

ANNUAL REPORT - 2013-14

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION (IDC)

Working together for equitable socio-economic transformation  
and building a humane and just society





## **INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION**

Annual Report 2013-2014

### **STUDIES**

#### **Educational Status of Slums in Urban Centres of Punjab (Prof. Asha Mohan Sethi)**

In view of the increasing number of slums and slum population, it was thought pertinent to assess the educational status of slums of Punjab. The study was conducted in 69 Government Primary schools, 16 Government Middle/High Schools, 9 Private English Medium Schools; and 69 urban slums/colonies sampled from the Municipal Corporation cities of Punjab namely: Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Patiala and Bathinda. In accordance with varied nature of the study, the sampling was done combining purposive, incidental, and random methods.

#### **Objectives →**

- Teachers' assessment of slum children regarding the knowledge attained by them and understanding of the subject matter.
- Views of the teachers on various schemes of the Government for promoting elementary education
- Assessment of literacy and educational status of slum dwellers, and the educational and vocational plans for their sons and daughters
- Slum children's perception of importance of education, and their future educational and vocational plans.

#### **Findings →**

- The five year data of enrolments revealed that the government primary and elementary schools have almost 100 percent population of slum children. From Session 2007-08 to Session 2011-12 increase or decline was observed in total enrolments in primary classes. In spite of fluctuations, the overall increase in total enrolments was 2.8 percent.
- On an average a primary school had minimum and maximum of 180 to 222 children on rolls. The class strength varying between 36 to 44 children, exceeding the norms of 30 children per class.

- In each category of children, the number of boys and girls overlapped from one academic year to the next session, showing high-low enrolments in favour of boys or girls during the five years under consideration. Though the difference was negligible, the girls' enrolment in comparison to boys was **lesser** in each category in each academic session.

### **Regulation of Street Vendors and Hawkers: Right-Based Approach (Navdeep Asija)**

The study was conducted to understand one of the integral components of urban economies around the world—Street Vendors. Vendors distribute affordable goods and services; they provide consumers with convenience and accessibility. As an occupation Street vending has existed for hundreds of years. Many researchers believe them to be the cornerstone of many cities' historical and cultural heritage.

#### **Objectives →**

- Study the hurdles related to the implementation of the bill.
- Make quantitative assessment of informal sector in different trades ( food, vegetables, rickshaw, rehriwalas etc)
- Assess the present system of law and practice of identification, registration and licensing.
- Identify current usage/ demand of these services
- To recommend a transparent system of licensing regulation

#### **Findings/ Suggestions →**

- Providing them with **“Sewa Card”**, this card will facilitate them with Photo Identity and unique ID will allow them to avail other facilities
- Extension of **Rashtriya Swasth Bima Yojna** to the Informal Sector, may or may not be having BPL Cards
- Facilitation to get License to run food business from Health Department under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- Facilitation for Swalambhan Pension Scheme, under New Pension Scheme, as on demand.
- Setting up of Grievance Redressed cell for informal sector.
- Close User Group (CUG) for Mobile Connection – Free Inter calling
- Improvement of Last Mile Connectivity Services

- Extension of Atta-Dal Scheme to 5 Lakh Vendor, Hawkers and Cycle Rickshaw Operators.
- Bus Pass for the Travel with 50% concession
- Waiver for House Tax and Water Supply
- Arrangement of Credit/Loan Facility to Ve
- Digital Empowerment
- Free Night Shelters facility

### **Cycle Rickshaw Operation Reforms in Punjab (Navdeep Asija)**

Cycle-rickshaws public transport system is known as Intermediate Public Transport System. Other than cycle-rickshaws the other types of locomotion that constitute the Intermediate Public Transport are: Auto Rickshaws and animal driven vehicles like the *Tonga*. Factors like, short supply of mass transport facility, increasing transport demand, inherited physical network pattern and socio-economic conditions have made these forms of transport increasingly vital in the urban Public Transport scenario. 2-2.5% of the country's population gets their direct livelihood from rickshaw. It is one of the biggest employment opportunity providers in the informal sector. Cycle-rickshaws offer certain advantages to society. Benefits like no pollution, no fuel consumption, low cost etc make the cycle-rickshaw a very environment and society friendly mode of transportation.

### **Objectives→**

- Age limit, Rickshaw rental and fleet operation, registration instead of licensing. Defining a 'rickshaw puller'
- Confiscation and Destruction of Rickshaws
- National Urban transport policy and cycle rickshaw
- Amendments in Punjab Cycle Rickshaws ( Regulation of License ) Act, 1976
- Tax Structure on Cycle-Rickshaws
- Various Government Welfare Schemes available for Rickshaw Pliers
- Amritsar cycle-rickshaw scenario
- User-Survey Conclusion

### **Findings /Suggestions→**

- Like a motor vehicle, license for cycle rickshaw operator can be issued for 40 years and then subsequent renewal for 10 years, on production of medical fitness certificate.
- Instead of license, like a motor vehicle simple registration of rickshaw is required. With simple one page format, a self declaration any owner can register cycle rickshaw, upon production of sale bill or affidavit with cycle rickshaw frame number, with nominal cost of Rs 50/- per year and 200/- for five years.
- Supreme Court of India has already ordered this practice as unconstitutional. This law needs to be amended in Punjab Cycle Rickshaw Act.
- A Taxi operator can have as many taxis as he wants. On similar lines this ban shall be lifted. This will encourage many entrepreneurs to invest in this sector and this will bring overall reforms in this sector.
- Under environment friendly mode of transportation, in order to boost cycle rickshaw trade, VAT exemption can be given by the state.
- Local body can promote various schemes and incentives available for rickshaw operators by State and central government. Like Rs 30/- one year insurance for a family of rickshaw operator covering medical cost 30,000/- under Rashtriya Swasth Bima Yojna and many such. (Details in next section of this report)

### **Farm Accidents in Punjab (Dr. Varinder Sharma)**

Today with the modernization and mechanization of agriculture, working conditions of farmers have changed drastically. Incidents of farm accidents involving machinery have increased, with cases of farmers getting injured happening regularly. At present the number of tractors in Punjab is around 4 lakh and the number of tube wells about 13 lakh. A great number of harvesting combines and other machines are also in use. Apart from these the use of agro-chemicals, electric tube wells and various types of farm machinery have also increased manifold.

### **Objectives →**

- To review the relevant studies on farm accidents on Indian farms and on farms outside India.
- The extent of farm accidents of various types occurring in Punjab during the last five years.
- To picture the dynamics of farm accidents resulting in deaths and injuries.
- To highlight the socio-economic profile and life style of victims of farm accidents in the post accident period.
- To assess the functioning of the financial assistance scheme of Punjab government operated to provide financial aid to victims of farm accidents; and to suggest improvement in the system of financial aid to them.

### **Main findings of the study are →**

- Instances of farm accidents can be reduced by improving the efficiency and quality of agricultural machinery, as well as impounding machinery which is backdated and malfunctioning.
- At *Tehsil* and district level hospitals there should be 24 hr emergency medical services available.
- Using the services of social bodies like the gram sabha and in the presence of agricultural marketing committees, genuine beneficiaries for financial assistance should be identified
- The amount taken to delegate monetary compensation should be reduced.
- Increments should be made in compensation if victim is above a certain age and is a landless agricultural laborer.

### **Communication Need Assessment: Himachal Pradesh Hydro Power (R.N. Gupta)**

A total of 226 respondents directly or indirectly affected by project activities ( PAF/NPAF) were interviewed through structured schedules. 90 respondents were selected from-government, project management, PRI representatives, local population/media were also interviewed (semi-structured schedules). Apart from these, 213 respondents from selected

categories of power consumers- industry/commercial/domestic-in the districts of Kangra, Solan, Chamba, Kinnaur and Shimla were also interviewed.

### **Objective→**

The objective of the study is to gather the perceptions, attitudes and communication needs of various stakeholders, especially the affected/ non-affected local populations and the perfect management / officials concerned directly/ indirectly with the hydro power development in order to: assess the state of stakeholder participation, engagement and project governance.

### **Findings →**

- The PAF tend, in absence of any window for access to government, to view the government along with the project developers as adversaries
- The public and the PAF have a poor impression, whatever the reason, of resettlement and social programs in projects commissioned/taken up.
- Most of the affected believe that projects will impose heavy and unforeseen socio – ecological costs and these costs of interfering with ecology are not adequately factored in the projects.
- Affected populations in most of the projects include large number of families who consider themselves affected but not recognized as such, as they are not technically covered under resettlement and compensation plans.

### **Islam and Family Welfare in India (Dr. S.Y. Quraishi)**

There has always been a need for authentic referencing on the issue of family planning, maternal health and HIV under the spectrum of Islam. There aren't any authentic texts readily available for scholars, religious leaders etc. Even though a small effort was made many years back, the study report was not completed.

There is still keen interest shown by academics to construct an authentic framework on Islam and its references to FP, MH and HIV.

### **Objectives→**

- The scope of the earlier study has to be enlarged in terms of available literature, stakeholders comprehension on host of issues like reproductive health, maternal health, child care, family planning, female reproductive health, barriers to access to services –



taboos regarding sexual or reproductive health in terms of community support and cultural values.

- A comparative knowledge shall be evolved by studying public response in Muslim majority countries like Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Algeria, Egypt and Iran. This would certainly help to arrive at authentic formulations and comprehensive framework.
- Furthermore, the stakeholders engagement across regions shall be ensured to make document so detailed that it becomes reachable to diverse cultural groups amongst Muslims by capturing regional cultural variations.

### **Findings →**

- Muslim families believed that adoption of temporary family planning is not against religion but certainly the percentage of adoption of permanent family planning methods is high than of temporary family planning against religion.
- The existence of girls and boys marriage before the attainment of legal age is still prevalent.
- There has been a positive change in the knowledge level regarding modern contraceptive methods among Muslims.
- The adoption of sterilization is highest among women as 99 percent are Muslim women who have undergone female sterilization. This shows that male do not desire or prefer to undergo sterilization, however some also believe that it will cause them losing their physical strength.
- However still there is need to create awareness towards the benefits of family planning especially among illiterate families, as for them more hands more income but they are not able to acknowledging the fact that they have to provide their children with better prospects which can cultivate and made them sensitive towards social issues

### **Women Safety in Tricity (Dr. Rainuka Dagar)**

#### **Backdrop→**

In Chandigarh in the year 2007, more girls (46.9%), than boys (43.7%) graduated. More girls work and move freely, yet 88.5% found sexual harassment has increased, and only 39% find their workplace safe. Sexual harassment has been rising in spite of new law and public anger.

A study was conducted by the institute in congruence with The Hindustan Times to assess the Tricity in terms of safety for women. An extensive survey was conducted in the city and females were asked whether they feel the city is safe for women. A staggering percentage of girls replied with a definitive 'no'.

### **Objectives →**

- Perception of women's safety in terms of forms, sites and persons. In other words, information would be gathered on the forms of sexual harassment in public places; the sites of threat whether market spaces, workplace, educational institution or public transport systems, etc.; forms, such as, suggestive remarks, brushing, stalking and others with frequency of incident.
- Perceived transgressions in different strata and population groups.
- Engagement and expectations from police, community employers and public functionaries.
- Suggestions regarding intervention to check sexual harassment.
- Ranking of Tricity (Chandigarh/Mohali/Panchkula) as unsafe among other cities of India.

### **Findings**

After surveys it was found that more than 90 percent women in the Tricity area had faced some form of sexual harassment.

### **State Development Report: Punjab (Dr. Pramod Kumar, Prof. H.S. Shergill and Prof. Atul Sood)**

The study was aimed to understand the nature and the process of urban development in Punjab. It has been highlighted in the published report that contribution of urban centers to GDP is substantial however its infrastructure including sewerage, storm water drainage, open spaces, clean drinking water is inadequate.

### **Objectives→**

- Range of economic and social indicators to be tracked and analysed to formulate relevant and pro-people policies both for public and private sectors.
- To identify and select indicators that is related to the well-being of citizens per se rather than merely referring to GDP growth rates and per capita income. It shall include, for instance, in health-immunisation coverage, mortality rates, etc.; in education –

education attainment, literacy rates, enrolment ratio, access to technical education, skill development, etc.

- To capture and analyse the state's performance in poverty alleviation, removal of hunger, infrastructural development like road networks, power plants, railway over bridges, housing for poor, village roads and pavements within the villages, etc.
- To analyse data for promotion of social inclusion in relation to basic services for the poor and other vulnerable sections.

#### **Findings→**

- The study concluded that urban services are lacking particularly in relation to public sanitary amenities like solid waste management and housing. The process of migration, proliferation of slums, increasing urban poverty in the absence of holistic planning has made the urban governance dysfunctional. The report has attempted to suggest reforms in five spheres of urban development.

#### **Rice Cultivation (Prof. H.S. Shergill)**

For over two decades leading farm experts have been advocating the shift of substantial area allocated to rice and wheat cultivation to other crops. After wheat cultivation was deemed sustainable, the experts are now vehemently pleading the reduction of land under rice for use in cultivation of other crops.

#### **Objective→**

The study was conducted in this backdrop to assess the future of land allocation under rice cultivation.

#### **Findings→**

**It was discovered, after research, that area under rice will not be reduced in Punjab. This conclusion is derived from these factors-**

- Consistent Net Return Advantage over Other Kharif Crops
- Steady Growth of Net Return per Hectare from Rice
- Steady Growth of Rice Yield over past four decades : Stagnation not in Sight
- Lowest Yield Risk among Kharif Crops

- Only Kharif Crop with Assured purchase at a Remunerative Minimum Support Price
- Favorable Domestic Demand Condition Assured in Near Future
- Punjab has Comparative cost Advantage in Rice over other Major rice Producing States
- Best Dovetailing with Wheat for Continuous Double Cropping
- Wheat Production Loss caused by Area Shifted out of Rice
- Advantage of Mechanisation and Routinization of Production Operations
- Area under Rice is bound to Expand in Southern Punjab
- Groove Effect of Established Specialization Insulates Area under Rice from Sliding down
- Rice cultivation not responsible for decline in Ground Water Table
- Decline to ground water table can be halted without reducing Area under Rice
- Punjab Government reluctant to reducing area under rice

**Electoral Behaviour of Voters in Lok Sabha Election in 2014 (Dr. Pramod Kumar and Mr. Harsh Chopra)**

**Objective→**

A survey based study was conducted to assess the various factors which will affect voters in casting their vote in the upcoming Lok Sabha elections. Extensive surveys were conducted in Chandigarh and certain constituencies in Punjab to understand the factors people were considering before casting their vote.

**Findings→**

It was found that during the time frame the surveys were conducted, a majority of respondents intended to cast their vote on the basis of how candidates addressed issues

**Citizen-Centric Delivery of Justice: An Agenda for Democratic Reforms (Dr. Rainuka Dagar)**

Safety, security and equitable access to justice are pre requisites for a functional democracy. Without a countable justice system protection of livelihood, provision of entitlements to

people on the margins and safeguarding human rights is not possible. It is essential to address the risk of crime, and improve provisions for the security of individuals by creating effective justice institutions and mechanisms that aim at creating a secure crime-free society.

**Objective →**

The project aims to develop indicator clusters and a framework of analysis for citizen-centric delivery of justice within the criminal justice system with emphasis on marginal populations and conflict and post-conflict sites to build a crime-free and peaceful society, testing the existing efficacy, evolving the participatory mechanism for institutional capacity-building of criminal justice and defining parameters for state policy for participatory, transparent and accountable delivery of justice with a focus on sexual violence.

**Findings→**

The existing Criminal Justice System is insensitive to the needs of its multicultural citizenry, particularly in the context of gender. It is yet to adopt institutional human rights standards. A citizen-based participatory framework with its associated strategy, procedures, and mechanisms to provide citizens equitable access and participation to evolve democratic delivery of justice will strengthen the discourse and provide practical means for State capacity-building. The combination of indicators shall be drawn as per the state policy, stakeholders' claims and citizen needs. The sustainable base indicators will be identified. The dynamic interaction between criminal justice system, informal justice mechanisms, civil society interests and citizens in peace, conflict and post-conflict shall lead to evolving parameters for formulation of state policy towards building a crime-free and peaceful society

**Police Station Reforms (PSVW) 2013-14 (Dr. Rainuka Dagar)**

The Police Station Visitors Week was organized by Altus Global Alliance together with police and civil society around the world for the first time in 2006. This unique initiative, which has become an annual event, gives civilians an opportunity to visit local police stations and to assess the services provided by police.

**Objective→**

The objective of the Police Station Visitors Week was to bring police stations in the public domain through the active involvement of community and ensuring transparency in the justice delivery system.

**Findings→**

Many stations across the globe were found to implement innovative and good practises that bridged communication gap between police and citizen. Furthermore, it was also found that stations which participated in PSVW in the previous years, had made substantial efforts to bridge communication gaps with citizens and had greatly increased efficiency in addressal of grievances and delivery of justice.

**Migration of Health Professionals: Causes, Consequences and Responses (Prof. Atul Sood)**

The migration of highly skilled health professionals from developing to developed nations has increased dramatically in the years 1990-2010 in response to a range of social, economic and political factors. The consequences of this shift in health human resources are of critical importance to health outcomes and the overall sustainability of health systems in many of these 'source' countries. These consequences have become much more salient in the ongoing debate about the reliance of some high income countries – including Canada, the U.S., the U.K., New Zealand and Australia – on health workers who migrate from lower income countries.

The study focuses on the migration of highly skilled health professionals working in management, planning and education from the Philippines, India, South Africa, and Jamaica.

**Objectives→**

- Joining a growing international research and policy network examining the health equity impacts of the international migration of highly skilled health workers.
- Developing a strong local evidence base of migration causes, consequences and responses in conjunction with other national contexts.
- Benefiting from findings in three other countries, and from up-to-date arguments for and against health worker migration taking place in international policy circles.

**Evaluation of Existing Level of citizens' Satisfaction (Prof. S.L. Sharma)**

This study aims to address issues relating to access, quality, and systems of various types of service delivery. Each type of service will be examined as a separate module in respect of

process, procedure, standards, systems etc. And, to achieve this institution, technologies and transaction costs were reworked and realigned. To implement the research in governance, an evidence-based assessment of the existing level of citizen's satisfaction was documented.

- To ascertain the level of satisfaction of the people with the high volume (used by masses) citizen-centric services encompassing the following:
  - **basic** services such as electricity, roads, drainage, waste management, sanitation, etc.
  - **civic** services such as registration of death and birth, ration card, BPL card, driving license, Aadhar card, etc.
  - **police** services such as security and maintenance of law and order, etc.
- To discern peoples' level of satisfaction with the quality and regularity of sector-specific services so as to identify the services which require improvement.
- To know whether and how far do people find the service delivery responsive, prompt, hassle-free, harassment-free and transparent.
- To find out whether the above services are equally accessible to the people of different socio economic strata.
- To explore peoples' level of satisfaction with the working of grievance-redressal mechanism.
- To identify whether and which services are available online and how far are the people satisfied with online services.
- To ascertain peoples' suggestions to improve the quality of the services and their delivery.

#### **Civil Services: Institutional Framework for Delivery of Services (Prof. B.S. Ghuman)**

The main focus of this study was to evaluate the existing institutional mechanisms in terms of capacity of institutions, processes and human resources and suggest integrative institutional model for service-delivery and grievance redressal.

#### **Objectives→**

- Evaluate the existing institutional mechanisms with reference to E-Disha for the delivery of public services in Haryana.

- Examine the mindset of employees towards service delivery and citizens.
- Identify and document new initiatives and best practices adopted for making governance citizen-friendly.
- Recommend policy prescriptions and institutional mechanisms for adopting the new initiatives and best practices for making governance citizen-centric in Haryana.
- Suggest capacity enhancing training programmes for preparing the human resources aligned with citizen-centric governance reforms in Haryana.

### **Civic Service Processes, Procedures and Delivery Mechanism (J.R. Kundal)**

Need-based and contingent services form a major part of government citizen interface in India; over 80 per cent of citizen interaction are accounted for only by these services. On the other hand, these are one off services with little continuity of the client relationships (e.g. electricity supply). Citizen feedback, therefore, is not so visible and consistent. As such, there is need to look into the structure, processes and mechanisms of delivery of these somewhat neglected services.

#### **Objectives→**

- Identify major contingent services in demand by the citizens, including services concerning the police;
- Examine the procedures and processes involved in access to and delivery of these services and identify ownership issues;
- Make cost effective recommendations regarding (i) changes required in delivery structure, processes and systems with a view to improving the quality of citizen experience and outcomes; (ii) citizen charters and standards of service for major services.

### **Policy for Mitigating Intra-Regional Disparities (Prof. Atul Sood)**

Over the last two decade, Haryana has emerged as one of the most prosperous states of Indian federation. Services boom along with a considerable industrialization has propelled a vertical increase in state per capita income. However, the benefits economic boom has not been uniformly distributed. Since industrial and service sector has largely remained confined to the national capital region, the economic inequalities have witnessed a phenomenal increase. This study proposes to analyze trend and magnitude intra regional economic and social disparities in Haryana.



## Objectives→

1. Using Haryana state statistical abstract, economic census and NSS data, study will analyze the economic characteristics of different districts. The main focus will be on modern sectors which have been the prime driver of widening disparities.
2. Determinants of economic disparities: Haryana state statistical abstract will be used to examine the regional variation in infrastructure which apart from geographical location could be the prime determined of uneven development.
3. Consumption inequalities will be examined by NSS unit level data.
4. Social inequalities:
  - a. State statistical abstract, NSS unit level data and District Information System for education data (DISE) and MHRD report on higher education will be used to examine the infrastructure outcome inequalities in education.
    - i. Infrastructure Indicators: Number of schools, proximity to the school, basic facilities at school, number of colleges, proximity to college, number of technical institutes
    - ii. Outcome Indicators: Literacy, gross enrolment ratio and dropout ratios at school and college level.
  - b. District Level Health Survey (DLHS), NSS units level data and state statistical abstract will be employed to assess the existing disparities in health infrastructure and health outcome at district level.
    - i. Health infrastructure: number of sub centers, number of PHCs, number of community centers, number of doctors and other health workers
    - ii. Outcome indicators: Maternal mortality rate, Infant mortality rate
5. Policy recommendation based on above analysis

## **Efficiency and Impact of the Measures Taken by the State Government of Remove Disparities Prevailing in Mewat vis-à-vis Issues Relating to the Residents (Dr. Sandeep Sharma)**

The present study has looked at existing data sources and available literature on Mewat. Limited literature on the district highlights the fact that in spite of being located in one of the developed state of the country, it is one of the least developed places. Even the health indicators of the district show that it is far behind the state average and it lags behind in

most of the indicators. Different indicators of health status, and services, have been studied from available data sources like the DLHS, and the census.

### **Objectives→**

- Whether availability of health services, both quality and quantity, is a factor for low utilization
- Whether socio economic condition of the household including, income, literacy, occupation etc has a significant role to play in low utilisation of services
- Whether there exists any socio economic inequality in utilisation rate, in other words, is it that only few have access to health services, and therefore are able to utilize services
- How have health services, both government and private, been perceived by the population since this is would also relate to utilization
- What is the overall access to health services which will take into account apart from other factors the cost of health services. The main motivation is to see whether people are able to pay for the health services, given the economic backwardness of the district what are the economic implication of using health services at the household level.

### **Findings→**

Analysis of the data shows→

- A low utilisation rate of basic health services in Mewat district
- Low utilisation of some govt programmes/schemes, like immunization programme and JSY
- Low development of health infrastructure

It is evident that infrastructure for health services is not well developed in the district. Adequate number of centres as well as personnel are not in place in the district. In addition, it is observed is that there is low utilization of services as well. Given these aspects, we would like to see the reasons for low utilization.

### **Issues in Social Science Research in North Western India (Dr. Pramod Kumar)**

#### **Micro-Institution in the Governance Market**

#### **Why Area under Rice will not be Reduced? (Prof H.S Shergill)**

#### **Tubewell Irrigation in Punjab (Prof. H.S. Shergill)**

### **The Jawaharlal Nehru Chair for Governance for Vulnerable Groups (Mr. R.N. Gupta)**

An endowed Chair provides independence and autonomy for generation of knowledge, creating new opportunities for innovation and collaboration and providing unique opportunity to learn from the best in their field. It is with this aims that we endow a professional Chair in the field of Governance for Vulnerable Sections.

#### **The objective of the Chair would be→**

- To generate Knowledge
  - to enrich the policy planning and to accelerate the processes of social change;
  - to specifically focus on gender, Dalits and other vulnerable groups;
  - to make governance systems citizen-friendly and pro-people development models sustainable; and
  - to act as a bridge between industries, universities and research centres, non-governmental organizations and the government.
- Planning for Governance
  - Incentives, Behaviour and “Rules of the Game”: A Framework

#### **WORKSHOPS-SEMINARS-LECTURES**

- **Statistical Techniques for NSSO Data Analysis (Dr. Sandeep Sharma)**

- NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Organization. The workshop was initiated by Sandeep Sharma. He explained how to collect data -on what indicators and how it can be used.
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- **Deras in Punjab: Towards Formulation of Research Plan (Dr. Pankaj Srivastava)**

Deras are the emerging power centers in India, especially in Punjab. These are also seen as established hubs for the political and religious identity, especially Dalit Identity. Some of the major Deras in Punjab are not only powerful in the religious domain but also assert their political clout by issuing dictates to their devotees to vote. Moreover, the Deras with their enormous wealth and human and material resources have emerged as important players in the areas of social reforms in the state

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The workshop was conducted to understand the phenomena of the Deras in the state of Punjab. It is also important to mention that since many of the larger Deras have significant following among the Punjabi Diaspora it is important to understand the impact of these linkages in terms of the economy as well as the politics of the Deras

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- **Capturing Fault-lines in Punjabi Society (Post-Terrorism Phase) (Prof. Ron Krebs)**

On 4th February, Professor Ron Krebs (Associate Professor Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota Minneapolis) visited the Institute to initiate an interaction about Militancy and the various dynamics of Punjabi society after the post-militancy phase.

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- **Approaches to Social Security and Safety Nets**

- **Roundtable on Women Safety: Challenges and the Way Forward**

A three week long editorial campaign, initiated by The Hindustan Times, dealing with women safety in the Tricity area (Chandigarh-Panchkula-Mohali) culminated with a roundtable conference at IDC under the banner Women Safety: Challenges and The Way Forward. Dr. Kiran Bedi, IPS (Retd.) presided over the interaction as the chief guest.

- **21st Century Hindi Cinema: A Critical Appraisal (Dr. Sarvchetan Katoch)**

On 4th March 2014, Dr. Sarvchetan Katoch from the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies ( IIAS, Shimla)) initiated a workshop on the depiction of nation in cinema, as well as the journey this depiction has taken from the early 50's.

During the seminar an interesting pattern emerged. It was observed that nationalism in cinema during a particular period invariably ended up reflecting the socio-economic tempo of the country during that particular period.

- **Maritime Security: Challenges and Issues (Mr. Ramanand Garge)**

A workshop was conducted to explore the strategic aspects of various global issues; primarily India's standing as a world power in maritime security

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- **Feature Stories and Modern Journalism in New Media (Ms. Bhavneet Bhatti)**

- On November 26th, Dr, Bhavneet Bhatti, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Journalism & Mass Communication, Panjab University, initiated a workshop on the content and reception of modern media.

- She emphasized how technology has changed the way we perceive and receive information and entertainment. Innovations in design and content have changed the perception of newspapers as a monotonous list of facts, and events.
- **Politics of Cultural Heritage in South -East Asia (Prof. Philippe M.F. Peycam)**  
On 22nd October, 2013, Prof. Philippe M.F.Peycam, (Director, International Institute for Asian Studies, Leiden) conducted a workshop on 'Angkor – a World Heritage Site as an Arena of Competition, Connivances and State(s) Legitimation' at the Institute for Development and Communication (IDC), Chandigarh
- **Social Security Welfare- Justice for Inclusive Growth (Prof. S. Thorat)**  
On 20th December, there was a workshop on the importance of Inclusive Growth, and the role it plays in the economic and financial development of the country. The interaction was initiated by Professor Sukhadeo Thorat, who is the Present chairman of Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR). and the former chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC).  
Prof. Thorat based his address on his co-written paper 'How inclusive Growth Has Been During 1993/94-2009/10: Implications for the 12th Plan strategy. The paper is based on the on-going research project sponsored by the UNDP on Inclusive Growth.
- **Workshop for Identifying Indicators for Justice Delivery**  
The workshop was conducted to discuss the development of indicators which can be utilized to measure the accessibility and efficiency of justice delivery in Punjab. Using statistics on recorded crime, surveys of victimization, estimating the burden of armed forces and assessing the practicality of the rule of law: justice delivery and safety of citizens can be measured and indicators of the same can be constructed.
- **Private and Public Cities: As Assessment (Prof. Paul E. Rabe)**

#### **TRAINING ORIENTATION RESOURCE CENTRE (Dr. S.V. Malik)**

18 Training sessions for N.S.S. Programme officers have been conducted. 571 teachers were provided training. These teachers were mainly drawn from Jammu & Kashmir , Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Haryana. Training was conducted in Jammu & Kashmir at Kashmir University, Srinagar , Kurukeshtra University, MDU Rohtak, BPSM Khanpur Kalan Sonipat, CCSHAU Hissar in Haryana and Agricultural University Palampur and HPU Shimla in Himachal and at IDC Campus.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

- Gender, Identity and Violence, Dr. Rainuka Dagar, Routledge 2014
- The Drug Menace, Prof. P. S. Verma, IDC Monograph Series 2014
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