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Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies

*14-Preet Avenue, Majitha Road, PO Naushera,
Amritsar-143008*

(Under the aegis of Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies Society)

Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860

(Institute in General Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council of United Nation)

**COMMUNICATION ON ENGAGEMENT
(COE)**

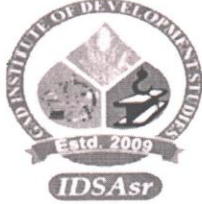
I am pleased to confirm that [Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar reaffirms its support to the United Nations Global Compact and its Ten Principles in the areas of Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption.

This is our Communication on Engagement with the United Nations Global Compact. We welcome feedback on its contents.

In this Communication of Engagement, we describe the actions that our organization has taken to support the UN Global Compact and its Principles as suggested for an organization like ours.

We also commit to sharing this information with our stakeholders using our primary channels of communication.

Sincerely yours,



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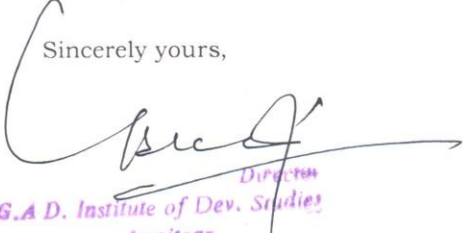
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Director
G.A.D. Institute of Dev. Studies
Amritsar

Books and Monographs since 2010

1. Gursharan Singh Kainth, *Managing Rural Finance in India*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi(ISBN 978818069572) released by Dr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, 2010

This book, containing fifteen well-researched papers, attempts to analyze the various aspects of rural financial market in India, which has undergone a sea change after liberalization. Improving access to finance in rural areas is one of the biggest development challenges facing shining India. Due importance has been focus on marketing aspects of rural finance. Credit alone cannot bring in development unless accompanied by the provision of forward and backward linkages relating to the remunerative disposal of final products in the global market. Examining the reasons and factors affecting both banks and their clients, the contributors deliberate on poor repayment capacity of rural borrowers, high transaction costs of rural lending, status of rural institutional credit, problems and prospects of agricultural credit, credit planning, and growth and future agenda of micro-finance. They also deal with SHG-DCCB linkage, innovation in rural finances, role of rural banks in economic development and recent developments in the farmer's market.

2. Damanpreet Kaur and Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2011 *Mobile Banking: A Boon for Unbanked*, Lambert Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783845436234)

E-Governance has come a long way in providing services to people which has improved the efficiency. Many of the departments and organizations have done great job but the progress has not been as quick as it should have been. Of course this is a journey which cannot be done in a day's time. That's why the overarching vision and the overarching convergence of approaches were so important. Once the overall vision and strategy and the architecture is common, then if people work at a different pace, it is not disastrous. The most challenging part is to change the people's mindset. It is important to make the communication revolution also result in economic revolution for people in rural areas. If this does not happen then the mere availability of ICT will only result in underutilization of this infrastructure as people will not have the buying power to consume the services. The incremental infrastructure that is created is very important to achieve the goal. What is of prime importance is that it should be available for a non-discriminatory usage of every service provider. The mobile revolution is the only revolution that has touched a billion people in a short span of time

3. Gursharan Singh Kainth, *Next Generation Bio fuels-The Key to India's Sustainable Energy Needs*, Lambert, Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783845470061)

Biofuels hold out the promise of a win-win-win solution. The race is on for a new form of fuel. With gasoline skyrocketing, dependence on imported oil and depleting resources worldwide, finding alternatives to petroleum-based fuel and fuel-related products is urgent. 1G biofuels increase greenhouse gas emissions because of land use change, drives soil erosion and the eutrophication of aquatic ecosystems putting pressure on food availability. Fortunately, scientists have been studying the production of alternative products to make a cleaner, greener fuel for years. As the global fuel mix diversifies, biofuels will be a major source of supply growth. For biofuels to be truly sustainable they need to be made more efficiently without using so many staple foods. And so scientists are developing new biofuels out of anything and everything, from plant waste to pond scum, from rotting garbage to whisky. By mid-century biofuels could be providing over one quarter of all transport fuel, including jet fuel. You may be wondering exactly how this slimy green stuff can be turned into a fuel for cars and airplanes, and even for the heaters that warm our homes and schools.

4. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2011 *Sustainable Development of Forest: Some Issues*; Lambert, Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783846514399)

The present study presents an overview of the changing state of the forests and explores hypotheses regarding the causes of change in the forest cover and its quality. It also gives a brief overview of the economic importance of the forests and the legal and institutional framework for the forest sector in India. Forest Strategy is inadequate to cope with all the diverse demands that India faces in the sector. India needs a balance of its three policy orientations - production forestry, afforestation, and protection/regeneration - to have an effective forest strategy, in addition to an enabling environment that promotes research and extension and private sector participation. Support for production forestry does not imply agreement with the essential features of industrial forestry, like replacement of natural forests with monoculture. It merely implies incorporation of a production oriented approach.

5. Gursharan Singh Kainth and Mandeep Kaur: 2011 *Adoption of Technology in Teaching of Language: A Critical Assessment of Punjabi (Mother Tongue)*; Lambert Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783845420141)

Mother-tongue plays a paramount role in child's development. It is the heart and soul of child's education. It is the foundation on which the personality of the child is built. The study of mother-tongue is of dire necessity on psychological, intellectual, emotional and cultural grounds. It is our duty to adopt and adapt mother-tongue as medium of all non-linguistic subjects, thereby making it

easy and interesting for the child to learn these subjects. Teachers rarely use teaching technology like multimedia, instructional technology etc. They adopt lecture cum text book method-a boring procedure. Students are made to mug up even stories and poems. Students are passive partners in the learning process. No attempt is made to arouse their creativeness or encourage their self-expression so what they learn is poor learning. This calls for drastic changes. Language learning is a part of education in the wider sense. One of the important causes for the deterioration of the standard of mother-tongue (Punjabi) in Punjab is inadequate provision of teaching aids. In the present study, an attempt has been made to arrive at some precise conclusions.

6. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2011 *Aadhaar India: Brand for a Billion*; Lambert Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783845428031)

The capability and freedom enhancing social policies generates stable civil societies. Indian Government have implemented new social programs and safety nets to tackle poverty, health and education challenges. The ambitions of these programs have been marred by challenges. The significant one has been the lack of clear identification and targeting of individual beneficiaries. The problems of identification bog down millions of people in India across communities and in different situations. This was therefore a new problem for which policy planners seemed to have no answer. This is the question of which the Unique Identification projects have developed as an answer. The government has realized that the problem of reaching the benefit of various programme to the poorest of Indians will not come about just by providing more money in the schemes. Instead it is an issue of identifying who are those poorest. This is where the UIDAI project comes in handy. It is a national endeavour to count all the Indians of the country and provide them an identity document or a card, essentially a number. It has just begun and is therefore a right time to do some quick analysis of the plan.

7. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2011 *Climate Change, Sustainable Development and India: Need for New Economic Thought*, Lambert Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783847317364)

Climate change is no longer a distant concern, but a serious threat to development and poverty eradication. The Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change draws attention to the fact that the impacts of climate change will fall disproportionately upon developing countries and the poor persons within all countries, thereby exacerbating inequities in health status and access to adequate food, clean water, and other resources. The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted at CoP-8 (the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), also affirmed this: 'Developing countries are particularly vulnerable... Effective and result-based measures should be supported for the development of approaches at all levels on vulnerability and adaptation, as well as capacity-building for the integration of adaptation concerns into sustainable development strategies.' The present study is an attempt to study the impacts of climate change in the context of ongoing economic changes, and how these will affect the adaptive capacity of Indian farmers

8. Jyoti Soi and Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2013 *Disclosure Practices in Indian Banking Sector: A Comparative Study*, Lambert Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783659219931)

Governance is a reform package to strengthen the corporate for making them more accountable, open, transparent, democratic and participatory. Governance in banks is a more complex issue than in other sectors because bank activities are less transparent and thus it is more difficult for shareholders and creditors to monitor their activities. The core of governance rests on the quality of transparency and disclosure. Protecting the interest of the depositors is a matter of paramount importance to banks. Regulators have recognized the vulnerability of depositors to the whims of managerial misadventures in banks and therefore have been regulating the banks more tightly than other corporate. There seems to be a little question concerning the need for serious research in the area of reporting practices of commercial banks. Financial disclosure is an effective communication of accounting information to its users for decision making. The users of financial statements should be in a position to evaluate and assess the company's earnings performance and financial position, so that, they are able to make intelligent investment decisions necessary for efficient allocation of scarce resources.

9. Gurinder Kaur and Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2013 *Job Satisfaction among College Teachers*, Lambert Academic Publishing Germany (ISBN 9783659326837)

Undoubtedly, teacher occupies an important place in the development of the nation. The social well-being and growth of pupils depends to a great extent on the enthusiasm, efficiency and professional skills of the teachers. The future of education, its quality and ideals depend upon how and by whom young persons are educated. True enough, a large number of teachers of the present day have no interest in their profession. They continue in the profession only as mechanical wage earners. Lack of recognition of the teachers in our country is a very sore point. The significance of the role of the teacher is hardly recognized, though it has become a fashion to observe the Teachers Day. We always expect a lot from teachers who have little power and alarmingly meager facilities and resources to avail. The net result is a widespread dissatisfaction in the teaching profession as a whole. Many seem to repent over their wrong choice and would be, too, willing to change their job. Therefore, the job satisfaction of teachers is of much value to administrators and educationists, who frame policies, take decisions and create conditions in which teachers try to maximize their potential.

10. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2014: *Right to Education: Pathway Ahead*, Bharati Publication, New Delhi (9789381212578)

The Right to Education Act, which came into force on 1st April, 2010 after 62 years of independence, has made free and compulsory education a fundamental right of every child in the 6 to 14 age group. Now India has joined the group of those countries that provide for a constitutional guarantee to free and compulsory education. The enforcement of this Right has made it a joint responsibility of Central and State Governments to provide free and compulsory education to all children by all means. The present volume begins with a historical perspective, outlines salient features of the Act, throws light on the challenges ahead and suggests ways to overcome them. In order to meet the challenges and surmount the hurdles that stand in the way of implementing Right to Education Act, it is needful to concentrate all efforts with full dedication and commitment. To achieve the goals of Free and Compulsory Elementary Education, it is of utmost importance to develop curricula that is responsive to changing needs and facilitates the incorporation and integration of new content areas related to science, technology, population and the environment. Not only the central and state

governments but also the nation as a whole should take responsibility in this regard. Community participation and support can make marked difference in achieving this goal. There exists a need for greater coordination amongst different agencies and functionaries involved in this task. To overcome population pressures and budgetary constraints, cost effectiveness and accountability must be ascertained at every level. Efforts should be focused on qualitative improvement of the whole programme.

10. Gursharan Singh Kainth (2013) **Indian Seed Industry: Needs Policy Incentives**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 978819229520

11. Gursharan Singh Kainth and Rajinder Singh Bawa (2013) **Productivity of Indian Agriculture: Growth and Determinants**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295237

12. Gursharan Singh Kainth and Rajinder Singh Bawa (2016) **Are Productivity of Indian Agriculture Growing; Status Constraints and Policy Implications**, Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295244

13. Gursharan Singh Kainth, Rajinder Singh Bawa and Navdeep Singh (2016) **Pardhan Mantri Basal Bima Yojana: Challenges and Way Forward**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295299

14. Gursharan Singh Kainth (2015) **Right to Education Act: Its Adoption in Private Schools**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295275

15. Anonymous (2016) **Water Energy and Food Security Nexus**, Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295282

16. Anonymous (2016) **Energy for Sustainable Development**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295268

17. Anonymous (2016) **Water Energy and Food Security Nexus**, Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295282

18. Gursharan Singh Kainth (201) **Elementary Education: Needs Renewed Push**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295

19. Gursharan Singh Kainth and Rajinder Singh Bawa and (2016) **Recycling of Waste water and Reuse System**; Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar ISBN 9788192295244

Sponsored Research Projects:

1. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2012 **Diagnostic Analysis of Financial Inclusion in Rural Punjab**, sponsored by National bank for Agricultural and Rural Development; Punjab Regional Office, Chandigarh

2. Gursharan Singh Kainth 2013 **Diagnostic Analysis of Mid Day Meal Scheme in Rural Punjab**, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, New Delhi under ICSSR Senior Fellowship scheme.

3. Gursharan Singh Kainth, **2016 Diagnostic Analysis of Elementary Education in Rural Punjab**; NITI Aayog, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

Seminars

IDSAsr has organized since its inception following six national/international seminars, that is, since July 2009.

1. **1st National Seminar on Food Security and Sustainability in India** during November 2009
2. **2nd National Seminar on Management of Natural Resources and Environment in India** during October 2010
3. **3rd International seminar on Water Security and Climate Change: Challenges and Strategies** during November 2011
4. **4th IDSAsr International seminar on The Water Energy and Food Security** during February, 2013.
5. **5th IDSAsr International seminar on Right to Education: Roadmap Ahead** during March, 2013.
6. **6th IDSAsr International seminar on Energy for Sustainable Development in Asia Pacific** with effect from November 29 to December 01, 2013
7. **7th IDSAsr national seminar organized on Recycling of Waste Water and Reuse System** slated with effect from February 11-12, 2017.
8. **8th IDSAsr national seminar organized on Education and Sustainable Development: Challenges, Strength Weakness and Opportunities** slated with effect from February 09-10, 2018

POLICY BRIEFS:

1. **Healthy Soil for Healthy Life**
2. **Better Sanitation for Better Life: Some R & D Issues**
3. **Elementary Education: Needs Renewed Push**
4. **MPLAD Scheme Needs Amendments**
5. **Punjab Drug Epidemic: Dark Days Ahead**
6. **India's Education Sector: Moving toward a Digital Future**
7. **Education for All: Some Issues**

Self Sponsored Research Project:

1. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2012: **Sustainable Agriculture and Food Sustainability: The Way Ahead**, [www. eurasiareview.com](http://www.eurasiareview.com), July 2013
2. Rajinder Singh Bawa and Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2013: **Can Punjab Mis FDI in Multi-Brand Retail.**

3. Gursharan Singh Kainth, 2016: ***Rethinking Anganwadi Centres in Rural Punjab: Status, Constraints and Policy Implications.***
4. Rajinder Singh Bawa, Gursharan Singh Kainth and Manisha Sharma, 2016: ***Reconfiguration of Indian Higher Education, in hand.***

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