



ISEC

News

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From The Director's Desk



I am always delighted at the prospects of a new year with which we have just begun, a fresh try, one more start and some new resolutions. It reminds me of what Albert Einstein was once asked in Vienna where he was teaching Physics about his setting the same set of questions again and again to his students. His answer was simple but worth recollecting: The question is the same but the answers differ over time. ISEC has a similar

challenge to become a *knowledge roof* for a cluster of socio-economic problems.

At the outset, I have the pleasure of informing about our new Board of Governors with Prof. S L Rao as the Chairman. With his strong management and public policy background, we hope to gallop in our mission of achieving the Vision set out for the year 2010. A Medium Term Research Perspectives has already been prepared, and is being implemented.

The year at the Institute began with daylong celebrations of Founder's Day on January 20, featuring the first in the VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture series by Dr. K S Krishnaswamy, an old associate of Prof. Rao, on the theme, 'Prospects of Growth with Social Justice.' Dr. Krishnaswamy sounded a warning on the direction of development programmes in the wake of the rural-urban divide and challenges to take the farmers and masses along the growth path. Much of what he said is contained in the Common Minimum Programme of the newly elected government in India. The celebrations also included several academic, sports and cultural activities in which students, faculty and staff of the Institute participated. Shri T R Satish Chandran, presiding over the celebrations, released eight books written by ISEC faculty and inaugurated the newly constructed Conference Dining Hall. Staff members who have served the Institute for twenty-five years were honoured. The Institute felicitated Dr. B S Venkatesh for his outstanding performance in his research at ISEC and also for receiving an award from the President of India as the most efficient disabled employee.

We were happy to organise the Fortieth Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society in February. Prof. B B Bhattacharya delivered the presidential address. Several plenary sessions such as: '100-Billion Dollar Foreign Exchange: Implications and Management' and 'Time Series Modelling: Potentials and Pitfalls' were organised. A noteworthy feature of this year's conference was a special plenary session on 'Remembering Pioneers,' in which the works of Prof. Gerhard Tintner were remembered and discussed by Professors T Krishna Kumar, TVS Ram Mohan Rao, and Gopal K Kadekodi. Prof. B S Minhas gave an

invited lecture on 'How Sound is Indian Data for Econometric Modelling.'

Talking of ISEC becoming a *knowledge roof*, we had a galaxy of scholars from India and abroad, delivering important lectures and seminars, and meeting the faculty and students. Prof. Ravi Kanbur delivered a public lecture on *Development of Development Thinking*. Prof. Yujiro Hayami delivered the fifth L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on 'Family Farms and Plantations in Tropical Development.' The Honourable Governor of Karnataka, Shri T N Chaturvedi, presided over the function and also released three recently published books.

At the close of the financial year, in March, the Institute had completed as many as seventeen major research studies, conducted five training programmes and held several outreach and dissemination seminars and meetings. Five Ph D degrees were awarded during this period. The Institute has launched a major multi-disciplinary and partnership-based project on Karnataka Development Report. A project on 'Design of Pilot for Public Health Delivery System' is well under way for providing a blueprint for the Karnataka Government to make public health delivery a reality. In many of such research studies a large number of stakeholders are involved from the design to the completion stage of the projects.

ISEC has entered the core arena of modernisation and technological developments. The leased line at ISEC has been expanded to 512 kbps, enabling faster access to information and data on the Web. We have already put the entire database of our library on-line onto ISEC's website. Major publications will soon be made accessible on the Internet. Furthermore, we had a very memorable seminar on IT and E-Governance and Rural Development. The participants had a video-conference with the well-known cardiologist, Dr. Devi Shetty, on his mission of tele-medicine system, a venture to make medical support accessible to the rural poor and needy. Many of such activities, including capacity building and visitorships, were enabled by generous support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust.

Situated on a campus of over 30 acres of land, ISEC could hardly forget the World Environment Day. All faculty, students and staff of the Institute participated in plantation to develop more tree and garden cover on the campus.

I hope that our valuable readers keep in touch with us. Apart from visiting our website, www.isec.ac.in, you are most welcome to write to us with your suggestions and ideas to make our vision a reality. After all, what Mahatma Gandhiji said sixty years ago still holds some relevance for our thinking:

Men often become what they believe themselves to be. If I believe I cannot do something, it makes me incapable of doing it. But when I believe I can, then I acquire the ability to do it even if I didn't have it in the beginning.

Gopal K Kadekodi
Director



40th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society

The 40th Indian Econometrics Conference was held during February 13–15, 2004, at ISEC. Professor B B Bhattacharya, Director, Institute for Economic Growth, New Delhi, presided over the conference. The Honourable Minister for Information and Technology, Government of Karnataka, Shri D B Inamdar, inaugurated the conference on behalf of the Chief Minister, Shri S M Krishna. Prof. S. R. Hashim, Member, UPSC, delivered the valedictory lecture on ‘Use of Quantitative Methods in Economic Policy in India.’

There were special sessions featuring distinguished speakers on topics of current interest. One such session was on ‘100-Billion-Dollar Foreign Exchange: Implications and Management’ in which Dr. Prakash Apte, Director of IIM-Bangalore, and an expert on international finance, was one of the speakers. Prof. B. S. Minhas, former President of the Society, delivered a lecture on ‘How Sound Indian Data is for Econometric Modelling.’ A unique feature of the conference was the introduction of a session on remembering the pioneers. Professor Gerhard Tintner belonged to the first generation of econometricians. Three of his students and life members of the Indian Econometric Society, Prof. T Krishna Kumar, Retired Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, Prof. G K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC, Bangalore, and Prof. T V S Rammohan Rao, Professor, IIT-Kanpur, showed how his early contributions were much ahead of his times and still relevant today. Some of the latest developments in the profession were highlighted in a special session on ‘Time Series Modelling: Potentials and Pitfalls’ with Professors D M Nachne of Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai, Dr. Vikas Chitre, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, Prof. N S S Narayana of ISI, Bangalore, and Pami Dua of Delhi School of Economics as the Invited Speakers.

There were several other sessions with contributed papers by the young and old members of the Society dealing with applications of econometric methods to different sub-fields of economics.

Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi was the Chairman of the Local Organising Committee; Dr. S Madheswaran was the Local Organising Secretary.

Founder's Day Celebration—Prof. V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture



Dr. K S Krishnaswamy, former Deputy Governor, RBI, delivering the Prof V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on ‘Prospects of Growth with Social Justice’ at ISEC on January 20, 2004. Seated on the dais are (extreme right) Shri T R Satish Chandran, former Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC; and Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC.

when there is a steep rise in domestic investment and an all round increase in factor productivities, together with more employment of labour.



Shri D B Inamdar, the then Minister for Information and Technology, Government of Karnataka, reading out the inaugural address of the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S M Krishna, on his behalf, at the Conference. Dignitaries on the dais are (from left to right) Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC; Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC; and Dr. S Madheswaran, Associate Professor, Economics Unit, ISEC, and Local Secretary of the Conference.



Shri T R Satish Chandran, former Chairman, Board of Governors, presided over the function and inaugurated the newly constructed conference dining hall.

Five books and three monographs were released on the occasion.

The Institute felicitated Dr. B S Venkatesh, who was awarded the Ph D Degree by the Bangalore University and also the National Award for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities by the President of India, in recognition of his outstanding performance as the most efficient disabled employee.

Staff members who had completed twenty-five years of continuous service were also felicitated.

The participants included Justice Shri Nittoor Srinivasa Rao, Shri M R Koneri Rau, Shri Jayakumar Anagol, Prof. V M Rao, Prof. M V Nadkarni, Dr. Shobha Raghuram, Prof. Vinod Vyasulu, members of the staff and their family, students and others.

L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture

Prof. Yujiro Hayami, Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development, Tokyo, delivered the fifth L S Venkataramanan Lecture on 'Family Farms and Plantations in Tropical Development' at ISEC on June 23, 2004. Large-scale operation of the plantation was necessary for internalising gains from investment in infrastructure needed for opening vast tracts of unused lands. In this regard he advocated that a better approach would be to support the initiative of the private sector to reorganise the plantation system into the contract farming system in which an agribusiness enterprise manages the processing/marketing process and contracts with small growers on the assured supply of farm-produced raw materials.

The Honourable Governor of Karnataka, Shri T N Chaturvedi, presided over the function and released three books published by the Institute. Prof. R.S. Deshpande, Head, ADRT Unit, co-ordinated the event.



Prof. Yujiro Hayami delivering the L S Venkataramanan Lecture on 'Family Farms and Plantations in Tropical Development' at ISEC on June 23, 2004. Also seen on the dais are the Honourable Governor of Karnataka, Shri T N Chaturvedi, and (extreme left) Prof. R S Deshpande, co-ordinator of the event.

IT, E-governance and Rural Development

Ever since the policy for promotion and development of Information Technology (IT), and the Millennium Information Technology Policy were announced in Karnataka, there have been several efforts made to have the best use of technology to eradicate poverty and women's empowerment for a meaningful e-governance. In keeping with the growing concerns for e-governance, the Institute organised a half-day discussion on May 28, 2004, on the theme 'IT, E-governance and Rural Development.'

Shri Dileep Ranjekar, Azim Premji Foundation, shared experiences of 'Taking IT to Rural India.' He called for de-mystification of certain myths, especially the tendency to take technological changes as co-terminus with social change. Shri M A S Rajan, former Revenue Commissioner, spoke on the success and limitations of Bhoomi Project. Shri Arvind Shrivastav (Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada, and formerly IT Advisor to the Chief Minister) spoke on the fruits of and hurdles in 'Logging in for E-governance.' Prof. D Rajasekhar explained the database created out of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Karnataka while pointing to advantages for both academic and governance interests.

For the first time in the Institute, there was also a video-conference with Dr. Devi Shetty of the Narayana Hrudayalaya. Dr. Shetty explained the role of telemedicine in providing health care services and the potentials of health insurance programmes. BSNL, Bangalore, facilitated the video-conference between Narayana Hrudayalaya and ISEC. Prof. G K Kadekodi welcomed the guests and Dr. S L Rao chaired and moderated the discussions. Prof. G K Karanth co-ordinated the event and proposed the vote of thanks to all participants.



(Extreme left) Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, holding a video conference with Dr. Devi Shetty of Narayana Hrudayalaya. Seated to his left are Prof. G K Karanth (coordinator of the event) and Prof. G K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC.



Seminar on 'A Comprehensive Study of Beedi Industry in Karnataka'

The Government of Karnataka has requested the Institute to undertake a comprehensive study of the status of the beedi industry. The study will investigate socio-economic conditions of the beedi workers, review government policies for their benefit, regulations of the industry, and efforts of civil society institutions. In order to capture and represent the interests of the beedi workers, suggestions relating to the industry and people involved in it are needed. With this in view, a half-day inception seminar on the project entitled 'A Comprehensive Study of Beedi Industry in Karnataka' was organised at ISEC on December 22, 2003.

The Director, Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi, inaugurated the seminar and welcomed the participants. The Labour Secretary, Smt Vatshala Vatsa IAS, emphasised that the project would give the government inputs for formulating policies for the growth of the industry and its workers. The Labour Commissioner explained the nature and dimensions of beedi production as a traditional cottage industry in Karnataka, highlighted the problems faced by the industry, non-availability of data, and problems in the documentation and analysis of the data.

The study team, comprising Dr. S Madheswaran, Prof. D Rajasekhar, and Dr. K G Gayathri Devi, presented the background to the status and problems of the beedi industry.

UGC-RCC-ISEC Refresher Course in Ecological Economics

A refresher course in Ecological Economics for college and university teachers was organised by the Ecological Economics Unit of ISEC during February 4-27, 2004. The course aimed at strengthening the teaching and research capacity of the participants, particularly in ecological economics.

The course aimed at familiarising the participants with the basics, concepts, and theoretical aspects (such as consumer behaviour and demand, markets, welfare measurement, macroeconomics and environment). It also covered approaches and methods, emphasising valuation techniques such as contingent valuation, hedonic pricing, and application of econometrics in environmental economics. Institutional and regulatory issues were also among the focal areas. Participants were apprised of recent policies and emerging issues such as pollution, property rights, energy policy, global warming, and climate change from a national and international perspective.

A total of sixteen participants, from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Assam, attended the course. Training was imparted with inputs from resource persons drawn both from ISEC faculty and elsewhere. During the first week, each participant selected a topic, prepared a synopsis, and presented it at the end of the course.

Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC, presided over the inaugural function, and Dr. G Thimmaiah, Member, Board of Governors of ISEC, delivered the inaugural address. Prof. Kadekodi delivered the valedictory address and distributed certificates to the participants. Dr. Syed Ajmal Pasha co-ordinated the course.



Participants in the UGC Refresher Course in Ecological Economics along with Prof. G K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC (seated fourth from right), and Dr. S A Pasha, (seated third from left).

OUTREACH PROGRAMME

Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka

M J Bhende, R S Deshpande and P Thippaiah

A workshop on 'Evaluation Study of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally sponsored Schemes in Karnataka' was arranged, on March 19, 2004, to discuss the results of the project sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Government of Karnataka, with the stakeholders. The stakeholders included three major groups, namely, the first-level administrators represented by the Principal Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the administrators at the State level. The second group included the ground-level implementers of the programme to understand the bottlenecks at the implementation level. The third group consisted of academicians who have observed the sector for a long time both from the research and policy viewpoints.



The animal husbandry sector accounts for six per cent of the State Domestic Product (2000–01) and employs 3.27 per cent of the workforce (1991 Census). The sector has witnessed a gradual change in its contribution to the State income in response to the changes that took place during the late seventies. Given the changes in the livestock population (quantum as well as qualitative) the fodder and feed requirements are also increasing. A significant reduction was observed in open grazing and the demand for stall-fed fodder has increased significantly. The scarcity of fodder is being felt strongly in rural areas. The mismatch between the requirement and the actual availability of feed and fodder at the national level is well known. The Central Government initiated various schemes and provided detailed guidelines to state governments for availing of funds to implement Central Schemes (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to enhance fodder production. The Government of Karnataka assigned the task of evaluating the Centrally sponsored feed and fodder schemes to the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, with the following objectives: (i) to assess the effectiveness of all the schemes in improvement of fodder production; (ii) to estimate fodder requirements in the livestock sector in a medium-term perspective; (iii) to look into the effectiveness of the schemes from the point of view of multiplicity of schemes with their objectives and explore possibilities of merger with a few effective programmes; (iv) to evaluate the fodder development process and locate the growth inhibiting factors in the fodder sector; and (v) to suggest ways and means to make the schemes more effective and serving the objectives set forth. In the first session of the workshop, concerns were raised about the general policy keeping the objectives in view. The session was chaired by Dr. Gopal Kadekodi, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. Shri Raju Premkumar, Principal Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (AH&F) was the Chief Guest. Director of AH&F, Assistant Secretaries, Joint Directors as well as Deputy Directors from all the 11 State Livestock Breeding Centres and officials from Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, attended the workshop. Prof. G Thimmaiah, Prof V M Rao, and Prof. H G Hanumappa were the special invitees for the workshop.

The second session was devoted to the presentation of the report. The study noted that the grants/financial assistance provided under the specific CS/CSS were not spent as per the guidelines provided for the schemes. Many Fodder Farms have spent for solar powered fencing but these are not functioning on any of the farms. It was noted that pits and trenches were dug for planting fodder trees under the silvipasture scheme but the saplings were never planted. The study team also reported that the area on the farms under grassland development scheme has not been maintained properly and wild growth and bushes occupy the area. In addition to this, none of the state livestock farms had stocked any dry fodder/hay to meet the emergencies. This is an area of immediate concern.

The primary survey indicated that as per the guidelines, beneficiary farmers should have got a minikit containing 5 kg of fodder seed. However, there are cases where a few large farm households received 70 kg of fodder seed through the Minikit Scheme. On the policy front it was suggested that the participant households could be provided with incentives like sharing the revenue generated from the activity. The venture can be on the lines of Joint Forest Management Committees. Further, farms having land in excess of that required to maintain the existing livestock on the farms could be leased out to cultivators in the nearby villages with a tie-up arrangement, enforcing the produced fodder to be sold to farms at a pre-determined price. Finally, the stakeholders agreed that there should be some mechanism to evaluate the performance of the fodder farm/farm manager and the government need to fix responsibility for the failure of the schemes. Coupled with this accountability, the farm managers should be given some autonomy to take important decisions. Similarly, fodder growing can be encouraged by assuring better of buy-back arrangement as practised in the case of registered fodder seed growers. They have to be educated in growing conservable fodder and palatable PN grass. All the groups of stakeholders expressed their satisfaction with the findings.

Building the Capacity of Elected Members of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka

D Rajasekhar

The Decentralisation and Development Unit (DDU) has taken a project on managing and disseminating information for furthering decentralisation in Karnataka. As a part of the project, the Unit seeks to build the database on finances of panchayats at district, taluk and village levels for the period 1999–2000 to 2002–03.

With the help of data from over 5,000 gram panchayats in Karnataka, the Unit has analysed the affordability of water supply and streetlight services, and performance of employment generation programme (SGRY). As a part of the former, the expenditure incurred by each gram panchayat to deliver water supply and streetlight services for every rupee collected has been worked out. As part of the latter, the broad contours of the SGRY programme have been analysed.



Of the 5,075 GPs studied, the expenditure of only 63 on drinking water supply was less than the revenue. Interestingly, the expenditure of over 61 per cent of GPs was between Rs.3 and Rs.10 for every rupee of revenue received, while the same in the case of over 22 per cent was more than Rs.10 for every rupee of revenue. Thus, a large proportion of GPs were found to be not in a position to afford the provision of drinking water supply services in their area of jurisdiction. The balance in all these cases was met by diverting the funds received for the other development activities. An important factor contributing to the poor affordability was inefficiency in revenue mobilisation and incurring of expenditure, although the physical characteristics of villages and economic status of the users were key explanatory factors in a few districts. Similar results were obtained in the case of affordability of streetlight services.

The SGRY programme was introduced to provide wage employment, create community assets and ensure food security. As per the guidelines, 50 per cent of the SGRY grant should be spent on SC/ST habitation development, and priority should be given to the soil and water conservation activities. The data from 5,075 GPs in Karnataka show that a large proportion of the GPs spent the bulk of the amount on development of village roads, sanitation and construction of buildings. The proportion of expenditure on soil and water conservation activities was less than 5 per cent in most of the GPs.

This information is being used by RDPR, Government of Karnataka, and Abdul Nazir Sab Institute of Rural Development (ANSIRD) to design the contents of the training programme on fiscal decentralisation and service delivery. It is proposed to show the factors contributing to or hindering the affordability of GP in providing the key social services. The training programme will be provided through satellite to about 80,000 elected members of GPs in Karnataka.

Seminars by Visitors

Ecological Constraints and Valuation — *Dr. Juan Martinez-Alier*, University of Autonomia at Barcelona (January 2, 2004).

Evolution of Contraceptive Technologies in India and its Impact on Family Planning Programme — *Dr. M. Ramakrishna Reddy*, PRC Unit (January 8, 2004).

Trade and Optimal Environmental Governance — *Prof. Richard Norgaard*, Professor of Energy and Resources Group and of Agriculture and Resource Economics, University of California, Berkeley (January 16, 2004).

Explaining Corruption at the Individual and Village Level – Findings from a Study of the Panchayati Raj Reforms in India — *Dr. Sten Wildman*, Department of Government, Uppsala University (February 6, 2004).

Information Society Spells Surveillance Society: Spying, Snooping and Social Sorting — *Dr. David Lyon*, Department of Sociology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada (February 9, 2004).

Female Autonomy and Women's Well Being in Kerala — *Ms. Binitha Thampi*, Research Fellow, Population Research Centre (February 12, 2004).

Women's Empowerment in a Changing Global Economy — *Dr. Josie Bass*, President, ALVA Consortium, Washington D. C. (March 1, 2004).

Economics of Dowry — *Prof. Abdul Aziz*, SRTT Visiting Faculty (March 12, 2004).

Competition for New Investment: Strategies in a Federal Structure — *Dr. Hari Nagraj*, Principal Economist, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (April 5, 2004).

The Media and Indian Politics — *Dr. Narendar Pani*, Senior Editor, *The Economic Times*, Bangalore (April 29, 2004).

The Parampara of Social Interaction Studies: The 'Nuts and Bolts' of Qualitative Sociology — *Prof. Kenneth Liberman*, Professor of Sociology, University of Oregon and Visiting Fulbright Scholar, University of Mysore (May 11, 2004).

Growth Centres as a Tool of Regional Development: Evidence from India — *Dr. Kala Seetharam Sridhar*, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi (May 20, 2004).

Management of Asthma and Allergic Disorders — *Dr. K. S. Satish*, Pulmonologist, Wockhardt Hospital, Bangalore (May 21, 2004).

Remote Sensing and GIS-Based Flood Vulnerability Assessment of Human Settlements: A Case Study of Gangetic West Bengal — *Dr. Joy Sanyal*, Department of Geography, National University of Singapore (June 11, 2004).



Seminars by Faculty

(1) Institutions for Rural Infrastructure, Emerging Dimensions: A Case Study of Karnataka and (2) Alternative Strategies for Rural Water Supply: Comparative Study of Gujarat and Karnataka — *Prof. K V Raju* (February 5, 2004).

Lives at Risk: Discrimination of Female Children in Modern India — *Dr. T V Sekher*, Population Research Centre (February 26, 2004).

Panchayats and Watershed Development: An Assessment of Institutional Capacity — *Dr. N Sivanna*, Development Administration Unit (March 3, 2004).

Institutional Alternatives and Participatory NRM: Lessons from User Group Self-Initiatives in Forest Conservation — *Dr. Madhushree Sekher*, Development Administration Unit (March 3, 2004).

Use of Contract Labour in Selected Enterprises in Karnataka — *Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev*, ADRT Unit, and *Dr. Supriya RoyChoudhury*, Development Administration Unit (March 3, 2004).

A Study of Pre-Service Secondary Stage Teacher Education for Emerging Diverse Educational Contexts in Karnataka: Perspectives, Practices and Prospects — *Dr. M D Usha Devi*, Education Unit (March 4, 2004).

Rural Non-Farm Employment in Karnataka — *Dr. D V Gopalappa*, ADRT Unit (March 10, 2004).

Small Enterprises: Process and Challenges to Women's Empowerment: Evaluation of Two Credit-Linked Schemes of the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation — *Dr. K G Gayathri Devi*, Decentralization and Development Unit (March 11, 2004).

Industrial Conflict: Case Studies from Bangalore — *Dr. Supriya Roychowdhury*, Development Administration Unit (March 18, 2004).

Ethical, Political Leadership and Good Governance: Role of Political Parties — *Prof. Satyanarayana Sangita*, Development Administration Unit (March 24, 2004).

External Evaluation of Janshala Programme in Karnataka — *Dr. M N Usha*, Education Unit (March 25, 2004).

STUDENT NEWS

Gold Medal Awarded

Dr. G Nagaraju (Econ, 1990 batch) has been awarded a gold medal for the best thesis for 2002 by the Osmania University. His thesis, entitled 'A Critical Evaluation of Macroeconometric Models for India: With Special Emphasis on Explanatory Power and Forecasting Ability,' was guided by Dr. T Krishna Kumar and Dr. S Kishan Rao.

Ph.D. Awarded

The following students were awarded the Ph.D. degree:

Ms. Sudha S (Sociology, 1992), by the University of Osmania on January 3, 2004, for her thesis on 'Society and Religious Consciousness: Veerashaiva Movement in the Medieval Times.' Prof. G S Aurora was her supervisor.

Ms. Gayathri V (Development Studies, 1996), by the University of Mysore on April 12, 2004, for her thesis on 'Women, Decentralisation and Development in the Context of Gram Panchayat in Karnataka.' Prof. G K Karanth was her supervisor.

Mr. Jyothis S (Economics, 1996) by the University of Mysore on April 17, 2004, for his thesis on 'Economics of Biodiversity Conservation: A Case Study of Western Ghats Region in Kerala.' Dr. K N Ninan was his supervisor.

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The biannual seminars for ISEC Ph.D. Scholars were held from June 14-18, 2004. There were twenty-nine presentations, of which two were pre-submission and eight proposal seminars; the rest were work-in-progress seminars. Prof. Ravi Kanbur, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, served as panel expert for seven Ph.D. scholars in Economics. Prof. Margaret Greico (Mrs. Kanbur) served as panelist for three Ph.D. scholars, from Sociology, Development Administration and Population Studies respectively. Prof. G Hargopal from Central University of Hyderabad, served as panelist for five Ph.D. Scholars in Development Administration. In addition, Sri T R Satish Chandran, Prof. N S S Narayana, Prof. Abdul Aziz, Prof. B S Bhargava, Dr. M G Chandrakant, Prof D S Shivanand, and Prof. T K Jayalakshmi also served as panelists for Ph.D. scholars in Economics, Sociology, Development Administration and Education.



Research Projects

Completed

Employment in Non-Farm Sector in Karnataka (Dr. D V Gopalappa)

Energy Use and Policy in France and Lessons for India (Dr. K N Ninan)

Livestock-Environment Interactions: Issues, Problems and Prospects (Dr. Syed Ajmal Pasha)

Urban Water Supply and Demand: A Case Study of Bangalore City (Dr. G S Sastry)

Building Up of an Efficient Marketing System to Obviate the Need for Large-Scale State Intervention in Karnataka (Dr. R S Deshpande)

Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka (Dr. M J Bhende, Dr. R S Deshpande, Dr. P Thippaiah)

Roles of Local Organisations in Development Projects (Dr. D Rajasekhar, Dr. K G Gayathri Devi, Mrs. B P Vani, Dr. Veerasekharappa, Dr. D V Gopalappa and Dr. Madhushree Sekher)

Profession Tax Base: A Study in Karnataka State (Dr. M Devendra Babu)

Rationalisation of Entertainment Tax in Karnataka State (Dr. Maathai K Mathiyazhagan)

Free Uniforms to Schoolchildren — An Evaluation (Dr. M D Ushadevi)

RCH Programmes in the Urban Slums of Bangalore City: A Study on Unmet Needs for Family Welfare Services (C S Veeramatha)

Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka (Dr. K G Gayathri Devi)

At Loggerheads or Towards Sustainability? Changing Rural Livelihood Systems and Natural Resource Management (Dr. G K Karanth)

New

Ethical Political Leadership and Good Governance – Role of Political Parties: A Comparative Analysis of Andhra and Karnataka (Dr. S N Sangita)

Growing Rural Urban Disparity (Dr. D Rajasekhar)

Investment Subsidy to Tourism Industry in Karnataka: An Evaluation (Dr. K Gayathri)

External Evaluation of Janshala Programme in Karnataka (Dr. M N Usha)

Lives at Risk: Discrimination of Female Children in Modern India (Dr. T V Sekher)

Regional Disparities in the Context of Human Development in Karnataka (Dr. G K Kadekodi, Ms. B P Vani and Dr. H K Amarnath)

The Practice of Untouchability: An Analysis of its Contextual Variations (Dr. Manohar S Yadav)

Eleventh Finance Commission's Grants for Administrative Upgradation and Effective Service Delivery in Karnataka: with special reference to Regulatory Financial and Welfare Services (Dr. S N Sangita)

Design and Management of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka State: An Exploratory Study (Dr. D Rajasekhar, Dr. G.K. Karanth, Dr. S. Madheswaran)

Environment–Poverty Nexus in India (Dr. G K Kadekodi)

Eleventh Finance Commission's Grants for Administrative Upgradation and Effective Service Delivery in Karnataka; with special reference to Development and Welfare Programmes (Dr. Syed Ajmal Pasha)

Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry (Dr. G K Karanth, Dr. D Rajasekhar, Dr. S Madheswaran, Dr. K G Gayathri Devi)

WORKING PAPERS

An Overview

Over the last six months, the faculty of the Institute has disseminated its research through ten working papers on themes, having national relevance, ranging from decentralised governance to natural resources, public services, health care, NGO micro-finance programmes, and dalit issues.

As many as five papers were on decentralised governance, three of which focussed on panchayats. In the latter category, Anand Inbanathan's paper discussed the issue of reservations in the panchayats, arguing that while reservation of seats in the panchayats has provided political space to Dalits, this has not been



translated into effective power. This is partly because of their recent entry into electoral politics, and also on account of the continuing dominance of individuals from groups higher in the social hierarchy.

Sivanna and Babu reviewed 'Panchayat Jamabandhi,' a mechanism that gives citizens an opportunity to access documents and files of the grama panchayats, thereby making the process all-inclusive, participatory, transparent and accountable. They examined also the implementation process of the programme and its implications for promoting good governance at the local level.

M Devendra Babu's paper on panchayats, which looked at their finances, found that they have very little fiscal autonomy. The fiscal provisions incorporated in the state Panchayat Raj Act were observed to have centralised tendencies. The locally raised revenues were found to be negligible, and thus largely dependent on government grants.

Of the other two papers on decentralised governance, by Nazrul Islam, one examined the role and importance of social organisations in making decentralised governance effective. It found that social capital and decentralised governance were correlated, and suggested that the formation of social capital was necessary and could be done by extending aid to self-help groups, NGOs, and cooperative organisations. The other paper examined the relationship between decentralised governance and transparency as well as accountability in the light of empirical evidence. The study revealed that transparency and accountability could be enhanced at the grass roots by strengthening institutions of decentralised governance, ensuring people's participation and accumulation of social capital.

Local resource management formed the theme of another paper by Madhushree Sekher. It explored self-initiatives in designing institutions of collective action, and suggested that such willingness is based on the exigencies of their daily subsistence existence and the complex pattern of reciprocity built into their lifestyle over a lifetime of cohabitation. It made a case for recognising them, which otherwise are largely ignored under external development interventions.

Provision of antenatal health care services in Karnataka was discussed in a paper by KNM Raju *et al.* It attempted to ascertain the level of utilisation of all the services that are considered essential for safe delivery. The study found that the utilisation of the entire essential antenatal health care services was only 8.5 per cent while 10.7 per cent had not received any services. The percentage of women receiving all essential antenatal health care services was found to be higher among those living in urban areas, Coastal and Malnad regions, and *pucca* houses.

Another paper, by A S Seetharamu, analysed beneficiary involvement in public services in the context of the development performance in Karnataka State. A pro-active role was envisaged for the State to elevate ethical standards of public action by involvement of civil society institutions in development efforts.

The contribution of NGO micro-finance programmes to poverty alleviation is examined in a paper by D Rajasekhar. The paper suggests that the micro-finance programmes often benefit the non-poor, savings amounts are not high enough to reduce vulnerability within member households and loan amounts are not large enough to make a dent on poverty. Many member households do not have significant access to credit. The claim that micro-finance programmes are the answer to poverty alleviation is not, therefore, empirically substantiated. Hence, in addition to micro-finance, other interventions such as public expenditure, credit plus activities etc., need to be made.

Citizenship and political participation of dalit women is examined in a paper by V Vijayalakshmi. The paper observes that the disadvantages of caste, class and gender and the exclusionary mechanisms entrenched in hierarchical social relations have had differential outcomes for dalit women in citizenship and politics. The experience of marginality, which they encounter, defines how identity is perceived and constructed. The participation of dalit women in citizenship is constrained by high levels of deprivation, minimal participation in civil society, and low political activity of any kind.

The following are the titles of the working papers:

- WP 138 *Affirmative Action and Dalits: Political Representation in Panchayats* — Anand Inbanathan
- WP 139 *Beneficiaries of Public Services* — A S Seetharamu
- WP 140 *Indigenous Institutions and Forest Conservation: User- Group Self-Initiatives in India* — Madhushree Sekher
- WP 141 *Social Capital in Making Decentralised Governance Effective: A Study in West Bengal* — Md. Nazrul Islam
- WP 142 *Panchayat Jamabandhi in Karnataka: A Case of Transparency and Accountability in Good Governance* — N. Sivanna and M. Devendra Babu
- WP 143 *Finances of Panchayats in Karnataka: A Policy Paper* — M Devendra Babu



- WP 144 *Decentralised Governance, Transparency and Accountability: Empirical Evidence from West Bengal* — Md. Nazrul Islam
- WP 145 *Normative and Actual Provision of Antenatal Health Care Services in Karnataka* — K N M Raju, P H Rayappa, K V Rao and M Sivakami
- WP 146 *Micro-Finance and Poverty Alleviation Issues Relating to NGO Programmes in South India* — D Rajasekhar
- WP 147 *Citizenship, Differences and Identity: Dalit Women and Political Inclusion* — V Vijayalakshmi

PUBLICATIONS

Monographs

An Overview

Over the last six months ISEC faculty have brought out five monographs in the areas of agriculture, health, micro-finance, and demography. While three of them are all - India level studies, two are regional studies raising issues for national level policy.

Coarse Cereals in a Drought-Prone Region: A Study in Karnataka, by Prof. R S Deshpande and Prof V M Rao, seeks to understand the prospects of coarse cereals in the drought-prone areas of Karnataka, which is one of the principal regions in which this crop group is grown. The study has also sought to understand the price responses of coarse cereals at the micro level as well as the behaviour of the crops in the domestic market.

The analysis was based on trends in area, production, and productivity of coarse cereals at the country level. The study finds that the importance of coarse cereals has been declining in terms of share of area. However, the decline in area has been more than compensated for by increase in productivity, resulting in positive rates of growth in production especially after the mid-eighties. This was followed by analysis at the state and district levels for Karnataka. At the country level there was virtual stagnation in the growth of coarse cereals owing to the significant decline in area and almost negligible growth in productivity trends before the mid-eighties. But the performance revived from the mid-eighties. Presently, though the area has stagnated, productivity growth will boost the production trends. Among the coarse cereals, maize and bajra did exceedingly well, followed by jowar and ragi. The productivity rates of coarse cereals are lower mainly for three reasons: (i) the innovations of Research and Development (R&D) in the new cultivars of coarse cereals do not cater to the needs of the sector. The indigenous innovations in the rainfed area are not incorporated in the R&D efforts. (ii) Periodic droughts lead to compulsory fallowing, and therefore the nutrient balance gets automatically maintained. (iii) The adoption of new varieties of coarse grains is slower mainly because of the low preference for these varieties in the rural diet. Further, the coarse grains either did not receive the required price support or gain on the technology front. It is interesting to note that coarse grains are emerging as a significant export commodity.

Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anaemia and Malnutrition in India, by Dr. Ramakrishna Reddy, is an in-depth analysis of the secondary data on the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia and malnutrition. The data were generated as part of a large, nationwide demographic and health survey — the National Family Health Survey 1998-99 (NFHS-2) — conducted jointly by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, and ORC Macro, USA, in 1998–99. The data on iron deficiency anaemia and malnutrition among the ever married women in the reproductive age group of 15–49 years and their children aged below 3 years were collected by measuring the haemoglobin levels in the field and recording anthropometric measurements of the respondent women and their children under 3 years of age. The data are available for all the 26 states of the country. The analysis has been carried out to understand and interpret the data in terms of morbidity attributable to iron deficiency anaemia and malnutrition.

The study found a very high prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia and malnutrition across the entire country among all sections of the survey population with only regional variations in the prevalence. The prevalence was the highest in eastern India, followed by northeastern, central, northern, western and southern regions. The data clearly show that a large section of women in India in their reproductive phase face the greatest disadvantage of the risks involved in reproduction as they enter such an important phase of life in a state of iron deficiency and malnutrition.

Micro-Finance, Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women: A Study of Two NGOs from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, by Prof. D Rajasekhar, analysed the economic (e.g., improvement in livelihoods and access to resources) and social benefits (e.g., improvement in knowledge and participation) of selected micro-finance programmes to members in the specific context of two NGO programmes in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The study shows that the micro-finance programmes did provide economic benefits to the people for



whom the programmes were initiated. Such benefits were access to credit for consumption and production, and use of credit for undertaking income generation activities. The conditions under which economic benefits will be more pronounced are as follows: First, institutional mechanisms and incentives should be conducive. Second, micro-finance groups should establish linkages with banks and obtain funds in addition to their own savings. Third, infrastructure such as marketing outlets, village amenities, etc, should exist. Fourth, there should be a high degree of decentralisation. In other words, the people should take an active part in the formation and management of groups, and also obtain the necessary infrastructure. This leads to the hypothesis that the ability of micro-finance programme to provide economic benefits depends on whether several factors are conducive for members to undertake income generation with the help of credit. The policy imperatives following the study, hopefully, will have much scope for designing programmes for pronounced effectiveness.

Fertility Transition in Karnataka, by Dr. T V Sekher and Prof. K N M Raju, seeks to understand the fertility patterns at the village level and among various social groups. Besides census data, sample registration system, demographic surveys and other official statistics, a few micro-level qualitative field studies were also undertaken in this project.

The study highlights the existing regional variations in health and demographic indicators in Karnataka. Fertility decline has been faster in southern and coastal regions of the State, and tardy in backward northern districts that are characterised by low literacy, low female age at marriage, poor health infrastructure and low status of women. To what extent social development is instrumental in demographic and fertility transition is both a research and policy question. To a large extent, the future demographic transition in Karnataka depends on the overall development of the backward districts. If the State can make substantial efforts to improve the quality of life in northern Karnataka districts, fertility transition may be sooner than expected.

Development Policies, Priorities, and Sustainability Perspectives in India, by Shashanka Bhide and Jeena T Srinivasan, attempts to bring together policies and programmes formulated at the national level to bring about sustainable economic development. Indian policies have recognised the need for sustainability in all development efforts. This monograph identifies key areas of focus in government policies while maintaining the perspective of sustainability in the development process. The changing concerns of public policy are traced through their evolution in the Five Year Plans that reflect systematically the overall national goals and policies towards development.

The monograph tracks the evolution of policies relating to the conservation and protection of natural resources through the various plans and programmes. Land, water, forests, fisheries and energy policies are discussed in terms of their implications for the use of these resources in the process of economic development. Major strategies of economic development are discussed in the context of sustainability of development process. The alternative institutional frameworks for development, the mixed economy approach, direct government spending and regulatory mechanisms are identified as the key strategies in development effort.

Implications of the development and sustainability perspectives in policy are clearer when seen in the context of specific sectors. Agriculture, industry and infrastructure sectors are taken up for detailed analysis of growth of these sectors and the implications of the pattern of development for sustainability of this growth and on the natural resource use. Finally, the expanding globalisation process is discussed in terms of its implications for economic growth.

The following are the details of the monographs:

Deshpande, R S, V M Rao (2004). *Coarse Cereals in a Drought-Prone Region: A Study in Karnataka*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.2. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Reddy, Ramakrishna (2004). *Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anaemia and Malnutrition in India*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.3. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Rajasekhar, D (2004). *Micro-Finance, Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women: A Study of Two NGOs from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No. 4. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Sekher, T V, K N M Raju (2004). *Fertility Transition in Karnataka*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.5. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Bhide, Shashanka, Jeena T Srinivasan (2004). *Development Policies, Priorities and Sustainability Perspectives in India*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.6. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Books Published/ Edited

An Overview

An important event at ISEC was the publication of four books, two by Prof. D Rajasekhar, one by Professors Shashanka Bhide and Kaliappa Kalirajan and one by Prof. G S Aurora. The first book, *Poverty Alleviation Strategies of NGOs*, examines the efforts of the NGOs in alleviating poverty, with special reference to India. Analysing the magnitude and severity of poverty, it assesses the efforts made by line departments, panchayati raj institutions at the village level and other agencies such as banks and credit co-operatives. It also evaluates the strategies adopted by the poor in coming out of poverty.

The second book, *Reluctant Partners Coming Together: Interface between People, Government and the NGOs*, edited by Rajasekhar and R R Biradar, comprises papers presented at two workshops—Reluctant Partners Coming Together, and Interface between Government, NGOs and the People. The papers identify and analyse the type of interface between government, NGOs and people. They also discuss the strategies adopted in establishing interface and problems that NGOs as well as the people encountered in the process.

The book by Kaliappa and Bhide, *A Disequilibrium Macroeconometric Model for the Indian Economy*, published by Ashgate, presents a new approach to incorporating regional details on production in a disequilibrium macroeconomic model. The early studies on disequilibrium dealt with either partial-adjustment models or models involving excess demand or supplies in markets. In this study the authors consider a different type of disequilibrium model — one in which econometric analysis makes use of the varying coefficients stochastic production frontier approach, which permits estimation and analysis of production efficiencies of individual producers.

The book presents an innovative approach to production modelling in macroeconomic models as it provides a useful framework for incorporating production efficiencies and regional details of production in the macro models. It combines the stochastic frontier approach with macroeconomic modelling. Primarily focused on India, it also provides insights into problems in modelling economies of other developing countries.

Poverty and Economic Reforms: The Social Concerns, edited by G S Aurora, brings together essays written by a number of scholars, including M N Srinivas and V M Rao. Most of these essays are based on an important policy-oriented project carried out at the Institute. The book investigates the question of how the rural poor were affected by the new economic policies introduced in the early 1990s. The book concludes that the process of growing linkages between agrarian economies and national systems was getting accelerated, causing weakening of the traditional systems of labour relations and inter-caste inter-dependencies in the villages. The monetisation of the household economies, particularly of the wage labourers and the marginal farmers, was found to be growing. A growing tendency was noticed towards more permanent migration in the case of certain service and craft castes. The class differentials were growing wherever economic growth involved labour saving in production technologies and the process of commercialisation was getting intensified.

The following are the details of the books brought out:

Kalirajan, Kaliappa, Shashanka Bhide (2003). *A Disequilibrium Macroeconometric Model for the Indian Economy*. Hants (England): Ashgate.

Rajasekhar, D (2004). *Poverty Alleviation Strategies of NGOs*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Rajasekhar, D, R R Biradar (2004). *Reluctant Partners Coming Together? Interface Between People, Government and NGOs*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Aurora, G S (ed). (2004). *Poverty and Economic Reforms: The Social Concerns*. Academic Foundation, New Delhi, in association with Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

Articles Published in Journals/ Edited Books

Babu, M Devendra

'Decentralised Planning: A Case Study in Karnataka.' *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, 1(2), December 2003.

Bharadwaj, R

The Method of Haridasa of Karnataka and Technological Development. *IERD working paper*, February 2004.

Structural Method and Contemporary Experimental Theatre. *IERD working paper*, (mimeo) June 2004. To be published in the volume to be brought out in honour of Sri Rajashekar Kadamba, noted theatre person.

Bhide, Shashanka

(with Aasha Kapur Mehta) 'Chronic Poverty in Rural India: Issues and Findings from Panel Data.' *Journal of Human Development*, 5(2), 2004.





(with Aasha Kapur Mehta) 'Issues in Chronic Poverty: Panel Data Based Analysis.' *Working Paper No.6*, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration. June 2004.

(with Aasha Kapur Mehta) 'Correlates of Incidence and Exit from Chronic Poverty in Rural India: Evidence from Panel Data.' *Working Paper No.15*, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration. June 2004.

Deshpande, R S

'Liberalisation, Domestic Price Policy and Agricultural Growth.' *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 59(1), Jan-March 2004.

(with D V Gopalappa) 'Economic Poverty and Inequalities.' In John Desrochers and Paulson V Veliyanoor (ed.). *Poverty, Marginalisation and Empowerment in Karnataka*. KRCR - JPC Publications.

'Current Land Policy Issues in India.' In *Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives*. Food and Agricultural Organisation. Special Edition, 2003, published in March 2004.

Gopalappa, D V

(with R S Deshpande) 'Economic Poverty and Inequalities.' In John Desrochers csc and Paulson V Veliyanoor cmf (ed.). *Poverty, Marginalisation and Empowerment in Karnataka*. KRCR-JPC Publications. 2004.

Karanth, G K

'Les Lecons de L'Experience.' In Nadia Tazi (ed.). *Les Mots Du Monde – L'Experience: Pour un Dialogue Entre Les Cultures*. Paris: La Decourverte, 2004.

'Replication or Dissent? Culture and Institutions among 'Untouchable' Scheduled Castes in Karnataka.' *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 38(1 and 2): 137–63. June 2004.

Krishna, M Jaya

(with J Venugopal) 'Determinants of Private Foreign Investment in Post-Reform India.' In *Savings and Development*, 27(4), December 2003.

'Factors Contributing to Sales Turnover of Small Scale Industries in the Era of Globalisation. In Boppana Nagarjuna (ed.). *Economic Reforms and Perspectives: Recent Developments in Indian Economy*. Serials Publications, 2004.

(with J Venugopal) 'Private Foreign Investment in Liberalised India: An Investigation.' In Boppana Nagarjuna (ed.). *Economic Reforms and Perspectives: Recent Developments in Indian Economy*. Serials Publications, 2004.

Madheswaran, S

(with Gagan Bihari Sahu and D Rajasehkar) 'Credit Constraints and Distress Sale in Rural India: Empirical Evidence from Kalahandi District, Orissa. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 31(2), January 2004.

Nadkarni, M V

'Jaatipaddathiyu Hindu Dharmadha Svabhavjanya Bhagave?' Hosatu. Published in three parts: December 2003, January 2004 and February 2004.

Narayana, M R

'Foreign Direct Investment and Inter-regional Growth in China: Lessons for India.' *China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies*, 40, 1-17. 2004.

'WTO Impact on SSIs in India.' *MARGIN: Journal of National Council of Applied Economic Research*, 36, 11-20. 2004.

'Implications of Recent Changes in Economy-Wide Industrial and Trade Policies on Small Scale Industries in India.' *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, 15: 717–43. (2003).

'Manufacturing SSIs under WTO Regime Karnataka.' *Productivity: Journal of National Productivity Council*, 44, 476–83. (2003).

'Post Privatisation Control Devices: Key Issues for India.' A paper presented for and published in the Proceedings of the OECD-ICSSR International Conference on Privatisation and Corporate Governance of State-Owned Assets, ICSSR (New Delhi). (2003).



Ninan, K N

Impact Study of Women and Youth Training and Extension Projects (WYTEP), Karnataka Project Report No. 2. In *Farm Women in Development — Impact Study of Four Training Projects in India*. Evaluation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2004.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Gagan Bihari Sahu and S Madheswaran) 'Credit Constraints and Distress Sales in Rural India: Evidence from Kalahandi District, Orissa.' *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 31(2), January 2004.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Labour-Entrepreneur Relationship and Technological Investment.' *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 47 (1), June 2004.

Raju, K V

(with Ashok Gulati and Ruth Meinzen-Dick) 'The Legal Framework for Water Management and its Working.' In A. Vaidyanathan, H M Oudshoorn (eds.). *Managing Water Scarcity: Experiences and Prospects*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers. 2004. (Funded by IDPAD).

(with Ashok Gulati and Ruth Meinzen-Dick) 'Institutional Reforms in Irrigation Financing: A Case of Krishna Bhagya Jal Nigam Limited.' *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 5(2), July-December 2003.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

'Globalization and Labour.' *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXIX (1), January 3, 2004.

Seetharamu, A S

'Public Services in Karnataka State.' In John Desrochers csc/Paulson V.Veliyannoor cmf (ed.). *Poverty, Marginalisation and Empowerment in Karnataka*. Bangalore: KRCCR-JPC. May 2004.

Sekher, T V

'Empowerment of Grassroot Leadership in Health and Population: A Training Experiment in Karnataka.' *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 63(3), July 2002. (Released in January 2004).

(with Neelambar Hatti and Mathias Larsen) 'Lives at Risk: Declining Child Sex Ratios in India,' *Working paper*, June 2004.

Sivakami, M

'The Effect of Work Participation on Duration of Breastfeeding among Poor Women in South India,' *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, 18(3), September 2003.

Syamala, T S

'Does Community Level Mortality Affect Reproductive Performance of Women? Evidences From Goa, India.' *The Anthropologist*, 6(2), April 2004.

Veerashankarappa

'Dimensions of Overdue in Karnataka: A Case Study of Hassan District.' In A Rangareddy (ed.). *Rural Banking and Overdues Management*. A Mittal Publication, 2004.

Venkatachalam, L

'The Contingent Valuation Method: A Review.' *Environmental Impact Assessment Review* (Elsevier), 24(1), January 2004.

(with R S Deshpande and A Narayanamoorthy). 'Policies for Access, Equity and Equality: Physical Resources and Human Resources.' In K V Sundaram, M Moni and Mrityunjay M Jha (ed.). *Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Security: Survival Strategies and Sustainable Policies*. New Delhi: Concept Publishers, 2004.

Yadav, Manohar

'Caste and Untouchability in Karnataka.' In John Desrochers CSC (ed.). *Poverty, Marginalisation and Empowerment in Karnataka*. Bangalore: KRCCR-JPC. 2004.

Keynote and Presidential Addresses

Deshpande, R S

Chaired a session and delivered the keynote address at a seminar on **Liberalisation and Agricultural Sector in India**, organised by Kakatiya University, Warangal, during February 20–22, 2004.

Karanth, G K

‘Dalits in a Globalising Society: Collusion vs. Preparedness as Strategies?’ At **Dr. B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture** organised by Dr. B R Ambedkar Institute of Social Sciences, Mhoh (Madhya Pradesh), on March 20, 2004.

Ninan, K N

‘Sustainable Development—Concepts, Indicators, Approaches and Applications’ as part of **Kuvempu Centenary Lectures**, organised by Post-Graduate Centre, Kuvempu University, in Davangere, on February 22, 2004.

‘The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation’ as part of **Kuvempu Centenary Lectures** at Post-Graduate Centre, Kuvempu University, in Davangere, on February 22, 2004.

Raju, K V

Keynote address on ‘Participatory Irrigation Management in India: Lessons for Chattisgarh State’ at the national workshop on **Participatory Irrigation Management** organised by Chattisgarh Government, Asian Development Bank and the World Water Institute, at Raipur, Chattisgarh, during May 10–11, 2004.

Fellowships

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visiting Fellow at Cornell University from March 31, 2004 to April 7, 2004.

Visiting Fellow at Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, from April 31 to June 1, 2004.

Sastry, G S

Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme, Government of India Visiting Fellowship at Maison Des Science De L’Homme, Paris, France, from October 6 to November 15, 2003.

SRTT Visiting Fellow at Maison Des Science de L’Homme, Paris, France, from November 16 to December 10, 2003.

Sekher, Madhushree

Visiting Fellowship to the University of Amsterdam at Amsterdam Research Institute for Global Issues and Development (AGIDS), The Netherlands, during April – May 2004.

Offices Held in Academic/Professional/Administrative Bodies

Bhattacharya, B K

Chaired the group constituted to study the pension liabilities of the State Governments and submitted a report to the RBI.

Deshpande, R S

Member, Mini Mission on Agriculture Marketing, Credit and Food Processing. Government of Karnataka.
Chairman, Sub-Committee on Farm Management. Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Member of the Research Review Committee, (Extension & Training) Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute (KSSDRI), Thalagattapura, Bangalore (rural).

Gopalappa, D V

Member, International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR), Baltimore, USA.

Member, Sahyog, Bangalore.





Kadekodi, Gopal K

Coopted as member of the Board of Governors of CESS, Hyderabad.

Nominated as a member of the Core Group on Sustainable Development constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Nominated as a member of the Working Group on Natural Resource Accounting (NRA) in Himachal Pradesh constituted by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

Karanth, G K

Member, Editorial Board, Journal of Social Sciences (ICSSR, New Delhi).

Member, Academic and Administration Audit Committee, University of Mysore, Manasagangothri.

Raju, K V

Advisor to the State Project Implementation Committee of Karnataka State Community Base Tank Management Programme, Mid Term Report Preparation, Government of Karnataka.

Nominated as a member of the Governing Body of the Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore.

Seetharamu, A S

Adviser, 'Recruitment of Principals for Central Schools in Pondicherry Region,' UPSC, Delhi, March 9–11, 2004.

Education Adviser, 'Syllabus Reorganisation Committee for +2 in Karnataka State.'

Nodal Officer of MHRD/GOI for Monitoring & Supervision of SSA in Karnataka State.

Usha, M N

Member of the core group 'State Perspective Plan of Teacher Education, Government of Karnataka.'

UGC Refresher Course in Quantitative Techniques in Economics

The Economics Unit of the Institute organised a UGC Refresher Course in Quantitative Techniques in Economics during December 1–24, 2003. The objective of the course was to orient the college and university lecturers to recent developments in theory and applied aspects of quantitative techniques in Economics. Dr. Vishwanath Pandit, Head, Department of Economics, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur, inaugurated the course and delivered the inaugural address on December 1, 2003. Shri T R Satish Chandran, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the inaugural function.

The course comprised theoretical lectures, demonstration with numerical examples and training in computer applications. Beginning with a review of elementary mathematics and statistics, selected quantitative economic theories were introduced later as a framework for deriving theory-based hypotheses. Finally, simple econometric methods with computer applications were introduced for testing theory-based hypotheses with actual (or published) data. The most important themes covered belonged to the following groups: basic econometrics and mathematics, basic and advanced econometrics, principles of optimisation and game theory, computer orientation.

Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, welcomed the gathering. Dr. K Gayithri, Associate Professor, Economics Unit, proposed a vote of thanks.

In all, about seventeen teachers from both universities and colleges attended the course. Dr. S Madheswaran, Associate Professor, Economics Unit, was the course coordinator.



Participants in the UGC Refresher Course in Quantitative Techniques in Economics along with Prof. G K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC, (seated fourth from left), and Dr. S Madheswaran, course coordinator (seated third from right).



Workshop on 'Evaluation Study on Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka'

A workshop on 'Evaluation Study of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka' was organised on March 19, 2004, at ISEC. The workshop discussed the results of the study, sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Government of Karnataka. The first session was chaired by Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC; Shri Raju Premkumar, Principal Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (AH&F), was the Chief Guest. Director of AH&F, Assistant Secretaries, Joint Directors as well as Deputy Directors from all the eleven State Livestock Breeding Centres, and officials from the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, attended the workshop. Professors G Thimmaiah, V M Rao and H G Hanumappa participated as special invitees. Prof R S Deshpande, Head of the ADRT Unit, welcomed the participants. Dr. M J Bhende, Project Director, spoke on the genesis of the workshop, and Dr P Thippaiah proposed a vote of thanks.

The report was presented in the second session, chaired by Prof. Thimmaiah, Former Member, Planning Commission, Government of India. Dr. M J Bhende, Prof. R S Deshpande, and Dr. P Thippaiah (Project Directors) presented the findings of the study. Shri Raju Premkumar, Principal Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, opened the discussion and commented appreciatively on the report. Shri H Rafeeq Anwar, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, also gave his comments and declared that the AH&F department would try to remove the shortcomings in the implementation of the fodder development schemes. Dr. M J Bhende gave a vote of thanks to all participants.

World Environment Day

The faculty and students of ISEC observed World Environment Day, on June 5, 2004, by planting 100 saplings in the northern part of the campus.

Is the Manufacturing Sector in India an Engine of Growth?



Prof. Kaliappa Kalirajan delivering a lecture on 'Is the Manufacturing Sector in India an Engine of Growth?' at ISEC on September 11, 2003.

Prof. Kaliappa Kalirajan, Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development, Tokyo, presented a lecture on 'Is the Manufacturing Sector in India an Engine of Growth?' on September 11, 2003. Prof. Kalirajan noted that manufacturing has been an engine of growth in India in the seventies and eighties. After the 1991 economic reforms the engine appears to be slowing. He revealed that manufacturing output growth in the post-reform period is 'inputs driven' rather than efficiency driven. He advocated policies to improve production efficiency by encouraging firms to invest more in R&D, technical training for workers, and technology-aided managerial processes.

Economics of Dowry

Prof. Abdul Aziz, SRTT Visiting Fellow, presented a lecture on 'Economics of Dowry' on March 12, 2004. In regard to economic analysis of dowry, two questions are addressed: first, why does dowry emerge? And second, how is the rate of dowry determined? An earlier work by Prof. Indira Rajaraman had looked upon dowry as compensation for the lifetime subsistence cost of a woman, and as such the rate arrived at was the subsistence cost of a woman net of her domestic contribution.

Noting the limitations of the above approach, Prof. Aziz developed his own approach to studying the dowry problem. According to him, owing to sociological considerations in Indian society, a groom premium — a socially minimum rate of dowry — would emerge at any point of time. On this minimum, further premia would be built on the basis of the attributes of the groom and the bride. The final premium — dowry rate — would be the outcome of additions to, and deductions from, the initial premium arrived at by the parties to the bargaining process.

The Development of Development Thinking

Prof. Ravi Kanbur, Dr. VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, and TH Lee Professor of World Affairs, Cornell University, delivered a lecture on 'The Development of Development Thinking' at ISEC on June 10, 2004. In this lecture Prof. Kanbur considered the evolution of development thinking over the last fifty years, and explored the interaction between ideology and experience in determining the course of economic thinking and policy, based on a review of development policy and outcomes globally. The country experiences referred to included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Zambia, and Vietnam. He argued that the last fifty years have been marked by a great debate between a fundamentally statist approach and a fundamentally market-based approach to economic development policy. In the last half of this period



Prof. Ravi Kanbur delivering a public lecture on 'The Development of Development Thinking' at ISEC on June 10, 2004.

the statist approach dominated, partly because the attitudes and ideas of the protagonists were dominated by the perceived failure of Western capitalism in the 1930s, and the perceived success of Eastern communism in the 1940s and 1950s. But the problems with this approach began to appear in the 1960s and 1970s, and during the 1980s and early 1990s there was a clear shift away from the statist model. This was a period of market fundamentalism but, just as the statist model had mixed results, so had the market model. In some countries the move away from the market model had delivered growth, in others it had not. Even in countries where there had been growth, in many countries inequalities had increased.

The striking feature of development performance in the past fifty years had been not so much its relation to a state or market orientation, although some countries had had great successes with the latter, but its variation for any given degree of state or market orientation. This variability across countries, which can be attributed to local specificities, in particular institutions and civil society, put paid to any simple 'market versus state' debate.

The next stage of the development of development thinking would therefore involve greater complexities and challenges than in the past fifty years, involving the interactions between state, market and civil society, in the context of history, politics and society.



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