduction in Feminism: Ideas, Perspectives and Concepts", Society and Management Review, 3(1) January 2014, Sage Publications, Tattwamasi Paltasingh & Lakhmi L.
23. "Women's Empowerment through SHGs: Intervention and Imperatives", Social Work Chronicle, Vol.3 No.1 & 2, 2014, pp.54-65, Tattwamasi Paltasingh.
24. "Agricultural Productivity in Gujarat: Emerging Challenges and Possibilities", The Indian Economic Journal Special Issue, December 2013, pp. 49-60, Hansa Jain.
25. "Economic Implications of South Asian Free Trade Area for India & the World: A Partial Equilibrium Approach", The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December 2014, pp. 371-391, Hansa Jain.
26. "Government Intervention Through Mid-Day Meal Scheme: Review and Reflections", Journal of Governance & Public Policy, Vol.4, No.2, July-December 2014, pp.52-61, Tattwamasi Paltasingh.
27. "Wage Determinants in India's Manufacturing Sector during Post Reforms Scenario", Journal of Economic Policy & Research, Vol.10, No.1, Oct-2014-March 2015, pp.109-135, Hansa Jain.
28. "Rural-Urban Linkages, Labour Migration & Rural Industrialization in West Bengal", The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol.50, No.3, January 2015, pp.397-411, Subrata Dutta & Subhendu Chakrabarti.
29. "Assessment of Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Major Food grains in Gujarat", Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing, Vol.28, No.2, May-August 2014, pp.60-80, Munish Alagh.
30. "Tribal Population in India: Regional Dimensions & Imperatives", Journal of Regional Development and Planning, Vol.3, No.2, December 2014, pp.27-36, Tattwamasi Paltasingh & Gayatri Paliwa.

31. "Manufacturing Growth & Employment Pattern in India since 1990s", The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol.50, No.3, January-2015, pp.412-424, Hansa Jain.
32. "Development of Rural Small Enterprises during Liberalisation: A Study of Gujarat and West Bengal", The Asian Economic Review, Journal of the Indian Institute of Economics, Vol.57 (No.3) September 2015, pp.137-168, Subrata Dutta.
33. "Building the Foundation of Pre-School Education in an Indian State: Intervention and Policies", Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, Vol. XXIX (No.2) April 2015, pp.105-119, Tattwamasi Paltasingh.
34. "Rural Entrepreneurship through Restructuring State Finances: A Note for Policy", The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations A Review of Economic & Social Development, Vol.51 (No.2) October 2015, pp.204-211, Subrata Dutta.
35. "Changing Inter-Sectoral Linkages: Role of Technology Adoption in Agricultural Growth", Agricultural Economics Research Review, Vol.28 (Conference Number) 2015, pp.35-46, Niti Mehta.
36. "Entrepreneurship and Sociocultural Factors" Originally published in South Asia Research, Vol.36, No.1, SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd., pp.41-60, Subrata Dutta.
37. "Patterns of Borrowing by Rural Householders for Farm and Non-farm Businesses in Gujarat and West Bengal", Review of Development & Change, Vol. XX (Number 1) January-June 2015, pp.61- 80, Subrata Dutta.
38. "Wages and Wage Disparity in Organised Manufacturing Industries: An Analysis of the Post Reform Era", The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Volume 57, Number 4, October - December, 2014, pp.441-464, Hansa Jain.
39. "Sectoral Interaction and Transformation of a Predominantly Agrarian Economy: A Discourse in the Light of the Classical Political Economy Frameworks", Archives of Economic History, Volume XXVI, Number 2, July-December, 2015, pp.5-18, Subrata Dutta.
40. "On a Revived Planning Commission", Planning in the 20th Century and Beyond India's Planning Commission and the NITI Aayog, edited by Santosh Mehrotra and Sylvie Guichard published by Cambridge University Press, Yoginder K. Alagh.
41. "Indian Planning circa 2018 and past experience: did experts make a difference? ", Planners in Politics, Do They Make a Difference? Elgar Studies in Planning Theory, Policy and Practice, edited by Luis Albrechts, published by Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., Yoginder K. Alagh.
42. "The Next Stage of Planning in India", Economic & Political Weekly, Vol. LIII, Nos.26 & 27 June 30, 2018. Book Review: Counting the Poor in India: Where Do We Stand, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.73, No.2 April- June, 2018, Yoginder K. Alagh.
43. "Moving towards an Implementable Agenda for the Rural Economy of Gujarat", Agricultural Economics Research Review 2020, Vol.33, (Conference Number), 139-144, Munish Alagh.
44. Special Lecture - Poverty and Agricultural Policy Since Dantwala, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.75, No.1, Jan - March, 2020, Yoginder K. Alagh.
45. Special Lecture - Covid and the Agricultural Rural Economy, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.77, No.1, January-March 2022, Yoginder K. Alagh.

1.4 Select Publications of Individual Faculty Members

Agricultural Marketing in Gujarat, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.	Anita Arya
Agricultural Prices in a Changing Economy: An Empirical Study of Indian Agriculture, Academic Foundation, 2011. SBN -10: 978 8171888108, SBN-13: 978 8171888108.	Munish Alagh
Agro-Climatic Regional Planning in India, Vol. I Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.	D.N. Basu and G.S. Guha, editors
Agro-Climatic Regional Planning in India, Vol. II Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.	D.N. Basu and S.P. Kashyap, editors
An Introduction to Econometrics (Gujarati)	RJ. Mody
Caring for the Elderly: Social Gerontology in the Indian Context (Edited Volume), SAGE Publications, 2015; SBN: 9789351502630.	Tattwamasi Paltasingh
Commodity Taxation in India, (Gujarati), Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad	D.R.T. Lakdawala, K.V Nambiar and M.S. Trivedi
Crimes in India: Problems and Policy, Ashish Publication.	RR Bhatnagar
Dalits in India: Search for a Common Destiny, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009.	Chitaranjan Senapati, co-author with Sukhadeo Thorat and others
District Human Development Report - Sabarkantha (Gujarat). Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Society (GAD, GoG), Government Central Press, Gandhinagar, 2015.	Niti Mehta, Co-author
Economic Development Model, University Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad.	RH. Dholakia
Economic Policy in a Liberalising Economy, Indian Reform in this Century, Springer Palgrave Macmillan Series in Public Policy, Singapore and Holland, 2018.	Y.K. Alagh
Economic Wellbeing of Hired Workers in a Growing Regional Economy, 2010. VDM Verlag Dr. Muller Aktiengesellschaft & Co. KG, Germany. SBN 9783639268461.	Niti Mehta
Economics & Labour (Gujarati), University Book Production Board.	Rohit Shukla
Economics for Law, Universal Law Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2009.	Kalpana C. Satija
Emerging Indian Society and the Role of Teachers (co-author), (translated into Gujarati), NCERT, New Delhi.	Rohit Shukla

Emerging Issues in Gerontology: Relevance and Possibilities (Edited Volume), Bookwell, New Delhi, 2014; SBN-9380574525.	Tattwamasi Paltasingh
Entrepreneurial Journey - Cases on Entrepreneurship, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai	Munish Alagh
Estimating Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Food Grains in Gujarat, Exploring New Vistas, Academic Foundation, 2017. SBN-10:93327035662017, SBN-13: 978-9332703568.	Munish Alagh
Facets of Urban Economy - Economic Based Study of Ahmedabad, Govt. of India, Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organization, New Delhi.	S.P. Kashyap, R.S. Tiwari and D.R. Veena
Fiscal Policy, Monetary Analysis and Debt Management (with special reference to India), Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.	B.C. Thaker
Forest Tribal Life, Concept Publishing Co. • New Delhi	Rohit Shukla et al.
Gujarat-ma Dushkalo: Economic and Social Effects, Gujarat Samajik Seva Mandal, Ahmedabad.	Rohit Shukla
Import of Capital and Technology - A Study of Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry, People's Publishing House, New Delhi.	K.K. Subrahmanian
Indian Development Planning and Policy, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.	Y.K. Alagh
Indian Multinationals in the World Economy: implications for Development, New Delhi: Bookwell Publisher, 2008.	Jayaprakash Pradhan
Industrial Development in Kazakhstan during 1990s: Searching for Diversification, VDM Verlag Dr. Muller, Germany, 2010.	Chitaranjan Senapati
Industrialization, Economic Reforms and Regional Development: Essays in honour of Professor Ashok Mathur, New Delhi: Shipra Publication, 2005.	Thorat, S.K., J.P. Pradhan and V. Abraham, eds.
Jansanchar Sodh Pravidhiyan, Maya Prakashan Mandir, Jaipur, 2005.	Hansa Jain
Man and Land: Essays in Sustainable Development, Delhi, Har Anand.	Y.K. Alagh
Mathematical Economics (Text Book in Gujarati), Ananda Prakashan, Ahmedabad.	R. J. Mody, Co-author
Mineral Economy and Developing Issue of Kachahh Region by VDM Publishing House, Germany, 2010.	Kalpana C. Satija
Money (in Gujarati) University Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad.	R. J. Mody

Multinationals and Indian Exports, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	K.K. Subrahmanian and P. Mohanan Pillai
National Income, University Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad.	Rohit Shukla
New Dimensions of Monetary Management in India, Macmillan Company of India Ltd.	R.J. Mody
Performance of Indian Agriculture, Sterling.	Y.K. Alagh, jointly with G.S. Bhalla.
Poverty in India (Gujarati), University Book Production Board.	Rohit Shukla
Productivity, Production Function and Technical Change, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.	S.S. Mehta
Prospects of Gujarat-67 Cotton as an import Substitute, Balgovind, Ahmedabad.	S.P. Kashyap
Quantitative Methods in Economics (in Gujarati).	R.J. Mody
Regional Aspects of Indian Industrialisation, University of Bombay.	Y K. Alagh
Regional Aspects of Indian Industrialization, Bombay, Bombay University Press.	Y.K. Alagh
Rural Industrial Entrepreneurship: The Case of Bardhaman District in West Bengal, (2004) Wageningen (The Netherlands): Wageningen University.	Subrata Dutta
Rural Transformation in the Post Liberalisation Period in Gujarat: Economic and Social Consequences. 2018. Springer- Nature (Palgrave-Macmillan), Singapore. SBN 9789811089619.	Niti Mehta
Scheduled Tribes - Changes in Socio-economic Conditions, Classical Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2004 (received publication grant from ICSSR for this book).	Hansa Jain
Spread Effects of Mineral Resources in the Kutch Region by Megha Modern Publication in Ahmedabad, 2007.	Kalpana C. Satija
Structural Analysis of Gujarat. Punjab and Haryana Economics- An Output Study, Allied Publishers.	Y.K. Alagh, S.P. Kashyap et al.
Supermarket for Rural Customers: A Study of a Community- Oriented Social Enterprise in Gujarat; New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2017; ISBN No.: 9789332704275.	Subrata Dutta (with M. Alagh)
Sustainable Development of the Coastal Environment of Gujarat, ISBN 978-3-639-24829-6, VDM, Germany, 2010.	Shital Shulda



The Future of Indian Agriculture, New Delhi: National Book Trust. 2013.	Y.K. Alagh
The Rise of Indian Multinationals: Perspectives on Indian Outward Foreign Direct Investment, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, Jayaprakash Pradhan, 2010.	Sauvant, K. P. and J.P. Pradhan, with A. Chatterjee and B. Harley, eds.
The Significance and Growth of the Tertiary Sector of the Indian Economy – 1950 to 1997, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi	Madhusudan Datta
Trade Liberalization, Economic Growth and Environmental Externalities: An Analysis of Indian Manufacturing Industries, Palgrave Macmillan, Springer Singapore, 2017.ISBN: 978-981- 10- 2886-1 (print edition), 987-981-10-2887-8 (eBook).	Hansa Jain
Transnationalization of Indian Pharmaceutical SMEs, New Delhi: Bookwell Publisher, 2008.	Jayaprakash Pradhan and Partha Pratim Sahu
Urban Fringe Land Markets – The Economic Analysis, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.	Kiran Wadhva
Vulnerability and Risk Measurement of Climate Induced Disasters in Gujarat, New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2014.	Shital Shukla



MEMBERSHIPS

Appendix-2

2.0 The Benefactors: Our Staunch Allies

2.1 PATRON MEMBERS

A

Advance Lifestyles Limited
FF 21-23, Advance Plaza
Shahibaug Road,
AHMEDABAD-380 004

Alembic Limited
Alembic Road
BARODA 390 003.

Arvind Limited
Post Box No.10010
Naroda Road
AHMEDANAD 380 025

Ahmedabad Cotton Mills
(A Unit of GSTC Ltd.)
Gomtipur Road
AHMEDABAD-380 021

Arvind Intex
(A Division of Arvind Products Ltd.)
Rajpur Road. AHMEDABAD 380 021

Asoka Spintex
(A Division of The Arvind
Mills Ltd.)
Naroda Road
AHMEDABAD-380 025

B

Bank of Baroda
Baroda Corporate Centre
Bandra Kurla Complex
C-26, "G"Block, Bandra (E)
MUMBAI-400 051.

Bank of India
Star House,C-5,"G"Block
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra (E)
MUMBAI 400 051.

C

C. Doctor & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3607, 3608 GIDC Estate
Phase IV, VatvaMehemedabad Highway
AHMEDABAD 382 445

Cellulose Products of India Ltd.
A-11, Neelamber Complex
St. Xavier's College Corner, Navrangpura,
AHMEDABAD-380009

Cibatul Ltd.
P.O.Atul 396 020
Dist. Valsad, GUJARAT.

Canara Bank
112, J. C. Road
P. B. No.6648
H.O. BANGALORE 560 002.

Central Bank of India
Zonal Office,
Central Bank Building,
4th floor, Lal Darwaja
AHMEDABAD 380 001.

D

Deepak Nitrite Limited
Shiva Shakti Building
B. G. Kher Road
MUMBAI 400 018

Dena Bank
Corporate Office,
Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East)
MUMBAI 400 051.



Gujarat Agro-Industries Corpn. Ltd.
Gujarat State Civil Supplies
Corporation Administrative Complex
'CH' Road, Sector 10A
Gandhinagar-382 010.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corp. Ltd.
Udyog Bhavan, Block No.3, 4 & 5
Sector No.11, GANDHINAGAR-382 017.

Gujarat Narmada Valley
Fertilizers & Chemical Limited
Narmada House, Corporate Office
P.O.Narmada Nagar 392 015
Dist. Bharuch, Gujarat

Gujarat State Cooperative
Marketing Federation Ltd.
Sahakar Bhavan, 49, Shrimali Society
Opp. Navrangpura Police Station
Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009

Gujarat State Financial Corporation
First Floor, Block No.10
Udyog Bhavan
Sector No.11, GH-4 Cross Road
GANDHINAGAR-382 016

Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhavan
Race Course
BARODA 390007

Gujarat Composite Ltd.
P.O. Digvijay Nagar
AHMEDABAD 382 470

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corpn. Ltd.
Udyog Bhavan, 6th Floor
Block No.11 & 12
Sector No. 11, GANDHINAGAR

Gujarat Small Industries Corpn. Ltd
Udyog Bhavan,
Block No.6 and 8
5th Floor, Sector No.11
GANDHINAGAR 382 011

Gujarat State Fertilizers &
Chemicals Ltd.
P.O. Fertilizer Nagar 391 750
Dist. Vadodara.

Gujarat State Seed
Corporation Limited
Beej Bhavan
Sector 10 A
GANDHINAGAR 382 010.



ICICI Bank Limited
ICICI Bank Towers
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra East, MUMBAI 400 051

Indian Bank, Corporate Office
Development Department
254-260, Avvai Shanmugham Salai
Royapettah, CHENNAI 600 014



Kaira District Co-operative
Milk Producers' Union
Amul Dairy
ANAND 388 001

Kalupur Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd.
Kalupur Bank Bhavan
Income Tax Circle
Ashram Road, AHMEDABAD 380 014

Kamani Engineering Corpn. Ltd
Kamani Chambers
32, Ramjibhai Kamani Marg
Ballard Estate, MUMBAI-400 038

Krupa Education Trust
C/o. Shri M. M. Mehta
6, Niyogan Nagar Society
Ambawadi, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad 380 015.

M

M/s. Amit Indradaman Sheth
PK House, 2nd Floor
Ellisbridge, AHMEDABAD 380 006.

M/s. Mehta Investment & Traders Pvt. Ltd.
"DHANYA" 15 Lallubhai Park
Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009

Matulya Mills Ltd.
Senapati Bapat Marg
MUMBAI 400 013

M/s. Hiralal Chandulal Chokshi
22, Shrimali Society
Navrangpura
AHMEDABAD 380 009.

Mafatlal Industries Ltd.
Regd. Office: 301-302 Heritage Horizon,
3rd Floor, Off. C G Road, Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad 380009

N

NRC Limited
Ewart House
Homi Modi Street
MUMBAI-400 023

S

Sintex Industries Ltd.
Kalol 382 721
(North Gujarat)

T

The Ahmedabad Manufacturing &
Calico Printing Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box No.12
AHMEDABAD 380 022

The Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd.
Hoechst House
193, Back Bay Reclamation
Nariman Point
MUMBAI 400 021

The Indian Electro Chemicals
Opp. GVMM, Odhav Road
PO Odhav
AHMEDABAD 382 410

The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Regional Office
5th Floor, Popular House
Ashram Road,
AHMEDABAD-380 009

The Aruna Mills Ltd.
Naroda Road
AHMEDABAD 380 025

The Gujarat State Co-op. Bank Ltd.
'Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sahkar Bhavan',
Nr. Shashtri Nagar BRTS Bus Stop
Ankur Road, Narangpura
Ahmedabad- 380 001.

The New Commercial Mills Co. Ltd.
Opp. Aruna Mills, Naroda Road
AHMEDABAD 380 025

Torrent Power Limited
Electricity House
Lal Darwaja
AHMEDABAD-380 001.



2.2 PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS

Prof. V. P. Chowda
School of Social Sciences
Gujarat University
Navrangpura
AHMEDABAD 380009.

Prof. G. N. Joshi
Dept. Of Economics
South Gujarat University
SURAT 390 007.

Prof. P. M. Narielwala
33, Ushadeep Society
B/h. L.D. Engg. College Hostel
AHMEDABAD-380015

Dr. Kiran Pandya
KabirNikunj Society
Ashirwad Palace Complex
Bhatar Crossing
Surat-395 001

Prof. Kanubhai Shah
(expired on July 5, 2020)
80/479, Vijaynagar
Naranpura,
AHMEDABAD-380013.

Dr. Yogeshchandra Surajram Purohit
Dept. of Economics
South Gujarat University
SURAT 390 007.

Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia
A1-302 Meadows,
Adani Shantigram Township,
Near Vaishnodevi Temple Circle
S G Highway, Ahmedabad-382 421.

Dr. V. H. Joshi
Dept. of Economics
Saurashtra University
RAJKOT 360 005.

Prof. V. R. Panchmukhi
1074, 3rd B Main, 7th Cross
Girinagar, Phase II (Nr. Ganapati
Sachidananda Ashram),
Girinagar, Phase II,
BANGALORE 560 085

Dr. J. C. Sandesara
11/2, Rupal Apartment
98, D. S. Phalke Road
Dadar (C.R.)
MUMBAI 400 014.

Dr. K. R. Shah
6/A, Sahajjanand Apartment
Tarang Society, Productivity Road
BARODA 390 020.

Prof. V. S. Vyas
396, Vasundhara Colony
Gopalputa By-Pass
Tonk Road, JAIPUR 302 018

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Board Secretary & CEO
Consumer Education & Research Centre
507-508, SAKAR-II, Next to Ellisbridge Police Station
Ashram Road, AHMEDABAD 380 006.

2.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Shri Pareshkumar Amin
Heritage Elite, 4th Floor
Ramakrishnakunj Society
Nr. Panjara Pole Char Rasta,
Ambawadi, AHMEDABAD 380 015.

Shri N. B. Joshi
Principal
Kadi College
KADI (North Gujarat)

Shri Hasmukh G. Patel
2nd Floor, Shivam Apartment
Nr. Sardar Patel Colony
Naranpura, AHMEDABAD 380 013.

Shri Mahendra G. Patel
D/1, Payal Apartment
Nr. Choice & Municipal Market
Navrangpura
AHMEDABAD 380 009

Shri Chandrakant Motilal Jagabhaiwala
BIPINVILLA
Near Dashaporwad Society
Paldi, AHMEDABAD 380 007

Shri Girish B. Patel
55, Uganda Society, Above A-One School
Memnagar-Gurukul Road
AHMEDABAD 380 052.

Shri Kanu G. Patel
8, Friends Colony,
Nr. D. K. Patel Hall,
Naranpura
AHMEDABAD 380013.

Shri K. J. Pathak
15, Sakan Twins
Nr. Management Enclave
Vastrapur
AHMEDABAD-380 015



AUDITED **STATEMENT OF** **ACCOUNTS.**

2023-24

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, Near TV Tower, Thaltej, Ahmedabad (F -252 / Ahmedabad) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 (The Act). This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

Subject to what we have stated above, and further to our comments given hereunder, we report that:

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Institute so far as appears from our examination of the books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements read with Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule L) give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31st March, 2024;
 - (ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31st March, 2024; and
 - (iii) in the case of the Receipts and Payments Account, of the receipts and payments of the Institute for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required under section 33(2) of the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, we further report that -

- (1) The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.
- (2) The receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.
- (3) The cash balance and vouchers in the custody of the trustee on the date of audit were in agreement with the accounts.
- (4) All books, deeds, accounts, vouchers, or other documents or records required by us were produced before us.
- (5) A register of movable and immovable properties is properly maintained and the changes therein are communicated from time to time to the regional office of the Charity Commissioner.
- (6) There are no defects and inaccuracies mentioned in the previous audit report which need to be complied with.
- (7) The manager / trustee required by us to appear before us did show and furnished the necessary information required by us.
- (8) No property or funds were applied for any object or purpose other than the object or purpose of the trust.
- (9) The amounts outstanding for more than 1 year is Rs. 3,60,194 and the amounts written off during the year is Rs. Nil.

- (10) Tenders were invited wherever the repairs or construction involving expenditure exceeding Rs. 5,000 was taken up.
- (11) We have not come across any case of alienations of the immovable properties contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.
- (12) We have not come across any case of irregular, illegal or improper application of or failure or omission to recover monies or other property belonging to the public trust or of loss or waste of money or other property thereof on the part of the trustees or any person while in the management of the trust.
- (13) The minimum and maximum number of the trustees is maintained.
- (14) The meetings are held regularly as provided in the trust instrument.
- (15) The minute book of the proceedings of the meeting is maintained.
- (16) None of the trustees has any interest in the investments of the trust.
- (17) None of the trustees is debtor or creditor of the trust.
- (18) No irregularities are pointed out by the auditors in the accounts of the previous year which require to be complied with by the trustees during the period of audit.

UDIN: 24174628BKCJXC4248

Ahmedabad

Dated- 1st September, 2024

For J.K. Vidhwani and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani
Proprietor
Membership No. 174628

The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950

SCHEDULE IX-C

(See Rule 32 of The Bombay Public Trusts (Gujarat) Rules, 1961)

Statement of income liable to contribution for the year ending 31st March, 2024

Name of Public Trust	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research		
Trust Registration No.	F-252/Ahmedabad		
Date of Registration	22.04.1965		
Address of the Trust's office	Near TV Tower, Thaltej Ahmedabad – 380 054		
Phone Number	079-26850598 9662528783		
email id:	account@spiesr.ac.in		
Name of the Trustee submitting the audit report	Dr. Niti Mehta Near TV Tower, Thaltej		
Address:	Ahmedabad – 380 054		
Bank account details:	Name of the Bank	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	
	Branch	Thaltej, Ahmedabad.	
	Account Number	045002000000130	
FCRA Registration Number	Nil		
Registration Date	Not applicable		
Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	
GROSS ANNUAL INCOME:			
As per Income and Expenditure Account			
Grants from Government of Gujarat and ICSSR	1,87,74,000.00		
Interest Received on Savings Accounts	1,16,175.00		
Interest on Deposits / Bonds	46,53,673.00		
Rent received	29,17,560.00		
Income from projects	1,50,643.00		
Project funds recognised as income	30,94,373.59		
Other Receipts	2,81,629.59	2,99,88,054.18	
Details of income not chargeable to contribution under section 58 and rule 32			
(i) Donations received during the year form any source			
(a) Corpus			
(1) Form Country	0.00		
(2) From Foreign Country	0.00		
(b) General			
(1) Form Country	0.00		
(2) From Foreign Country	0.00		
(ii) Grants			
(a) From Government and Local authorities	1,87,74,000.00		
(b) Form Foreign Country	0.00		
(c) By Funding agencies	0.00		
(1) From Country	0.00		
(2) From Foreign Country	0.00		
(iii) Amount spent for the purpose of education	0.00		
(iv) Amount spent for the purpose of medical relief	0.00		

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
(v) (A) Deductions out of income from lands used for agricultural purpose:		
(a) Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess	0.00	
(b) Rent payable to superior landlord	0.00	
Cost of production, if lands are cultivated by		
(c) Trust	0.00	
(B) Income from lands used for agricultural purpose.	0.00	
(vi) (A) Deductions out of income from lands used for non-Agricultural purpose:		
(a) Assessment, Cesses and other Government Or Municipal Taxes	3,39,748.00	
(b) Ground rent payable to the superior landlord	0.00	
(c) Insurance premium.	39,255.00	
(d) Repairs @8.33 per cent, of gross rent of Building	0.00	
	2,43,033.00	
(e) Cost of collection @ 4 per cent, of gross rent of buildings let out:	0.00	
	1,16,702.00	
(B) Income from lands used for non -agricultural purpose.	0.00	
(vii) Cost of collection of income or receipt from securities, stocks, etc. at 1 per cent, of such income:	0.00	
(viii) Deductions on account of repairs in respect Of building not rented and yielding no income, ₹@8.33 per cent, of the estimated gross annual rent	0.00	
Total Rs.		1,95,12,738.00
Income liable to Contribution		1,04,75,316.18

UDIN - 24174628BKCJXC4248

As per our report of even date
For J K Vidhwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Director Sd/-
Name Dr. Niti Mehta
Address: Near TV Tower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad - 380 054

Ahmedabad-380 006
Dated: 1st September, 2024

Sd/-
Jaykishan K. Vidhwani
Proprietor
Membership No. 174628
Address: 901, Span Trade Centre,
opp. Kochrab Ashram, Paldi
Ahmedabad-380 006
Place: Ahmedabad
Dated: 1st September, 2024

**SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH****BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024**

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	SCH	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
Trust corpus and Earmarked funds	A	8,80,92,393.05	8,80,92,393.05
Grants used for non-recurring expenditure	B	1,43,13,441.00	1,64,11,354.00
Project Funds / Special purpose grants	C	2,56,958.00	4,02,002.09
Current Liabilities	D	66,16,360.00	20,32,276.00
Total		10,92,79,152.05	10,69,38,025.14
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
Fixed assets	E	1,56,37,537.00	1,78,81,516.00
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Receivable for Expenditure on Projects	C	8,52,382.50	9,09,294.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	F	8,10,71,161.49	7,59,81,283.31
Amounts receivable	G	2,61,590.00	0.00
Loans, Advances and Deposits	H	9,12,101.00	3,29,107.00
Income and Expenditure Account:			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		1,18,36,824.83	1,18,56,739.45
Add/(Less): (Surplus) / Deficit for the year		12,92,444.77	19,914.62
Total		1,05,44,380.06	1,18,36,824.83
Total		10,92,79,152.05	10,69,38,025.14

UDIN - 24174628BKCJXC4248

As per our report of even date attached
For J K Vidhwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Sd/-
Jaykishan K. Vidhwani

Proprietor
Membership No. 174628
Ahmedabad.
Dated: 1st September, 2024

The above sheet, to the best of my belief
contains a true account of the funds and
liabilities and of the properties and assets of
the trust.

Sd/-
Director

Ahmedabad.
Dated: 1st September, 2024

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2024

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	SCH	2023-2024	2022-2023
INCOME			
Maintenance and Development Grants	I	1,87,74,000.00	1,94,50,000.00
Income from Investments	J	46,53,673.00	30,54,111.00
Income from SB account	J	1,16,175.00	77,270.00
Income from Projects	J	1,50,643.00	1,36,902.00
Income recognised from Sponsored Projects	C	30,94,373.59	22,82,846.50
Rent received	J	29,17,560.00	25,53,057.00
Other Income	J	2,81,629.59	1,72,222.64
Total		2,99,88,054.18	2,77,26,409.14
EXPENDITURE			
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	K	1,92,52,385.00	2,00,22,023.00
Administrative and Other Expenses	L	54,32,785.82	51,97,910.02
Transferred to Project Funds		7,32,554.00	0.00
Expenditure on Sponsored Projects Activities		30,94,373.59	22,82,846.50
Depreciation		22,81,424.00	26,24,293.00
Less: Depreciation recouped from reserves		20,97,913.00	24,20,578.00
		1,83,511.00	2,03,715.00
Excess of Expenditure over Income / (Excess of Income over Expenditure) transferred to Balance Sheet		12,92,444.77	(19,914.62)
		2,99,88,054.18	2,77,06,494.52
Total		2,99,88,054.18	2,77,06,494.52

UDIN - 24174628BKCJXC4248

As per our report attached
For J K Vidhwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Sd/
Jaykishan K. Vidhwani

Proprietor
Membership No. 174628
Ahmedabad.
Dated: 1st September, 2024

Sd/
Director

Ahmedabad.
Dated: 1st September, 2024

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
Receipt & Payments Account for the year ending on 31.03.2024

Particulars	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
RECEIPTS				
Opening Balance				
Balance with IOB CC Account No. 130	4,89,052.61		4,27,753.89	
Balance with IOB SB A/c-1740 Capital	8,88,848.05		9,86,215.85	
Balance with IOB SB A/c-2612 ICICI	26,14,636.06		16,83,419.86	
Balance with IOB SB A/c-7205 Project	46,26,464.46		5,55,178.46	
Cash on hand	10,769.13	86,29,770.31	8,668.13	36,61,236.19
Revenue Receipts				
Grant Received	1,87,74,000.00		1,94,50,000.00	
Income from Investments	46,53,673.00		30,54,111.00	
Income from SB account	1,16,175.00		77,270.00	
Income from Projects	1,50,643.00		1,36,902.00	
Rent received	29,17,560.00		25,53,057.00	
Other Income	2,81,629.59	2,68,93,680.59	1,72,222.64	2,54,43,562.64
Receipts of Project Funds		30,06,241.00		18,79,782.00
Recurring Deposit matured and encashed		0.00		0.00
Decrease in Loans and Advances		0.00		17,08,143.00
Total Rs.		3,85,29,691.90		3,26,92,723.83

Particulars	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
PAYMENTS				
Revenue Expenses Paid				
Employees Benefits	1,92,52,385.00		2,00,22,023.00	
Administrative and Other Expenses	54,32,785.82		51,97,910.02	
Expenses on Institute Publications	0.00	2,46,85,170.82	0.00	2,52,19,933.02
Payments for Projects				
Payments for Project expenses - Revenue	30,94,373.59		21,56,830.50	
Fellowship	0.00		0.00	
Project Expenses met from Institute's funds	0.00		0.00	
Project Funds returned	0.00	30,94,373.59	0.00	21,56,830.50
Grant Funds transferred for projects		7,32,554.00		
Addition to Fixed Assets		37,445.00		2,44,748.00
		-		
Decrease in Current Liabilities		45,84,084.00		-4,30,378.00
Investment made in FDs during the year (net)		81,29,202.00		-31,28,180.00
Increase in Loans and Advances		8,44,584.00		0.00
Closing Cash & Bank Balance				
Balance with IOB CC Account No. 130	15,91,336.67		4,89,052.61	
Balance with IOB SB A/c-1740 Capital	8,41,814.05		8,88,848.05	
Balance with IOB SB A/c-2612 ICICI	18,57,838.06		26,14,636.06	
Balance with IOB SB A/c-7205 Project	12,80,801.58		46,26,464.46	
Cash on hand	18,656.13	55,90,446.49	10,769.13	86,29,770.31
Total Rs.		3,85,29,691.90		3,26,92,723.83

UDIN - 24174628BKCJXC4248

As per our report of even date attached
For J K Vidhwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani
Proprietor
Membership No. 174628
Place: Ahmedabad
Dated: 1st September, 2024

Sd/-

Director

Place: Ahmedabad
Dated: 1st September, 2024

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH SCHEDULE A

TRUST CORPUS AND EARMARKED FUNDS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
Trust Corpus		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	1,01,88,208.00	1,01,88,208.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	1,01,88,208.00	1,01,88,208.00
Life Membership Fees		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,725.00	9,725.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	9,725.00	9,725.00
Building Fund		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	6,93,41,486.00	6,93,41,486.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
	6,93,41,486.00	6,93,41,486.00
Less: Expenditure incurred	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	6,93,41,486.00	6,93,41,486.00
Institution Publication Fund		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	26,10,834.00	26,10,834.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
	26,10,834.00	26,10,834.00
Less: Expenditure incurred	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	26,10,834.00	26,10,834.00
Project Funds (Completed / Closed Projects):		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	20,37,779.05	20,37,779.05
Less: Transferred to Institute Development Reserve	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	20,37,779.05	20,37,779.05
Less: Fellowship of Ms. Bincy Bose	0.00	0.00
Less: Expenses Incurred	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	20,37,779.05	20,37,779.05
Institute Development Fund		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	39,04,361.00	39,04,361.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
	39,04,361.00	39,04,361.00
Total Rs.	8,80,92,393.05	8,80,92,393.05

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE B

GRANTS UTILISED FOR NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

		(Amount in Rupees)			
Particulars (Utilised for acquiring following assets)	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	Addition of Asset	Balance	Depreciation Recouped	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2024
Land, Buildings and Roads					
Buildings	72,75,817.00	0.00	72,75,817.00	7,27,582.00	65,48,235.00
Furniture, Equipments and Computers					
Data Processing Equipments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Furniture, Equipments and Computers	80,66,447.00	0.00	80,66,447.00	12,09,967.00	68,56,480.00
Roads, Computers and Equipments					
Books					
Books	10,69,090.00	0.00	10,69,090.00	1,60,364.00	9,08,726.00
Total Rs.	1,64,11,354.00	0.00	1,64,11,354.00	20,97,913.00	1,43,13,441.00



SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE C

PROJECT FUNDS / SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS

Sr. No.	Title of the Project	Funding Authority	Balance as on 01.04.2023	Amount received during the year	Total	Amount utilised during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2024
1	Digital Connectivity and Rural Development: Implications for Socio-Economic Disparities	ICSSR	(2,09,863)	0.00	(2,09,863)	0.00	(2,09,863)
2	Revisiting Passenger Transport in Metropolitan Cities in India: How far do people commute	ICSSR	(1,50,331)	0.00	(1,50,331)	0.00	(1,50,331)
3	Effectiveness of Self Help Groups on rural Empowerment- The case study of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	ICSSR	(7,401)	0.00	(7,401)	0.00	(7,401)
4	Diagnostic study of C & D graded FPOs in Gujarat	NABARD	35,304.00	0.00	35,304.00	0.00	35,304.00
5	Impact Evaluation of 2 projects - Kaprada & Naswadi under tribal development fund	NABARD	66,061.00	0.00	66,061.00	0.00	66,061.00
6	Third Party Evaluation for the Plan Period F Y 2017 -18 to 2019-20	NID	3,575.00	0.00	3,575.00	0.00	3,575.00
7	RMC (OH 31)		0.00	3,71,824.00	3,71,824.00	3,71,824.00	0.00
8	Special Monitoring Telangana	NLM	21,887.59	0.00	21,887.59	21,887.59	0.00
9	ICSSR Direct Benefit Transfer And Adop...		0.00	4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00	5,68,842.00	(1,18,842)

10	Determinants Of LPG Use In Domestic		0.00	1,55,010.00	1,55,010.00	1,55,010.00	0.00
11	Special Complain Monitoring	NLM	(38,746)	51,800.00	13,054.00	6,000.00	7,054.00
12	Fellowship		81,000.00		81,000.00	81,000.00	0.00
13	01/22-23 ICSSR Rural Urbanisation, Migration and ..	ICSSR	18,350.00	0.00	18,350.00	1,99,907.00	(1,81,557)
14	02/22-23 ICSSR Technological Change and Emerging...	ICSSR	97,664.00	0.00	97,664.00	42,509.00	55,155.00
15	03/22-23 D T Lakdawala Mem. Lecture		5,534.00	0.00	5,534.00	0.00	5,534.00
16	04/22-23 NLM Spe. Phase II MP	NLM	-1,53,410.00	1,94,922.00	41,512.00	41,512.00	0.00
17	Documentation Survey of Inst. Econo. & Its		0.00	11,813.00	11,813.00	11,813.00	0.00
18	GSIDS		0.00	10,88,662.00	10,88,662.00	10,88,662.00	0.00
19	05/22-23 ICSSR 10 Days Res. Met. Co. SC/ST	ICSSR	(18,082)	5,882.00	(12,200)	4,400.00	(16,600)
20	National Semi. Growth Trajectory In Gujarat...		0.00	2,63,907.00	2,63,907.00	2,88,907.00	(25,000)
21	06/22-23 ICSSR CBP(OH-31-21-22)	ICSSR	(18,899)	0.00	-18,899.00	4,740.00	(23,639)
22	07/21-22 ICSSR Economic Transformation in Rural...	ICSSR	29,458.50	0.00	29,458.50	1,48,608.00	(1,19,150)
23	07/22-23 NLM Spe. Mon. Phase III Maharastra	NLM	43,168.00	0.00	43,168.00	43,168.00	0.00
24	08/22-23 NLM Maharastra 2022-23	NLM	(3,12,562)	4,12,421.00	99,859.00	15,584.00	84,275.00
	Total Funds		(5,07,292)	30,06,241.00	24,98,949.09	30,94,373.59	(5,95,425)
	Funds Available		4,02,002.09	30,06,241.00		30,94,373.59	2,56,958.00
	Funds Receivable		(9,09,294)				(8,52,383)

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE D
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
Sundry Deposits		
Rent Deposit	1,61,040.00	1,61,040.00
Library Deposits	27,000.00	27,000.00
G-LIC	0.00	-1,100.00
	1,88,040.00	1,86,940.00
Unutilised Grants:		
Grant from ICSSR for SC and ST	1,52,089.00	1,52,089.00
Special grant for overhead tank & pillar	43,68,000.00	
	45,20,089.00	1,52,089.00
Security Deposits		
From M/s Ramali Constructions	5,000.00	5,000.00
From M/s Sun Enterprise	9,330.00	9,330.00
	14,330.00	14,330.00
Other Liabilities:		
Sundry Creditors	6,46,143.00	4,58,401.00
Tax Deducted at Source	27,242.00	0.00
Liability towards pay revision dues	12,20,516.00	12,20,516.00
	18,93,901.00	16,78,917.00
Total	66,16,360.00	20,32,276.00



SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE E

FIXED ASSETS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	Addition during the year	Total	Depreciation provision for the year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2024
Buildings and Roads	81,28,427	—	81,28,427	8,12,843	73,15,584
Furniture, Equipments and Computers	80,70,333	500	80,70,833	12,10,625	68,60,208
Office Equipments	2,47,244	36,945	2,84,189	42,628	2,41,561
Library Books	11,09,784	—	11,09,784	1,66,468	9,43,316
Vehicles	3,25,728.00	—	3,25,728	48,860	2,76,868
Total	1,78,81,516	37,445	1,79,18,961	22,81,424	1,56,37,537

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE F

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr.	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
A. Cash on Hand:		
Cash on Hand	18,656.13	10,769.13
B. Balance with Banks in SB accounts:		
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 1740	8,41,814.05	8,88,848.05
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 2612	18,57,838.06	26,14,636.06
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 7205	12,80,801.58	46,26,464.46
C Balance with Banks in Current accounts:		
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 130	15,91,336.67	4,89,052.61
D In Fixed Deposit accounts		
Indian Overseas Bank	6,74,80,715.00	6,73,51,513.00
Short Term FD-Indian Overseas Bank	80,00,000.00	0.00
Total (A) to (D)	8,10,71,161.49	7,59,81,283.31

SCHEDULE G

AMOUNT RECEIVABLE

(Amount in Rupees)

	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
GIDR	8,400.00	0.00
GSIDS	2,51,790.00	0.00
Mrs. Kavita Dave-SIRD	1,400.00	0.00
Total	2,61,590.00	0.00

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE H

LOANS, ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr.		As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
A.	Loans and Advances:		
	Advances to Employees:		
	Ms. Forum Dave – for Project Expenses	9,658.00	9,658.00
	Shri Forum Dave – Term Advance	0.00	82,654.00
	Shri Amrut M Rathod	1,395.00	0.00
	Shri K C Wagela	94,911.00	0.00
	Food Grain Advance	1,600.00	1,600.00
	Shri Dinesh Desai	3,400.00	3,400.00
		1,10,964.00	97,312.00
	Deposits		
	Electricity Deposit	2,12,285.00	2,12,285.00
	Total (A)	3,23,249.00	3,09,597.00
	Rent Receivable	0.00	0.00
	Other Receivables:		
B	Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00
	Tax deducted at source	0.00	0.00
	Tax deducted at source FY 22-23	19,510.00	19,510.00
	Tax deducted at source FY 20-21	0.00	0.00
	Tax deducted at source FY 23-24	5,69,342.00	-
	Total (B)	5,88,852.00	19,510.00
	Grand Total (A)+(B)	9,12,101.00	3,29,107.00

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE I

INCOME FROM GRANTS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2023-2024	2022-2023
Grants received from:		
The Government of Gujarat	52,50,000.00	52,50,000.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research-Grant in Aid OH31	50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research-Grant in Aid OH36	85,24,000.00	92,00,000.00
Total	1,87,74,000.00	1,94,50,000.00

SCHEDULE J

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND OTHER INCOMES

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2023-2024	2022- 2023
Interest on Fixed deposits with Banks	46,53,673.00	30,54,111.00
Interest from SB accounts with Banks	1,16,175.00	77,270.00
Rent received	29,17,560.00	25,53,057.00
Income from Projects	1,50,643.00	1,36,902.00
Overhead Charges from Sponsored Projects	69,825.59	27,000.00
House Rent recovered for Staff Quarters	40,000.00	40,400.00
Subscription of Institute's Publications	96,274.00	39,657.64
Miscellaneous Income	9,350.00	200.00
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.00	11,565.00
Library Fees	0.00	1,000.00
Hostel Income	66,180.00	52,400.00
Total	81,19,680.59	59,93,562.64

SCHEDULE K

PAYMENTS TO AND PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2023-2024	2022- 2023
Salary & Allowances	1,78,31,425.00	1,86,68,263.00
Retainership Fees	14,20,960.00	13,53,760.00
Total	1,92,52,385.00	2,00,22,023.00

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE L

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENDITURE

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2023-2024	2022-2023
Adhoc Bonus	--	5,000.00
AMC Expenses	32,857.00	
Electricity Charges	8,37,092.00	6,77,892.00
Advertisement Expenses	--	14,910.00
Hostel Expense	--	7,173.00
TA DA	1,560.00	1,570.00
Bank Charges	3,184.82	9,604.52
Building Insurance Premium	39,255.00	39,255.00
Motor Car Insurance Premium	--	5,217.00
Printing and Stationery	48,337.00	56,880.00
Publication Expenses	1,58,810.00	1,44,000.00
Computer Expenses	2,76,579.00	3,98,543.00
Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	56,454.00	39,942.00
Audit Fees	47,200.00	41,300.00
Legal and Professional Fees	14,000.00	37,000.00
Google Workspace Charges	83,190.00	--
Administrative Contribution to Charity Commissioner	50,000.00	1,69,730.00
Library Journals	96,721.00	1,09,427.00
Building Maintenance Expenses	7,96,672.00	7,73,632.00
Repairs and Maintenance	12,24,189.00	10,82,360.00
Postage and Telephone Charges	1,46,968.00	1,70,608.00
Security Service Charges	6,47,574.00	6,86,966.00
Municipal Tax	3,39,748.00	2,48,705.00
LTC TA Expenses	36,821.00	8,107.00
Interest paid on TDS	350.00	2,877.00
Travelling Expenses	14,089.00	--
Garden Maintenance Expenses	1,53,150.00	1,38,500.00
Honorarium	50,000.00	40,000.00
Seminar / Workshop / Meeting Expenses	35,285.00	10,639.00
Annual Report Preparing Charges	80,715.00	1,57,750.00
Contingency Misc. Expenses	1,61,985.00	1,20,322.50
Total	54,32,785.82	51,97,910.02

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH SCHEDULE M

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. The Institute has recognised the project funds as income to the extent of utilisation thereof against which the expenditure on project activities has been recognised as revenue expenditure.

2. The Institute has not made any other investments except fixed deposits with bank. The Investments have been stated at cost which is also the face value. As these are not quoted investments and not traded on the market, no fall in the realisable value thereof is anticipated.

3. The Institute has accounted for its income on accrual (mercantile) basis.

The Institute has accounted for maintenance and development grants only when there is reasonable certainty of ultimate collection.

4. The Institute has not made any provision for salary to the employees according to the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission pending finalisation of grades and pay scales by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and Government of Gujarat.

5. The Institute has not recognised the liability towards leave encashment of the employees for the leave earned by them. The encashment of leave is accounted for as and when paid.

The Institute recovers provident fund from the employees and deposits with the appropriate authority. The employer's contribution is paid by the Government. Similarly, the gratuity payable to the employees on retirement or leaving the service of the Institute prior to retirement, is also paid by the Government. The Institute, therefore, is not required to make any provision for the same.

6. The Institute has made provision of the depreciation on its assets. The depreciation is provided at the following rates:

On Furniture and Fixtures, Equipments, Computers and Vehicles @ 15%

On Building and Roads @ 10%

The depreciation could not be provided at the rates prescribed under Income tax Rules, 1962 as the separate values of Furniture and Fixtures, Equipments and Computers are not available.

The depreciation provided has been recouped from the respective reserve. The special purpose grants / project funds utilised for acquisition or creation of the assets have been recognized as revenue to the extent of depreciation recouped and the balance is treated as capital grants. The accounting of depreciation and the recoupment thereof from the capital grants / project funds is in conformity with the accounting standard 12 – Accounting of Government Grants prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The Institute has not made provision for depreciation on the assets for earlier years. The amount of arrears of depreciation not provided for is not ascertained.

7. The figures pertaining to previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable with the figures of this year.

UDIN- 25174628BMGWXM1004

As per our report of even date attached

For J. K. Vidhwani and Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani

Proprietor

Membership No. 174628

Ahmedabad.

Dated - 3rd August, 2025

For Sardar Patel Institute of Economic
and Social Research

Sd/-

Director

Ahmedabad.

Dated - 3rd August, 2025

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, AHMEDABAD.

Salary Expenditure for the year 2023-24

[illegible]



AUDITED **STATEMENT OF** **ACCOUNTS.** --- **2024-25**

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, Near TV Tower, Thaltej, Ahmedabad (F -252 / Ahmedabad) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 (The Act). This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

Subject to what we have stated above, and further to our comments given hereunder, we report that:

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Institute so far as appears from our examination of the books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements read with Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule L) give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31st March, 2025;
 - (ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 2025; and
 - (iii) in the case of the Receipts and Payments Account, of the receipts and payments of the Institute for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required under section 33(2) of the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, we further report that -

- (1) The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.
- (2) The receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.
- (3) The cash balance and vouchers in the custody of the trustee on the date of audit were in agreement with the accounts.
- (4) All books, deeds, accounts, vouchers, or other documents or records required by us were produced before us.
- (5) A register of movable and immovable properties is properly maintained and the changes therein are communicated from time to time to the regional office of the Charity Commissioner.
- (6) There are no defects and inaccuracies mentioned in the previous audit report which need to be complied with.
- (7) The manager / trustee required by us to appear before us did show and furnished the necessary information required by us.
- (8) No property or funds were applied for any object or purpose other than the object or purpose of the trust.
- (9) The amounts outstanding for more than 1 year is Rs. 3,60,194 and the amounts written off during the year is Rs. Nil.

- (10) Tenders were invited wherever the repairs or construction involving expenditure exceeding Rs. 5,000 was taken up.
- (11) We have not come across any case of alienations of the immovable properties contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.
- (12) We have not come across any case of irregular, illegal or improper application of or failure or omission to recover monies or other property belonging to the public trust or of loss or waste of money or other property thereof on the part of the trustees or any person while in the management of the trust.
- (13) The minimum and maximum number of the trustees is maintained.
- (14) The meetings are held regularly as provided in the trust instrument.
- (15) The minute book of the proceedings of the meeting is maintained.
- (16) None of the trustees has any interest in the investments of the trust.
- (17) None of the trustees is debtor or creditor of the trust.
- (18) No irregularities are pointed out by the auditors in the accounts of the previous year which require to be complied with by the trustees during the period of audit.

UDIN: 25174628BMGWXM1004

Ahmedabad

Dated- 3rd August,2025

For J.K. Vidhwani and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani
Proprietor
Membership No. 174628

The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950

SCHEDULE IX-C

(See Rule 32 of The Bombay Public Trusts (Gujarat) Rules, 1961)

Statement of income liable to contribution for the year ending 31st March, 2025

Name of Public Trust	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research		
Trust Registration No.	F-252/Ahmedabad		
Date of Registration	22.04.1965		
Address of the Trust's office	Near TV Tower, Thaltej Ahmedabad - 380 054		
Phone Number	079-26850598 9662528783		
email id:	account@spiesr.ac.in		
Name of the Trustee submitting the audit report	Dr. Niti Mehta Near TV Tower, Thaltej Ahmedabad - 380 054		
Address:	Ahmedabad - 380 054		
Bank account details:	Name of the Bank	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	
	Branch	Thaltej, Ahmedabad.	
	Account Number	045002000000130	
FCRA Registration Number	Nil		
Registration Date	Not applicable		
Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	
GROSS ANNUAL INCOME:			
As per Income and Expenditure Account			
Grants from Government of Gujarat and ICSSR	2,03,83,760.00		
Interest Received on Savings Accounts	1,78,128.00		
Interest on Deposits / Bonds	46,95,429.00		
Rent received	27,13,008.00		
Project funds recognised as income	18,77,498.00		
Other Receipts	10,87,267.70	3,09,35,090.70	
Details of income not chargeable to contribution under section 58 and rule 32			
(i) Donations received during the year form any source			
(a) Corpus			
(1) Form Country	0.00		
(2) From Foreign Country	0.00		
(b) General			
(1) Form Country	0.00		
(2) From Foreign Country	0.00		
(ii) Grants			
(a) From Government and Local authorities	2,03,83,760.00		
(b) Form Foreign Country	0.00		
(c) By Funding agencies	0.00		
(1) From Country	0.00		
(2) From Foreign Country	0.00		
(iii) Amount spent for the purpose of education	0.00		
(iv) Amount spent for the purpose of medical relief	0.00		

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
(v) (A) Deductions out of income from lands used for agricultural purpose:		
(a) Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess	0.00	
(b) Rent payable to superior landlord	0.00	
Cost of production, if lands are cultivated by		
(c) Trust	0.00	
(B) Income from lands used for agricultural purpose.	0.00	
(vi) (A) Deductions out of income from lands used for non-Agricultural purpose:		
(a) Assessment, Cesses and other Government Or Municipal Taxes	3,09,422.00	
(b) Ground rent payable to the superior landlord	0.00	
(c) Insurance premium.	39,255.00	
(d) Repairs @8.33 per cent, of gross rent of Building	0.00	
	2,25,994.00	
(e) Cost of collection @ 4 per cent, of gross rent of buildings let out:	0.00	
	1,08,520.00	
(B) Income from lands used for non -agricultural purpose.	0.00	
(vii) Cost of collection of income or receipt from securities, stocks, etc. at 1 per cent, of such income:	0.00	
(viii) Deductions on account of repairs in respect Of building not rented and yielding no income, ₹@8.33 per cent, of the estimated gross annual rent	0.00	
Total Rs.		2,10,66,951.00
Income liable to Contribution		98,68,139.70

UDIN - 25174628BMGWXM1004

As per our report of even date
For J K Vidhwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Director Sd/-
Name Dr. Niti Mehta
Address: Near TV Tower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad - 380 054

Ahmedabad-380 006
Dated: 3rd August, 2025

Sd/-
Jaykishan K. Vidhwani
Proprietor
Membership No. 174628
Address: 901, Span Trade Centre,
opp. Kochrab Ashram, Paldi
Ahmedabad-380 006
Place: Ahmedabad
Dated: 3rd August, 2025

**SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH****BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025**

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	SCH	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>			
Trust corpus and Earmarked funds	A	8,80,92,393.05	8,80,92,393.05
Grants used for non-recurring expenditure	B	1,51,45,129.00	1,43,13,441.00
Project Funds / Special purpose grants	C	15,86,337.00	2,56,958.00
Current Liabilities	D	60,83,148.72	66,16,360.00
Loans	M	1,86,220.00	0.00
Total		11,10,93,227.77	10,92,79,152.05
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
Fixed assets	E	2,00,95,245.00	1,56,37,537.00
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Receivable for Expenditure on Projects	C	7,95,439.50	8,52,382.50
Cash and Cash Equivalents	F	8,00,34,432.05	8,10,71,161.49
Amounts receivable	G	1,21,774.00	2,61,590.00
Loans, Advances and Deposits	H	6,50,226.00	9,12,101.00
Income and Expenditure Account:			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		1,05,44,380.06	1,18,36,824.83
Add/(Less): (Surplus) / Deficit for the year		11,48,268.84	12,92,444.77
Total		93,96,111.22	1,05,44,380.06
Total		11,10,93,227.77	10,92,79,152.05

UDIN - 25174628BMGWXM1004

As per our report of even date attached
For J K Vidhwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani

Proprietor

Membership No. 174628

Ahmedabad.

Dated: 3rd August, 2025

The above sheet, to the best of my belief
contains a true account of the funds and
liabilities and of the properties and assets of
the trust.

Sd/-

Director

Ahmedabad.

Dated: 3rd August, 2025

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2025

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	SCH	2024-2025	2023-2024
INCOME			
Maintenance and Development Grants	I	2,03,83,760.00	1,89,24,643.00
Income from Investments	J	46,95,429.00	46,53,673.00
Income from SB account	J	1,78,128.00	1,16,175.00
Income recognised from Sponsored Projects	C	18,77,498.00	30,94,373.59
Rent received	J	27,13,008.00	29,17,560.00
Other Income	J	10,87,267.70	2,81,629.59
Total		3,09,35,090.70	2,99,88,054.18
EXPENDITURE			
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	K	2,03,43,448.00	1,92,52,385.00
Administrative and Other Expenses	L	57,78,901.86	54,32,785.82
Expenditure of projects under CBM		8,96,678.00	7,32,554.00
Expenditure on Sponsored Projects Activities		18,77,498.00	30,94,373.59
Depreciation		26,97,686.00	22,81,424.00
Less: Depreciation recouped from reserves		21,17,438.00	20,97,913.00
		5,80,248.00	1,83,511.00
Adjustments relating to earlier year		3,10,048.00	
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		11,48,268.84	12,92,444.77
		3,09,35,090.70	2,99,88,054.18
Total		3,09,35,090.70	2,99,88,054.18

UDIN - 25174628BMGWXM1004

As per our report attached

For J K Vidhwani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani

Proprietor

Membership No. 174628

Ahmedabad.

Dated: 3rd August, 2025

Sd/-

Director

Ahmedabad.

Dated: 3rd August, 2025

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
Receipt & Payments Account for the year ending on 31.03.2025

Particulars	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
RECEIPTS				
Opening Balance				
Balance with IOB CC Account No. 130	15,91,336.67		4,89,052.61	
Balance with IOB SB A/c - 1740 Capital	8,41,814.05		8,88,848.05	
Balance with IOB SB A/c - 2612 ICICI	18,57,838.06		26,14,636.06	
Balance with IOB SB A/c - 7205 Project	12,80,801.58		46,26,464.46	
Cash on hand	18,656.13	55,90,446.49	10,769.13	86,29,770.31
Revenue Receipts				
Grant Received	2,03,83,760.00		1,87,74,000.00	
Income from Investments	46,95,429.00		46,53,673.00	
Income from SB account	1,78,128.00		1,16,175.00	
Income from Projects	0.00		1,50,643.00	
Rent received	27,13,008.00		29,17,560.00	
Other Income	10,87,267.70	2,90,57,592.70	2,81,629.59	2,68,93,680.59
Short Term FDs matured and encashed		80,00,000.00		
Receipts of Project Funds		32,63,820.00		30,06,241.00
ICSSR Grant for overhead tank		29,49,126.00		0.00
Increase in Current Liabilities				45,84,084.00
Increase in Unsecured Loans		1,86,220.00		
Decrease in Loans and Advances		4,01,691.00		0.00
Total Rs.		4,94,48,896.19		4,31,13,775.90

Particulars	2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
RECEIPTS				
Revenue Expenses Paid				
Employees Benefits	2,03,43,448.00		1,92,52,385.00	
Administrative and Other Expenses	54,45,731.86		52,73,975.82	
Expenses on Institute Publications	3,33,170.00	2,61,22,349.86	1,58,810.00	2,46,85,170.82
Payments for Projects				
Payments for Project expenses - Revenue	18,77,498.00		30,94,373.59	
Project Expenses met from Insitute's funds	0.00		0.00	
Project Funds returned	0.00	18,77,498.00	0.00	30,94,373.59
Grant Funds transferred for projects		8,96,678.00		7,32,554.00
Addition to Fixed Assets		71,55,394.00		37,445.00
Decrease in Current Liabilities		5,33,211.28		0.00
Increase in Loans and Advances		0.00		8,44,584.00
Investment made in FDs during the year (net)		4,53,369.00		81,29,202.00
Closing Cash & Bank Balance				
Balance with IOB CC Account No. 130	7,43,474.11		15,91,336.67	
Balance with IOB SB A/c - 1740 Capital	10,00,473.45		8,41,814.05	
Balance with IOB SB A/c - 2612 ICICI	35,79,825.30		18,57,838.06	
Balance with IOB SB A/c - 7205 Project	70,67,050.06		12,80,801.58	
Cash on hand	19,573.13	1,24,10,396.05	18,656.13	55,90,446.49
Total Rs.		4,94,48,896.19		4,31,13,775.90

UDIN- 25174628BMGWXM1004

As per our report of even date attached

For J K Vidhwani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani

Proprietor

Membership No. 174628

Place: Ahmedabad

Dated: 3rd August,2025

Sd/-

Director

Place: Ahmedabad

Dated: 3rd August,2025

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH SCHEDULE A

TRUST CORPUS AND EARMARKED FUNDS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Trust Corpus		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	1,01,88,208.00	1,01,88,208.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	1,01,88,208.00	1,01,88,208.00
Life Membership Fees		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,725.00	9,725.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	9,725.00	9,725.00
Building Fund		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	6,93,41,486.00	6,93,41,486.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	6,93,41,486.00	6,93,41,486.00
Institution Publication Fund		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	26,10,834.00	26,10,834.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	26,10,834.00	26,10,834.00
Project Funds (Completed / Closed Projects):		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	20,37,779.05	20,37,779.05
Less: Transferred to Institute Development Reserve	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	20,37,779.05	20,37,779.05
Institute Development Fund		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	39,04,361.00	39,04,361.00
Add: Received during the year	0.00	0.00
	39,04,361.00	39,04,361.00
Total Rs.	8,80,92,393.05	8,80,92,393.05

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE B

GRANTS UTILISED FOR NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars (Utilised for acquiring following assets)	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	Addition of Asset	Balance	Depreciation Recouped	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025
Land, Buildings and Roads					
Buildings	65,48,235.00	0.00	65,48,235.00	6,54,824.00	58,93,411.00
Overhead Tank	0.00	29,49,126.00	29,49,126.00	2,94,913.00	26,54,213.00
Furniture, Equipments and Computers					
Data Processing Equipments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Furniture, Equipments and Computers	68,56,480.00	0.00	68,56,480.00	10,31,392.00	58,25,088.00
Roads, Computers and Equipments					
Books					
Books	9,08,726.00	0.00	9,08,726.00	1,36,309.00	7,72,417.00
Total Rs.	1,43,13,441.00	29,49,126.00	1,72,62,567.00	21,17,438.00	1,51,45,129.00



SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE C

PROJECT FUNDS / SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS

Sr. No.	Title of the Project	Funding Authority	Balance as on 01.04.2024	Amount received during the year	Total	Amount utilised during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2025
1	Digital Connectivity and Rural Development : Implications for Socio-Economic Disparities	ICSSR	(2,09,863)	0.00	(2,09,863)	0.00	(2,09,863)
2	Revisiting Passenger Transport in Metropolitan Cities in India : How far do people commute	ICSSR	(1,50,331)	0.00	(1,50,331)	0.00	(1,50,331)
3	Effectiveness of Self Help Groups on rural Empowerment- The case study of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	ICSSR	(7,401)	0.00	(7,401)	0.00	(7,401)
4	Diagnostic study of C & D graded FPOs in Gujarat	NABARD	35,304.00	0.00	35,304.00	0.00	35,304.00
5	Impact Evaluation of 2 projects -Kaprada & Naswadi under tribal development fund	NABARD	66,061.00	0.00	66,061.00	0.00	66,061.00
6	Third Party Evaluation for the Plan Period F Y 2017 -18 to 2019-20	NID	3,575.00	0.00	3,575.00	0.00	3,575.00
7	ICSSR Direct Benefit Transfer And Adop...		(1,18,842)	1,95,000.00	76,158.00	76,158.00	0.00

8	Special Complain Monitoring	NLM	7,054	0.00	7,054.00	0.00	7,054.00
9	01/22-23 ICSSR Rural Urbanisation, Migration and ..	ICSSR	(1,81,557)	1,31,250.00	-50,307.00	2,000.00	(52,307)
10	02/22-23 ICSSR Technological Change and Emerging...	ICSSR	55,155.00	0.00	55,155.00	34,916.00	20,239.00
11	03/22-23 D T Lakdawala Mem. Lecture		5,534.00	0.00	5,534.00	0.00	5,534.00
12	05/22-23 ICSSR 10 Days Res. Met. Co. SC/ST	ICSSR	(16,600)	16,600.00	-	0.00	-
13	National Semi. Growth Trajectory In Gujarat...		(25,000)	81,785.00	56,785.00	1,06,785.00	(50,000)
14	06/22-23 ICSSR CBP(OH-31-21-22)	ICSSR	(23,639)	0.00	-23,639.00	0.00	(23,639)
15	07/21-22 ICSSR Economic Transformation in Rural..	ICSSR	(1,19,150)	0.00	-1,19,149.50	0.00	(1,19,150)
16	08/22-23 NLM Maharashtra 2022-23	NLM	84,275.00	0.00	84,275.00	84,275.00	0.00
17	01/24-25 Status of Landownership		0.00	1,35,300.00	1,35,300.00	89,484.00	45,816.00
18	04/24-25 SSNNL		0.00	4,75,125.00	4,75,125.00	4,89,475.00	(14,350)
19	05/24-25 NLM Reg. Phase I 24-25 Maharashtra	NLM	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,68,399.00	(1,68,399)
20	06/24-25 Lib Seminar Role of Digital Exp		0.00	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00	
21	08/24-25 CPB NM NG		0.00	6,00,000.00	6,00,000.00	5,46,546.00	53,454.00
22	09/24-25 National Seminar Building A New	OH-31	0.00	1,28,760.00	1,28,760.00	1,28,760.00	
23	10/24-25 RMC SD VS		0.00	4,00,000.00	4,00,000.00	0.00	4,00,000.00
24	11/24-25 Profiling Metropolitan Cities of India		0.00	9,50,000.00	9,50,000.00	700.00	9,49,300.00
	Total Funds		(5,95,425)	32,63,820.00	26,68,395.50	18,77,498.00	7,90,898
	Funds Available		2,56,958.00	32,63,820.00		18,77,498.00	15,86,337.00
	Funds Receivable		(8,52,383)				(7,95,440)



SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE D

CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Sundry Deposits		
Rent Deposit	1,61,040.00	1,61,040.00
Library Deposits	29,000.00	27,000.00
	1,90,040.00	1,88,040.00
Unutilised Grants:		
Grant from ICSSR for SC and ST	1,52,089.00	1,52,089.00
Special grant for overhead tank & pillar	4,32,240.00	43,68,000.00
	5,84,329.00	45,20,089.00
Advances		
GRIT	28,56,000.00	0.00
Security Deposits		
From M/s Ramali Constructions	5,000.00	5,000.00
From M/s Sun Enterprise	9,330.00	9,330.00
	14,330.00	14,330.00
Other Liabilities:		
Sundry Creditors	10,74,454.00	6,46,143.00
Provision for O/S Liability- Printing	9,333.00	0.00
Tax Deducted at Source	15,108.00	27,242.00
Duties & Taxes-Professional Tax	1,000.00	0.00
GST Payable	1,18,038.72	0.00
Liability towards pay revision dues	12,20,516.00	12,20,516.00
	24,38,449.72	18,93,901.00
Total	60,83,148.72	66,16,360.00

SCHEDULE M
LOANS (LIABILITY)

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Canteen Contractor - Manishaben	10,000.00	0.00
Nariya Construction	1,40,000.00	0.00
NR Constructions & Interiors	36,220.00	0.00
Total	1,86,220.00	0.00



SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE E
FIXED ASSETS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	Addition during the year	Total	Depreciation provision for the year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025
Buildings and Roads	73,15,584	--	73,15,584	7,31,558	65,84,026
Furniture, Equipments and Computers	68,60,208	19,470	68,79,678	10,31,952	58,47,726
Office Equipments	2,41,561	24,844	2,66,405	39,961	2,26,444
Library Books	9,43,316	1,556	9,44,872	1,41,731	8,03,141
Vehicles	2,76,868.00	--	2,76,868	41,531	2,35,337
Overhead Tank	--	71,09,524	71,09,524	7,10,952	63,98,572
Total	1,56,37,537	71,55,394	2,27,92,931	26,97,685	2,00,95,246

**SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH****SCHEDULE F****CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
Cash on Hand:		
Cash on Hand	19,573.13	18,656.13
Balance with Banks in SB accounts:		
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 1740	10,00,473.45	8,41,814.05
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 2612	35,79,825.30	18,57,838.06
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 7205	70,67,050.06	12,80,801.58
Balance with Banks in Current accounts:		
Indian Overseas Bank A/c No. 130	7,43,474.11	15,91,336.67
In Fixed Deposit accounts		
Indian Overseas Bank and Interest accrued thereon	6,76,24,036.00	6,74,80,715.00
Short Term FD - Indian Overseas Bank	0.00	80,00,000.00
Total (A) to (D)	8,00,34,432.05	8,10,71,161.49

SCHEDULE G**AMOUNT RECEIVABLE**

(Amount in Rupees)

	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
HCG Medi Surge Hospital Private Limited	20,815.00	0.00
GIDR	0.00	8,400.00
GSIDS	1,00,959.00	2,51,790.00
Mrs. Kavita Dave- SIRD	0.00	1,400.00
Total	1,21,774.00	2,61,590.00

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH SCHEDULE H

LOANS, ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr.		As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
A.	Loans and Advances:		
	Advances to Employees and others:		
	Ms. Forum Dave – for Project Expenses	7,458.00	9,658.00
	Shri Amrut M Rathod	0.00	1,395.00
	NR Construction	1,83,489.00	0.00
	Yogesh Pandya	5,000.00	0.00
	Ashok Rathod	5,000.00	0.00
	Food Grain Advance	1,600.00	1,600.00
	Shri Dinesh Desai	3,400.00	3,400.00
		2,05,947.00	16,053.00
	Deposits		
	Electricity Deposit	2,12,285.00	2,12,285.00
	Total (A)	4,18,232.00	2,28,338.00
	Other Receivables:		
B	Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00
	Shri K C Wagela	70,911.00	94,911.00
	Canteen Contractor	10,480.00	0.00
	ICSSR	17,000.00	0.00
	GST	6,720.00	0.00
	Tax deducted at source FY 22-23	0.00	19,510.00
	Tax deducted at source FY 23-24	0.00	5,69,342.00
	Tax deducted at source FY 24-25	1,20,163.00	0.00
	GRIT on account of TDS	6,720.00	0.00
	Total (B)	2,31,994.00	6,83,763.00
	Grand Total (A)+(B)	6,50,226.00	9,12,101.00

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

SCHEDULE I

INCOME FROM GRANTS

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
Grants received from:		
The Government of Gujarat	52,50,000.00	52,50,000.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research -Grant in Aid OH31	50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00
Indian Council of Social Science Research -Grant in Aid OH36	91,11,000.00	85,24,000.00
Revenue Grants for civil work repairs	10,22,760.00	1,50,643.00
Total	2,03,83,760.00	1,89,24,643.00

SCHEDULE J

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND OTHER INCOMES

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
Interest on Fixed deposits with Banks	46,95,429.00	46,53,673.00
Interest from SB accounts with Banks	1,78,128.00	1,16,175.00
Rent received	27,13,008.00	29,17,560.00
Consultancy Fees from GRIT / GSIDS	2,60,598.00	0.00
Overhead Charges from Sponsored Projects	1,18,894.00	69,825.59
House Rent recovered for Staff Quarters	39,400.00	40,000.00
Publication Income- Anvesak		
Grant Income	1,20,000.00	0.00
Subscription Income	56,026.00	60,394.00
Publication Income- Madhukari		
Grant Income	50,000.00	0.00
Subscription Income	37,200.00	35,880.00
Miscellaneous Income	64,543.00	9,350.00
Interest on Income Tax Refund	24,138.00	0.00
Library Fees	848.00	0.00
Income from Canteen	12,837.00	0.00
Salary Recovered	74,955.00	0.00
Hostel Income	2,27,828.70	66,180.00
Total	86,73,832.70	79,69,037.59

SCHEDULE K

PAYMENTS TO AND PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
Salary & Allowances	1,85,20,648.00	1,78,31,425.00
Retainership Fees	18,22,800.00	14,20,960.00
Total	2,03,43,448.00	1,92,52,385.00

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
SCHEDULE L

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENDITURE (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
AMC Expenses	4,000.00	32,857.00
Electricity Charges	8,21,400.00	8,37,092.00
Advertisement Expenses	26,082.00	--
Bank Charges	2,754.34	3,184.82
Building Insurance Premium	39,255.00	39,255.00
Printing and Stationery	27,092.00	48,337.00
Publication Expenses- Anvesak	2,00,500.00	87,960.00
Publication Expenses- Madhukari	1,32,670.00	70,850.00
Subscription of Journal	46,430.00	--
Computer Expenses	3,46,979.00	2,76,579.00
Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	42,602.00	56,454.00
Audit Fees	47,200.00	47,200.00
Legal and Professional Fees	17,950.00	14,000.00
Google Workspace Charges	70,092.00	83,190.00
Administrative Contribution to Charity Commissioner	50,000.00	50,000.00
Library Journals	10,199.00	96,721.00
Building Maintenance Expenses	8,26,275.00	7,96,672.00
Repairs and Maintenance	13,02,580.00	12,24,189.00
Postage and Telephone Charges	1,39,081.50	1,46,968.00
Security Service Charges	6,58,392.00	6,47,574.00
Uniform Allowances	27,732.00	--
Municipal Tax	3,09,422.00	3,39,748.00
LTC TA Expenses	6,994.00	36,821.00
Interest paid on TDS	--	350.00
Travelling Expenses	44,831.60	15,649.00
Garden Maintenance Expenses	1,63,400.00	1,53,150.00
Honorarium	--	50,000.00
Seminar / Workshop / Meeting Expenses	1,33,471.00	35,285.00
Annual Report Preparing Charges	90,000.00	80,715.00
Contingency Misc. Expenses	1,91,517.42	1,61,985.00
Total	57,78,901.86	54,32,785.82

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH SCHEDULE M

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. The Institute has recognised the project funds as income to the extent of utilisation thereof against which the expenditure on project activities has been recognised as revenue expenditure.

2. The Institute has not made any other investments except fixed deposits with bank. The Investments have been stated at cost which is also the face value. As these are not quoted investments and not traded on the market, no fall in the realisable value thereof is anticipated.

3. The Institute has accounted for its income on accrual (mercantile) basis.

The Institute has accounted for maintenance and development grants only when there is reasonable certainty of ultimate collection.

4. The Institute has not made any provision for salary to the employees according to the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission pending finalisation of grades and pay scales by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and Government of Gujarat.

5. The Institute has not recognised the liability towards leave encashment of the employees for the leave earned by them. The encashment of leave is accounted for as and when paid.

The Institute recovers provident fund from the employees and deposits with the appropriate authority. The employer's contribution is paid by the Government. Similarly, the gratuity payable to the employees on retirement or leaving the service of the Institute prior to retirement, is also paid by the Government. The Institute, therefore, is not required to make any provision for the same.

6. The Institute has made provision of the depreciation on its assets. The depreciation is provided at the following rates:

On Furniture and Fixtures, Equipments, Computers and Vehicles @ 15%

On Building and Roads @ 10%

The depreciation could not be provided at the rates prescribed under Income tax Rules, 1962 as the separate values of Furniture and Fixtures, Equipments and Computers are not available.

The depreciation provided has been recouped from the respective reserve. The special purpose grants / project funds utilised for acquisition or creation of the assets have been recognized as revenue to the extent of depreciation recouped and the balance is treated as capital grants. The accounting of depreciation and the recoupment thereof from the capital grants / project funds is in conformity with the accounting standard 12 – Accounting of Government Grants prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The Institute has not made provision for depreciation on the assets for earlier years. The amount of arrears of depreciation not provided for is not ascertained.

7. The figures pertaining to previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable with the figures of this year.

UDIN- 25174628BMGWXM1004

As per our report of even date attached

For J. K. Vidhwani and Associates
Chartered Accountants

FRN 145447W

Sd/-

Jaykishan K. Vidhwani
Proprietor

Membership No. 174628
Ahmedabad.

Dated – 3rd August, 2025

For Sardar Patel Institute of Economic
and Social Research

Sd/-

Director

Ahmedabad.

Dated – 3rd August, 2025

SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, AHMEDABAD.

Salary Expenditure for the year 2024-25

[illegible]





SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

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