Introduction: Aims and Objectives

CCD is an institution established in 2001 with the main aim of doing research in social sciences on issues of social, cultural and political significance, with particular reference to Gujarat. It is an academic centre meant to harness the knowledge of social sciences to the service of Gujarat society, particularly its disadvantaged sections, and more specifically, minorities, tribals, dalits, and women. The specific focus of CCD is on conflict resolution, the interface between culture and economic development, and social discrimination that violates human rights. The Centre’s field of activities includes research, evaluation, training, and relevant interventions. It also undertakes studies and publishes literature with an activist orientation when required.
Infrastructure

Baroda (now Vadodara) is geographically central in Gujarat, well connected by road, rail and air. CCD is located on the XTI campus, two kilometres from the periphery of Baroda city in a rural area surrounded by greenery. The campus is lined by huge trees and is somewhat cooler than the city. CCD is housed in its own building. Presently the building has the administrative block on the ground floor and the academic block on the first floor. The administrative block contains an air–conditioned conference room with seating arrangement for 25 persons. It also houses a digitised library with more than 3500 volumes in social sciences, and a large collection of newspaper clippings, articles and reprints, making a total of 5500 entries. The library subscribes to 25 journals. The Centre has a laser printer and copier, five systems (computers) and a multimedia projector for training courses and workshops. It also has a modest guesthouse with an attached kitchen for visiting scholars.

Board of Trustees of the CCD

- Fr. Keith Abranches S.J., Provincial of Gujarat, Jesuit Province (President)
- Prof. A.M. Shah (Retd. Professor of Sociology, Delhi University, now residing in Vadodara)
- Dr. J.S. Bandukwala (M.S. University, Baroda)
- Fr. Francis Parmar (Principal, St. Xavier’s College, Ahmedabad)
- Dr. Ishanand Vempeny (Indologist, Ahmedabad)
- Dr. Paul D’souza (Sociologist, Delhi)
- Dr. Stany Pinto (Sociologist, Surat) (Treasurer)
- Prof. Lancy Lobo (Director and Secretary)

The Board of Trustees met on December 14, 2005 at CCD. They appreciated the activities mentioned in the annual report of 2004-2005. The Board commended in particular the progress of the project, “Development Induced Displacement in Gujarat.” The Board Recommended that CCD might move towards expanding its faculty.

Research Advisory Committee

CCD has a Research Advisory Committee, composed as follows:
- Professor Priyavadan M. Patel (Political Science Department, M.S. University, Baroda)
- Professor Biswaroop Das (Centre for Social Studies, Surat)
- Dr. Nandini Manjrekar (Women’s Studies Department, M. S. University, Baroda)
- Dr. Stany Pinto (Bhiloda).
Staff of CCD

- Dr. Lancy Lobo (Director)
- Amba Gamit (Office Assistant)
- Dinesh Patel (Attendant cum driver)

Project Staff

Consultant: Sashikant Kumar.

Research Assistants: Hinal Pandya, Jignesh Solanki, Bina Rai and Ashwini Trivedi.

Research Investigators: Satish Macwan, Jimmy Dabhi, Manish Solanki, Prashant Parmar, Dinesh Vasava and Vinu Solanki.

Data Entry Operators: Hemlata Gamit and Usha Gamit.

Workshops conducted outside CCD by Lancy Lobo

1. Methodology workshop on “Village Exposure” to First and Second Year Theology Students of Gujarat Vidyadeep, Ahmedabad, 14-15 September 2005.
2. Impact assessment workshop on 25 February 2006, at Xavier’s School, Gandhinagar for the Archdiocese personnel. The other resource persons were Frs. Arana and Valentine.

Workshops conducted at CCD

1. Training workshop for five research officers of the project, “Development Induced Displacement”, November 29-30, 2005 with Dr. Walter Fernandes as resource person.
2. Training workshop for five research officers of the project “Development Induced Displacement”, January 7-8, 2006 with Walter Fernandes as resource person.
3. Peer Group review of the project “Development Induced Displacement in Gujarat” on November 13-14, 2005 with Professor Biswaroop Das and Dr. Tony Dias as resource persons.

Visiting Professor

Publications by Lancy Lobo

Books
1. *Adivasi Asmitano Vinash* in Gujarati (edited), Centre for Culture and Development.

Under preparation
1. Ethnography of Malaria in South Gujarat.

Articles

Participation in Workshops and Seminars by Lancy Lobo

3. Inculturation seminar for Western Indian Dioceses held at Nadiad on 28-30 October 2005. Spoke on “Some Emerging Issues for Reflection with Reference to Inculturation of Life for Christians”.

4. Conference at the American College, Madurai on the occasion of its 125th anniversary. Presented a paper on “Gujarat Multicultural Landscape and Christian Education” at a seminar entitled, Multiculturalism and Christian Education. Also delivered the Valedictory address at the seminar on March 6-7, 2006.

Visits by scholars and Ph.D. students
A number of scholars and students from universities visited CCD and availed of its library facilities as well as guidance.

Completed Projects

1. Impact Assessment of Gundhi Developmental Project in Songadh Taluka of Surat District
The Gundhi Project in Songadh Taluka of Surat District covers seven villages of people displaced by the Ukai dam 36 years ago. The Navjeevan Seva Mandal, Vyara, has been intervening here in multiple ways for the last five years. CCD has done an impact assessment of these interventions, mainly, of Women’s Self Help Groups, land and agricultural development, and seasonal migration. The study has scanned benchmark surveys, annual and interim reports, and other secondary sources. It has also undertaken a sample survey of households, conducted Focus Group Discussions, interviews of individual beneficiaries in target villages and of non-beneficiaries, and held discussions in non-target villages. The study delineates the impact of NSM interventions, knowing full well that there were also interventions by the government in these villages. Lancy Lobo and Shashikant Kumar carried out this study.

2. Impact Assessment of Watershed Project at Katkuva
Katkuva is a tribal village nestling amidst hills of Mandvi Taluka of Surat district. The Lok Seva Sangh has made considerable number of interventions in the village over the years. Among them was watershed project during the last five years. This evaluation highlighted the strengths and concerns of the watershed intervention in Katkuva village. Lancy Lobo and Shashikant Kumar conducted this evaluation.
3. Need Assessment of Ten Rapar Taluka villages in **Kutchch District**

Rapar is the most backward taluka of Kutchch district in western Gujarat. After the earthquake a number of NGOs did relief work therein. Many of these NGOs have gone away. Prem Niwas is one agency which wanted to carry on the developmental work by identifying ten target villages around the town of Rapar. CCD undertook a systematic need assessment for Prem Niwas and prepared a proposal for relevant interventions. Lancy Lobo and Shashikant Kumar carried out this exercise.

4. **Dehzado Records of Baroda State**

The Dehzado (Census) volumes published by the Baroda State are unique, as they have listed for every village and town a classification of population according to sex, religion, caste and tribe. These records provide a unique opportunity to study the horizontal dimension of caste and tribe with their actual geographical spread. They also help in studying relations between caste/tribe and village, and caste/tribe and urban centres in the regional context. Dehzado records enable us to test various hypotheses concerning such important phenomena as *jajmani* system, self-sufficiency of the village, rural-urban network, dominant caste, and concentrations of religious minorities and their co-existence with Hindu castes and tribes. An examination of the above throws light on many theoretical issues of an all India nature and help correct notions about caste, tribe, village, city, religion and region. Baroda state had four districts representing four different parts of Gujarat. This data therefore enables us to generalise for the whole of Gujarat. 1881 Dehzado data was processed through the computer and analysis was carried out along the axes of caste, tribe, religion and region. This study carried out by Lancy with supports from Shashikant Kumar. It was funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi (Ministry of Human Resource Development). It had the constant guidance of Professor A.M. Shah.

5. **Anatomy and Geography of Riots: Gujarat 2002**

With the rise of Hindutva and other communal forces at the macro level there have been various manifestations of such processes at several places in the country. Since the last two decades, Gujarat has experienced the rise of Hindutva and related fundamentalist forces more than other states in the country. Much of the recent developments in the state can be traced back to the 1990s, particularly to the ascendancy of the BJP as a political party in the state. The Godhra carnage and its aftermath are seemingly manifestations of such complex processes. The present enquiry is aimed at mapping the changing patterns of communal riots within the state at two points of time, especially within the larger context of the rise of Hindutva and other related fundamentalist forces in the state. Lancy Lobo and Biswaroop Das are working on a volume for publication by Rawat Publications, Delhi.
Current projects

1. Changing Social Relations in an Urban Space: Gomtipur in Ahmedabad
The study aims at understanding changes in community relations over a period of around thirty years at a site called Rajpur Gomtipur where Hindu dalits, Christians and Muslims lived side by side through a series of communal riots. An attempt will be made to understand how various communities have been dealing with one another, coping with changes in the city, participating in the labour market, and living with one another.

2. Ethnography of Malaria in Gujarat
This is a project involving twelve six-monthly reports submitted to the Department for International Development (DFID, UK) during 1996-2000, which emerged out of a project Ethnography of Malaria on Surat District directed by Lancy Lobo while at Centre for Social Studies, Surat. The output being unique, it was thought worthwhile sharing the findings with the wider academia and public before it is dated. A working draft of a volume has been put together and is now under revision.

3. Development Induced Displacement in Gujarat from 1947-2004
There has been much displacement in Gujarat as a result of the developmental efforts of the State. The extent of land acquisition and displacement is expected to rise further. However, very little information is available on these issues. The proposed study aims at finding effects of development projects specific to displacement, and looking at the level of displacement in the study regions due to various development projects initiated by Central, State and private organizations. It would provide an information base on the major development projects and displacement in Gujarat since 1947, and this would support the efforts of the Government of Gujarat to formulate a rehabilitation policy based on the newly promulgated national policy.

Phase I of this project involves a compilation of Gazette notifications under various land acquisition laws during 1947-2004, to know the area acquired during this period. Phase II involves perusal of official documents from the district collector’s record rooms, project sites, various ministries, studies done by research and government organizations and materials preserved in documentation centres in the Legislative Assembly, the State Secretariat, and university and research libraries. Phase III is a study of a representative sample of persons displaced (DP) or otherwise deprived by the projects (PAP) in order to analyze the extent of displacement, rehabilitation and compensation, and the social and economic costs of displacement and rehabilitation, by the projects. All these three phases will be operationalised for mainland Gujarat first and then for Saurashtra and Kutchch.
Absence of comprehensive database on the extent of land alienation, displacement and rehabilitation makes it necessary for this study to engage in doing serious inputs for the emergence of future policy. All these aspects make it imperative to create a reliable database on development induced displacement in Gujarat, in order to understand its extent and nature.

Similar studies have been undertaken in Orissa, West Bengal, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, and the North East. These studies provide us necessary guidelines in drawing up the methodological and scientific inputs for research. Support from eminent researchers and organizations is sought to improve and enhance our research. The study in Gujarat can thus be an eye opener to the impact of development projects on the masses. It expects to contribute to the development, displacement and rehabilitation.

4. Evaluation of Regional Theologates in India

About seven Jesuit Regional Theology Centres (RTC)s have been for the last 25 years imparting theological formation to Jesuit trainees in India with the motto of “Formation in Mission for Mission”, integrating spiritual, communitarian and apostolic dimensions imbued with faith vision. It focuses on personal, academic and socio-pastoral formation with emphasis on regionalisation, vernacularisation, contextualisation, and integration. The committee consisting of Frs. Christie (Convenor), Christopher Lakra, Joe Thadavanal, Peter Arockiadoss and Lancy Lobo have been trying to evaluate the functioning of these RTCs and suggest the future directions it should take within the coming two years. The Committee’s work is in the second year, during which it has met faculties and students, chalked out a participatory method of evaluation, and generated tools for the same. Data collection is in progress.

Persons and organisations to be especially thanked are:

1. Judith Rayer
2. Winnie Pinto
3. Alfred D’Souza
4. Late Mr. Sunil Christie
5. Late Dr. Mathew Kalathil