



I
S
E
C
C

ANNUAL REPORT
2011-2012

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

**ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2011 – 12**



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi P.O., Bangalore 560 072

Phone: 23215468, 23215519, 23215592

Fax: 91-080-23217008

—

|

C O N T E N T S

	ISEC in 2011-12: An Overview	v
1.	ISEC Society	1
2.	ISEC Faculty/Staff	2
3.	Academic Centres	3
4.	Research Activities	
	Research Projects Completed	16
	Project Reports under Final Revision	49
	Research Projects in Progress	50
5.	Academic Activities	
	Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher Courses Organised	54
	Outreach Activities	62
	ISEC Public Lectures	62
	Seminars Presented by Visitors	62
	Seminars Presented by Faculty	64
	Seminars Presented by Students	64
	Students' Biannual Seminar Series	65
	Ph D Programme	65
	Ph D Degrees Awarded	65
	Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes	66
	Academic Networks	66
	SRTT Support Activities	66
6.	Publications	
	Books Published/Edited	69
	ISEC Journal of Social and Economic Development	70
	ISEC Monograph Series	70
	ISEC Working Papers	71
	Articles Published in Journals and Edited Books	77
	Working Papers Published	82
7.	Participation in Seminars	
	Seminars Presented	83
	Papers presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	83
	Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteur	93
	Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated	95
	Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended	96
	Keynote and Presidential Addresses Delivered	98
	Lectures, Talks and Media	100
8.	ISEC and Campus News in Brief	
	Fellowships and Awards	103
	Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies	103
	Miscellaneous	107
9.	Meetings	113
10.	Appointments, Retirements, Resignations etc.	114
11.	Library	115
12.	Data Bank	116
13.	Acknowledgements	119
14.	Statements of Accounts 2011-12	121

ISEC in 2011-12 : An Overview

This is a memorable year in the history of ISEC. Forty years back ISEC was established. As we are passing an important milestone in four decades of vibrant existence of the Institute, we need to see if we could live up to the expectations of the founders of ISEC. It was four decades ago that a dream was dreamt by the visionary Professor VKRV Rao and he gave that to us to strive for and fulfil. Over the years, we have endeavoured to harness the benefits of integrated social sciences analysing social and economic changes across various fields for the welfare of the society as a whole. Research studies, publications, Policy leads, PhD students and academics poured out of the portals of ISEC in these four decades. Our participation in policy debates and even framing policies has improved substantially. ISEC now proudly stands as one of the best noted brand names among the social science research institutions.

Our faculty members explored a wide range of avenues to disseminate their research outputs like books, research articles in reputed national and international journals, Monographs, Working Papers and Policy Briefs. ISEC working paper series provides the initial glimpses of the research carried out by our faculty and students. These are duly refereed by senior academicians. ISEC publishes a bi-annual, namely, Journal of Social and Economic Development, a multi-disciplinary refereed journal. The Institute has been publishing monographs on important current research issues. Monographs and working papers also undergo the process of peer review. Besides this, the Institute publishes Occasional Policy Briefs and State Macro Scan (SMS) addressing various policy issues. We also initiated a scheme for training. All this is done

with an objective of bringing all the stakeholders, including policy makers together for building a sustainable and growing society.

The year that has passed, 2011-12, has sustained our performance and achievements of our Institute on these counts. Our accomplishments during this year not only give me pleasure but also instill in me a strong hope that we can achieve higher goals in the years to come. I believe that confidence comes not so much from being always right but also from acceptance of the fact that wherever we go wrong we would strive to correct ourselves. Looking back on the work during the last year, to be sure, also provides me with an opportunity to remind many of the unfinished tasks, hurdles yet to be scaled, new paths to be explored and some restructuring that is required to attain greater accomplishments. I feel strongly that wishing that we could be like someone else only delays the footprint that we can leave.

The past one year at ISEC has been one of hectic academic activities: in addition to numerous national and international conferences, seminars, workshops, training programmes, academic exchange and outreach initiatives, the faculty members have completed 29 research projects, with 21 studies under final revision. Besides, the faculty members have taken up 21 new research assignments, reflecting its approach to contemporary as well as long-term socio-economic issues, and as many as 42 research projects are in progress.

The research projects completed this year reflect the variety and depth of the socio-economic issues the Institute focuses on and vouch for the

multi-disciplinarity of our research agenda. Some of such completed projects and the new studies taken up are in areas like impact of MNREGA on Food security, wages, Inclusive Agricultural Growth, private and public investments in Karnataka, Ethnography of certain caste groups, Agricultural marketing, Decentralisation and governance, Migration from North-East, Sustainability of SHGs, Forestry and environment, Child labour, Welfare of women, and Land policy administration. Two important monographs are under final stages of preparation – one focuses on the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other on the status of Women in Karnataka. A comparative study on Forest Coffee certification in Nicaragua, Ethiopia and India attracted attention of policy makers. Collaboration with Oxford University, Southampton University, Groningen University, Maastricht University, World Bank, UNFPA and other agencies has been strengthened. All these clearly indicate the significance, relevance, span and speed of the Institute's research programme. I understand fully that we have our own limits, but it is our efforts to break these barriers slowly but surely that helped us to reach the destinations, seemingly unplanned but well-crafted cautiously.

The faculty members of the Institute participated in the working group for the Twelfth Five- Year Plan of the Govt of India. The Working Group on Decentralised Agricultural Planning was headed by our Director with three members of the faculty participating in it, whereas the Working Group on Agricultural Education, Supply and Demand Projections was contributed by our faculty members.

An important scientist-scholar interface initiative ushered in by our faculty this year has been an International Conference on 'Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change' held at our Institute

during October 19-21, 2011. This International Humboldt Kolleg (IHK) was organised with support from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation to commemorate the 60th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Germany with the theme *Germany and India – Infinite Opportunities*. The IHK was inaugurated by the Governor of Karnataka, Dr Hans Raj Ji Bhardwaj, and the Chief Minister of the state, Shri D V Sadananda Gowda. They not only lauded the efforts of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in promoting academic cooperation between scientists and scholars in Germany and elsewhere, but also appreciated the theme of the IHK and its relevance to the present-day world which was facing the stupendous challenge of climate changes.

Among the many policy interface initiatives taken up by ISEC during the year was a National Workshop on Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Input Subsidies, sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. About 50 experts discussed during the workshop the conceptual issues related to inclusive agricultural growth, input subsidies, public investment and the role of Grama Panchayats in effective reach of input subsidies to the farmers.

We continue to play a pivotal role in the study of 'Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India' which covers various dimensions of elderly issues having direct bearing on the policy and programmatic interventions at the level of the Central government. As a part of the series of programmatic and research studies, a 'Training of Trainers' programme and an experts' meeting on the advocacy part of the project were conducted during the year. ISEC has been collaborating with UNFPA, New Delhi, and the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, in this prestigious project.

The Institute collaborated with the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, in organising a Training Workshop at ISEC on 'Qualitative Data

Analysis for Population Studies'. The workshop aimed to introduce the qualitative research cycle framework for conducting qualitative research and to keep the participants abreast of the latest qualitative methods and data management.

An International Conference 'Migration, Informal Work and Urban Poverty: Interdisciplinary Explorations' was organised by the Institute in March as a part of the project 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities' funded by the Government of Karnataka. Another seminar held at the Institute, 'Citizenship, the State and Expanding the Boundaries of Democracy', deliberated on the aspects of legality of citizenship especially in the context of social hierarchies and social differences and the role of civil society in both expanding citizenship and broadening democracy.

A workshop conducted by the ISEC faculty during the year on 'Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan' discussed the macroeconomic challenges of growth and development the State is facing, sectoral issues on agriculture, industry, services and infrastructure and developmental issues in areas like health, education, population growth, human development and regional disparity. Another workshop was held on 'Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka' to provide policy guidelines for the Planning Department. This workshop discussed the findings of two studies – 'Study of Monitorable Indicators in Karnataka' and 'Performance of Flagship Programmes in Karnataka' – that had been undertaken at the instance of the Planning Commission, Government of India. The Institute also organised a workshop in April on 'Evolving Strategies for Karnataka's Economic Growth' in collaboration with the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FKCCI).

Continuing the tradition of being an authentic training ground for students, scholars,

amateurs as well as professionals, the Institute conducted during the year a fruitful orientation course for IAS and IPS Probationers, a two-week Econometrics Training Programme for ISS Officers, and a training course on administrative, managerial and engineering skills for recruit engineers from BWSSB. Under the ongoing ISEC-Nordic Council in India (NCI) collaborative programme, an international post-graduate course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface' was conducted for post-graduate students from Nordic countries. In all, 19 students from universities in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland participated in the four-week interdisciplinary course.

The Institute organised the third residential course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research during November 14-25, 2011. The Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) Programme was launched in 2010. Participants hailing from different parts of India took part in the course. Under the Institute's Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), 25 successful Plus-Two level students of the 2011-12 batch, who had won the scholarships under the scheme, were provided a two-day orientation at ISEC on August 6-7, 2011. The number of students who had taken the tests for scholarships indicates the widening footprint of the SSTSS.

In spite of their preoccupation with other academic activities, the faculty members maintained their performance in the sphere of publications during the year. They authored/edited 15 books and brought out 21 Monographs/Working Papers. They also published 71 research articles in reputed journals and edited books. Further, the papers presented by them in various seminars, conferences and workshops numbered 104.

This year's Founders' Day celebrations, held on January 20 and 21 to commemorate the 40th year

of the Institute's inception, were marked by a 'Grand Alumni Meet' that brought together many of the ISEC alumni (ISECians) from all over the country. Well-known litterateur and Jnanapeeth Award winner Dr Chandrashekhara Kambar delivered this year's Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on December 29, 2011. During the year, one ISEC Public Lecture was organised in association with Bangalore University: another Jnanapeeth Award winner Prof U R Ananthamurthy spoke on 'Ethics for Our Times – Essays in Gandhian Perspective' at the Central College auditorium, when he released the book of the same title authored by Professor M V Nadkarni.

As a historical event, the Annual Meeting of the Directors of ICSSR institutes was held in the Institute during December 22-23, 2011. The meeting, chaired by ICSSR Chairman Prof S K Thorat, discussed the recommendations and observations of the Central Government's Review Committee Report pertaining to the ICSSR

research institutions. It also discussed the 12th Five-Year Plan Proposal concerning research institutes which was presented by ICSSR to the Union Ministry of Human Resources Development.

As in the past, ICSSR, the state and Central government ministries associated with us, funding agencies like the Reserve Bank of India and Sir Ratan Tata Trust and all our other associates have generously extended a helping hand to us this year too. With their ungrudging support and under the invaluable guidance of the Board of Governors and Life members of ISEC Society, I am confident that we – the faculty, students and staff – at ISEC will strive harder to realise the dreams of the founders of this august Institute. In a nutshell, I believe that for directing towards our ambitions, we need to take control of our path, deeds and should have formally decided goals. It is not what we do once in a while or what a few of us do that should be our point of pride but it is what we do consistently and collectively that takes us ahead.

R S Deshpande
Director

ISEC kaleidoscope...



An orientation programme for IAS and IPS probationers was conducted by ISEC during May 9-13, 2011.



(From left) Ms B P Vani of the Institute's CESP, ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande, and Dr S Madheswaran of CESP conducting a refresher course in econometrics for officers from ISS during November 14-25, 2011.



The Institute organised a non-residential course on 'Administrative, Managerial and Engineering Training' for engineers from BWSSB during July 25-30, 2011.

Continuing its Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) Programme launched in 2010, the Institute organised the third residential course during November 14-25, 2011. ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande, Registrar Sri Narayanan, faculty members Dr K G Gayathridevi and Dr M Lingaraju during the valedictory session of the course.



Scholarships, Training



ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande with the SSTSS scholarship-winning students and others.

ISEC and the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week course on 'Approaching the Environment in India - Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface' for post-graduate students from Nordic countries. Nineteen students from Nordic countries attended the inter-disciplinary course conducted during July 10- August 6, 2011.



At the valedictory, Prof G K Karanth, Director In Charge, ISEC, and Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR, ISEC, distributed certificates to the course participants. Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC, who coordinated the course, is also seen.

Cultural programmes held at the end of the course included a 'Dolu Kuvitha' (a Karnataka folk-dance) performance which enthralled the Nordic students.



International Humboldt Kolleg



The State Governor Shri H R Bhardwaj (left) being welcomed to the International Humboldt Kolleg (IHK) by ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande (centre) and Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors Prof K R S Murthy (right). The international conference, titled 'Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change', was organised at ISEC during October 19-21, 2011.

Dr Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR of ISEC welcoming the gathering to the IHK organised with support from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of Germany



Karnataka Governor Shri H R Bhardwaj and Chief Minister Shri D V Sadananda Gowda speaking after inaugurating the IHK.



Prof Judith Schildt speaking on 'Exzellenz weltweit: Be Part of a Worldwide Network' highlighting the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation's work.



Prof Juergen P Kropp, Head, North South Research Group, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany, delivering the keynote address.



Workshops, Conferences



A workshop on 'Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan' was organised at ISEC on May 30 and 31, 2011. (From left) ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Head of CESP, and Prof S Madheswaran of CESP, during the workshop.



Shri M R Sreenivasa Murthy, Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, and Shri S V Ranganath, Chief Secretary, during the workshop.



A national workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Input Subsidies' was organised at ISEC on March 16, 2012, in association with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India, New Delhi. (From left) Prof Parmod Kumar, Head, ADRTC, ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande and Prof Ramesh Chand, Director, NCAP, during the inaugural session of the workshop.

An International Conference on 'Migration, Informal Work and Urban Poverty: Inter-disciplinary Explorations' was organised on March 22-23, 2012, at ISEC. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury (centre), delivering the key-note address, is flanked by ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande (left) and Prof Ravi Srinivasa of Jawaharlal Nehru University (right).



1. ISEC SOCIETY

PRESIDENT

Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, *His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka*

VICE-PRESIDENT

Prof K R S Murthy, *Chairman, Board of Governors*

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairperson

Prof K R S Murthy

Members

Prof S Mahendra Dev
Prof Sudarshan Iyengar
Prof N Jayaram
Prof C T Kurien
Dr S S Meenakshisundaram
Prof M Govinda Rao
Prof S L Rao
Dr M K Panduranga Setty
Prof K Srinivasan

Co-opted Members

Dr Samuel Paul
Smt Hemalata Mahishi
Prof Sanjay Kumar Biswas
Dr Amita Baviskar

ICSSR Nominees

Dr Ranjit Sinha (upto 14.03.2012)
Prof Ramesh Dadhich (from 15.03.2012)
Member-Secretary, ICSSR

Academic Staff Representatives

Prof K S James
Dr R Mutharayappa

Ex-Officio Members

Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary
Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Government of India, New Delhi.

Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary
Department of Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India, Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi.

Shri L.V. Nagarajan
Additional Chief Secretary
Finance Department
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Shri Siddhaiah, IAS
Principal Secretary
Education Department
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Shri Sanjeev Kumar
Principal Secretary
Planning Programme Monitoring and
Statistics Department
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Dr A.N. Prabhu Deva
Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Prof R.S. Deshpande
Director
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore.

2. ISEC Faculty / Staff

DIRECTOR

Professor R S Deshpande

V K R V Rao Chair

Prof Ashutosh Varshney (upto 31.12.2011)
Prof Gita Gopinath (from 01.01.2012)

Honorary Visiting Professors

Dr P Padmanabha
Prof M S Swaminathan
Dr R Bharadwaj
Prof V M Rao
Prof G Thimmaiah
Dr P V Sheno
Shri B K Bhattacharya
Prof M V Nadkarni
Prof Ravi Kanbur
Prof V R Panchamukhi
Prof Abdul Aziz
Prof K Srinivasan
Dr S S Meenakshisundaram
Prof C S Nagaraju
Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj
Dr Babu Nahata

Visiting Professors

Dr Padma Anagol
Prof Giridhari Lal Pandit
Prof Gautam Sen
Dr S M Jaamdar, IAS (Retd.)
Shri K Jairaj, IAS (Retd.)

Professors

Dr G K Karanth
Dr M R Narayana
Dr Satyanarayana Sangita
Dr K V Raju
Dr D Rajasekhar
Dr K S James
Dr K N Ninan
Dr M D Usha Devi
Dr Meenakshi Rajeev
Dr S Madheswaran
Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury
Dr Parmod Kumar

National Professor

Prof P G Chengappa (ICAR)

R K Hegde Chair

Prof Siddharth Swaminathan

Adjunct Professors

Dr M J Bhende
Dr N Sivanna

Associate Professors

Dr Manohar S Yadav
Dr Anand Inbanathan
Dr K Gayithri
Dr T S Syamala
Dr K G Gayathri Devi
Dr C M Lakshmana
Dr R Mutharayappa
Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha
Dr P Thippaiah
Dr I Maruthi
Dr Veerashekhharappa
Dr C Nanjundaiah
Dr Sivakami (since resigned)
Dr Sunil Nautiyal
Dr M Devendra Babu
Dr Elumalai Kannan
Dr K S Umamani
Dr M Suresh Babu

Assistant Professors

Ms B P Vani
Dr T N Bhat
Dr V Anil Kumar
Dr Lekha Subaiya
Dr Dhananjay W Bansod
Dr S Manasi
Dr G B Lokesh (since resigned)
Dr M Lingaraju
Dr Komol Singha

Administration/Others

Registrar

Dr H Shashidhar, IAS (Retd.) (upto June 30, 2011)
Shri R Narayanan (from July 1, 2012)

Accounts Officer

Smt. Jayalakshmi S

Associate Editor

Shri E Vishnuvardhan Reddy

Sr Assistant Librarian

Smt K Leela

Assistant Registrars

Shri N Ramakrishna
Shri K S Narayana
Shri T Srinivasa Murthy

3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

As envisaged in ISEC's Vision 2010 document, eight centres have been carved out of the earlier units by way of restructuring, strengthening multi-disciplinarity and enabling functional autonomy. A brief summary of each centre's thrust areas of research in terms of medium-term research perspective, and professional achievements and activities during the year is given below. Details of their achievements and activities are listed at appropriate places in this report.

1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) was established in 1972 basically to provide continuous policy feedback to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence it adheres largely to the research agenda of the Ministry. The Centre is part of the scheme implemented by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, and is required to provide concurrent policy feedback to the Ministry on various important policy issues. However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and the broader vision, the faculty of the Centre have been able to focus on several issues in agricultural development at the State and country levels. The Centre has been expanding its research agenda towards the national scale, while the commitment to the state of Karnataka continues.

Achievements

During 2011-12, the ADRT Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as Review of Developmental Programmes, Impact of MGNREGA, Stagnation in Productivity, Impact of Macro Management in Agriculture, National Horticulture Mission, Paddy Processing, Market Integration, Fodder Cultivation and Processing, Comprehensive District Development Plans etc. The Centre has actively participated in various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organised workshops,

and conferences at various levels. The faculty members also widely participated and disseminated their knowledge in the various seminars, workshops organised by the agricultural societies, universities, and various other government and non-government bodies. They also actively participated in various training programmes, publications of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

The Centre completed eight projects during the year 2011-12 funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. The completed projects include – Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka; Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops (Consolidated Report); State Budgetary Resources and Agricultural Development (Consolidated Report); Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture Schemes (Consolidated Report); Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme in Karnataka; Hulling and Milling Ratios of Paddy: A Case of Karnataka; Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in Karnataka; Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing in Karnataka. In addition, **the Centre also completed** the projects funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. **Three other projects funded by ICAR and the Government of Karnataka were also completed** – Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth (funded by

ICAR); Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Departments of Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing; and **Concurrent Evaluation of Farm Mechanisation in Karnataka, (funded by the Government of Karnataka). The Centre also completed five studies on Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP).** The Centre's faculty conducted Capacity Building Programmes for officials and elected representatives from GPs/TPs and ZPs in the preparation of CDAPs.

Among the ongoing projects, the important ones are: Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy Growing States (Consolidated); Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration (Consolidated); Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme (Consolidated). These projects are funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. The other projects funded by various other agencies include Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages; **Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress: An Exploratory Study;** and Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India.

The Centre's faculty are bringing out a book, 'Economic Reforms and Small Farms: Implications

for Production, Marketing and Employment', being published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi. Another forthcoming book is on 'Assessment of Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and other Food Items over the Medium-Term Future' by Macmillan, New Delhi. In addition, the faculty members published 10 quality papers in various refereed journals of national and international repute, 5 papers in edited books, 2 working papers of ISEC, and 5 popular papers in magazines. The Centre also conducted training programmes and two workshops on 'Inclusive Growth' in ISEC and a workshop in JNU on 'Changing Face of the Indian Agriculture' during the year. The Centre's faculty participated widely in national and international conferences and symposia and presented papers, key-note addresses, etc. One faculty member served as a Member of the Planning Commission's Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics for the 12th Five-Year Plan. Another faculty member served as a Member, Research Advisory Committee of NAARM, ICAR, and Member, QRT of National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy, ICAR, New Delhi. A faculty member of the Centre, Professor P G Chengappa, was elected a conference President by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics for the year 2012.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

Thrust area

The Centre for Decentralisation and Development undertakes multidisciplinary research on issues relating to fiscal, political and administrative decentralisation. The Centre's mission is to support and further the decentralisation efforts of the government, donors and civil society institutions and people through policy-oriented research, dissemination and capacity building initiatives.

In brief, the following is the research

perspective of the Centre. A focus on decentralisation and community-driven development may bring both better governance and reduced market 'imperfections'; but, this requires change at two levels. First, reform of state agencies (structure/decision-making, commitment, skills, attitudes) towards decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Second, rural people, including the poor, need to seize the new opportunities provided, and also take up the challenge of

reforming the state and countering the oppressive elite. This raises a key issue of how to balance the locus of power between the centre and the periphery and develop accountability and responsiveness at central and local levels, and how to encourage participation and voice, and limit exit, co-option, and capture. The Centre takes up research studies that are intended to contribute towards getting the right balance in the above.

Achievements

In all, the Centre handled six research projects during the year 2011-12: 1) Elite Capture in Gram Panchayats of Karnataka, 2) Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) of Chikballapur District, 3) Pilot BPL Census Survey in Karnataka, 4) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 5) Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers, and 6) A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka. Of them, the first three projects have been completed. In addition, the Centre's faculty is collaborating in the study on *Agricultural Planning – Capacity Building for Grassroots Functionaries* undertaken by ADRTC. Another study on *Social Audits under MGNREGS in Karnataka* has been undertaken in collaboration with the University of Melbourne, Australia.

The research undertaken at the Centre is contributing to policy making and renewal. The policy suggestion from research study on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana that there is no alignment of incentives between the insurance company and empanelled hospitals has contributed to a change in the contract structure in such a manner that the insurer is held responsible for utilisation. Policy suggestions emerging from the research study on *Social Audit under MGNREGS in Karnataka* have been used by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The Centre in Collaboration with the University of Oxford, UK, has brought out a policy brief on *'How to improve knowledge and take-up of public services by the poor: The case of the RSBY National Health Insurance in India'*. The key policy message from the brief is that

financial incentives to information providers lead to improvement in knowledge about the programme among the target population. Additionally, information transmission is more efficient if the information providers come from similar social backgrounds as the people they are targeting.

The dissemination of research is primarily through participation in seminars, conferences and workshops, and publications. In the past year, Centre's faculty presented papers at 7 national and 7 international seminars/ workshops. The Centre has brought out one monograph on *'Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery: Affordability of Drinking Water Supply by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka'* and two books on *'Institutional Design for Tackling the Problem of Child Labour'* and *'Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analyses from India'*. The total number of papers published by the staff was five. They are: 1) *Implementing Health Insurance: The Rollout of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in Karnataka*, 2) *Social Security for Unorganised Workers in India*, 3) *Does Micro-Finance Reduce Vulnerability: A Study of Dalit Households in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu*, 4) *Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour*, and 5) *Role of Grama Sabha in the Implementation of MGNREGS: Field Insights from Karnataka*.

The Centre has also disseminated the findings from the two research studies, namely, 1) *Magnitude and Dimensions of Child Labour: A Study of Raichur Taluk in Karnataka*, and 2) *Affordability of Drinking Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka* through print media.

Current activities

Currently, the Centre's staff members are involved in the following research projects. As a part of the long-term research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*, in collaboration with the Oxford University and the London School of Economics, the Centre is undertaking randomised control trial studies on 'Health

Insurance for the Poor', 'Corruption and Service Delivery' and 'Access to Social Security among Unorganised Workers', and a study on the impact of MGNREGS on agricultural wages. In addition,

research studies on *Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka* and *District Human Development of Ramanagara* are undertaken.

3. Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR)

Research Agenda

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country, now renamed the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), as far back as in 1981 which testifies to the vision of its founding fathers. The mandate of the Centre is to analyse the interface between economics, ecology and institutions, the trade-off between growth and the environment, and to evolve an appropriate strategy for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. With ecological issues of development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. The CEENR seeks to work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and promote development in a sustainable manner. Studies on sustainable development and sustainable use and management of natural resources have been a major focus of the research activities of CEENR. Accordingly, the Centre strives to work on frontline issues such as: (a) Natural resource use and management, (b) Development and conservation, (c) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (d) Valuing ecosystem services, (e) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (f) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (g) Urban ecology, (h) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (i) Governance & empowerment issues in Gender, (j) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (k) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and

adaptation, (l) Protected area management, (m) GIS and remote sensing in landscape research and ecological modeling, (n) Capacity building and outreach.

Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities during 2011-12 with the following institutions: (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Government of India, (b) Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, (c) Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka, (d) Tata-Coffee Limited, (e) Agaz Foundation, Mumbai; (f) Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India; (g) The World Bank; (h) Alexander Foundation, Germany (i) Karnataka Forest Department, Government of Karnataka and (j) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India; (k) State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka.

The Centre has completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as urban development, economic instruments for pollution abatement, economic and institutional aspects of management of natural resources such as land, forest, water, and common property resources; gender, governance and sociological issues in development and so on. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organising workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

Completed research studies: During the year, CEENR completed the following research projects sponsored by international and national agencies and the Central and State governments: (a) The Impact of Forest Coffee Certification Schemes on the Socio-Economic Sustainability: Case Studies from Nicaragua, India, and Ethiopia (Institute for Environmental Economics and World Trade (IUW), Germany); (b) Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Departments of Forest, Ecology and Environment (Expenditure Reforms Commission); (c) Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka (Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC), Government of Karnataka); Karnataka Climate Change Analytical Study (The World Bank, New Delhi).

The Centre organised the following seminars/workshops/training courses: a) International Conference on 'Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change'; b) ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface'; c) Non-Residential Course on 'Administrative, Managerial and Engineering Training for the Engineers from BWSSB'; d) One-day 'Training on Methods and Techniques used in Action Research' for the faculty of Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSIRD), State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD) & Disaster Management Unit (DM), GoK, Mysore; e) A five-day training programme for 16 IAS and IPS probationers of the 2009 Karnataka batch; f) The CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in International Conferences and Meetings; g) The Centre prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as Climate change-Science policy interface, Biodiversity conservation and local livelihood, Climate change and impact at micro level, air pollution, etc; h) The faculty have also participated

and contributed to the Karnataka Climate Action Plan, sponsored by the World Bank.

Current Activities

The Centre has the following Ongoing Projects: (a) Baseline study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka, sponsored by Department of Atomic Energy, BARC, Government of India; (b) Tata Coffee Limited: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers, sponsored by Tata Coffee Limited; (c) Enabling tribal communities to improve livelihoods and enhance biodiversity conservation: Scientific and technological interventions for sustainable ecosystem development in BR Hills, Western Ghats, sponsored by Department of Science and Technology (DST) Seed Division, Government of India; (d) Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Change: A bottom-up approach to simulate the climate change impacts in two sensitive ecological regions (biodiversity hotspots) of India, sponsored by Department of Science and Technology (DST) Seed Division, Government of India; (e) Socio-economic Impact of Project Intervention in Two Zones – Maland and Dry Zones in Karnataka (Case Study), sponsored by Karnataka Forest Department; (f) Assessing the Environmental Burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cities – Bangalore and Hyderabad, sponsored by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India; (g) Land Policy and Administration, sponsored by The World Bank; (h) Valuing Forest Ecosystem Services – Case Study of the Nargarhole National Park, Karnataka; sponsored by ISEC.

The CEENR has expanded its research horizon to new areas such as climate change, valuation of ecosystem services, etc. A PhD thesis in progress in CEENR assesses Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought-Prone Regions in Orissa. Three scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre. A faculty member is

guiding a student of sociology. Another student guided by CEENR faculty was awarded PhD degree in Sociology in September 2010. CEENR

faculty members have supervised 7 intern students from various Indian universities and institutions.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy engages in teaching and research in diverse themes of Economics. The Centre's research encompasses a broad spectrum of themes from Public Economics, banking and finance, national income transfer accounts for India, trade, services sector, labour and informal sector, public utilities and their pricing etc., The Centre's research has for long revolved around the themes of current importance and are policy intense. This focus would continue in future times. The current research agenda of the Centre includes topical themes such as financial exclusion of the urban poor, an emerging area in the context of rapid urbanization trends noted in India. In the international context, the issues examined include Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth in India focusing on sub-theme such as role of services sector in generating income and employment in India. Study of the international best practices in the context of the recently emerging focus on results/outcomes for government programs is yet another topical research theme of the Centre. A socio-economic analysis of increasing resilience of Coffee Production to Leaf Rust Disease is another area of study in the international context. On the policy front, financial sector reforms have brought several changes to the Indian banking sector. Study of these issues will remain a major thrust in the coming years.

Extent of rural indebtedness is significantly high in India impacting farmers' households significantly. The Self-Help Group-bank linkage programme of NABARD is an initiative in enhancing accessibility to micro-credit to the rural populace, in addition to developing savings habit and income generating activities. Further,

institutions such as cooperative banks also act as purveyor of credit to the small and marginal farmers and help in poverty reduction. As the health of the cooperative banks has deteriorated in the recent times a revival package has been developed which also mandates several prudential and accounting norms for the cooperative banking sector for the first time in India. In the medium term, faculty from the centre will be engaged in studying these areas in depth.

Public budgeting and financial management are going through drastic reforms across the globe which is changing the manner in which the public sector performance is measured. In this background, the centre's research will focus on study of the Budget reforms and performance assessment of the Public sector in the international context. In addition theory and practice of performance assessment of the public sector and public expenditure planning and management will be other areas of interest of the faculty at CESP.

Research agenda also aims at building a macroeconomic time series simulation model for the Karnataka economy. The objective is to develop a model for the Karnataka economy using Vector Auto Regression / Error Correction procedure. This procedure, promoted by Christopher Sims, Clive Granger, Robert Engle and others, allows data to speak the structural paradigm and uses a framework in which all variables depend on all other variables. The model would help in analyzing the responses to changes in different variables facilitating the policy analysis. The Centre plans to continue its research in the areas of study of poverty and human development related issues will continue to attract attention of the Centre's faculty in the medium term.

Metro railway has been introduced as an important and promising urban infrastructure in the state of Karnataka. However, the usefulness of this infrastructure will depend critically on its pricing. Thus, fare fixation remains a crucial issue for the performance of this sector. The Centre's faculty would attempt to contribute in this area in the medium term.

International financial integration is a complex process that can be defined and quantified by different measures, which can be categorised as *de jure* and *de facto* measures. These approaches, despite their increasing sophistication, suffer from a variety of shortcomings and they fail to fully capture the complexity of real world capital controls for a number of reasons. The pertinent question is whether to stick with using one of these types of measures (as most of the empirical work does) or look for alternatives. The Centre's research plan is to look for an alternative to gauge the level of financial integration among the countries. Not only is the plan intended to construct an index but also to empirically test the index and its applicability in an international context.

The Institute's entire pre-PhD teaching courses in Economics and Basic Statistics for non-economics students are designed and implemented by the Centre's faculty. A large number of PhD scholars are being guided by the faculty in the Institute. Dissemination of research outputs through publications in both national and

international journals, research reports, policy briefs, newspaper articles, public lectures, winning coveted and competitive fellowships, and participation in public committees and thereby working closely with Government have remained the major accomplishments of the Centre's faculty and staff. Centre's faculty have been awarded prestigious visiting professorship in universities and have visited universities such as Carleton University, Canada, and faculty members have also been serving as visiting professors abroad. Centre's faculty have presented papers in a number of important international conferences and workshops held in Canada, Poland, UK and other countries across the globe and in important workshops in India.

The Centre's academic pursuits during the last academic year include conduct of around twenty research projects largely sponsored by external agencies. As on date about ten are completed; two reports are in the draft stage and eight projects are under way. The Centre's faculty have published three books and edited one. Fifteen papers have been published in refereed journals, edited books and working papers. There has been an active participation in seminars and conferences both at the national and international levels; in all 14 papers were presented. The Centre has also organised two training programmes and workshops. The Centre's faculty have bagged numerous prestigious international fellowships and positions.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The major objectives of the Centre are to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development and provide the Government of Karnataka and the Central Government with policy inputs and feedback on planning and management of human resources, through rigorous research studies. Education and health are two major critical components of human resource development and as such they are the

priority areas of concern in the Centre. The CHRD is actively engaged in research pertaining to contemporary issues in education and health systems and their implication on the economy and society, and in turn how they themselves are being impacted by the contemporary global and local changes. The current research engagement of the Centre focuses on understanding and assessing the reform initiatives of the state and the Central

governments in improving delivery of the services with a specific focus on promoting equity and quality of human resources. The CHRD is actively engaged in research and outreach activities relating to national flagship programmes on education, in particular quality improvement initiatives in school education, usage of wireless network in rural and urban schools, suitability of women candidates as linemen in KPTCL and collection of baseline data on demography and Health in the proposed Uranium Mining area at Gogi, Karnataka.

Achievements

During the year the centre completed three important projects which guide the policy makers in framing strategies to achieve required goals. One project on monitoring SSA and MDM implementations in the II Phase covered Belgaum/Chikkodi, Chamrajnagar, Haveri, Ramanagara and Uttara Kannada and the same project in III Phase covered Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Koppala, Shimoga and Udupi. The monitoring outcomes with respect to different parameters of school education indicate that majority of the schools comply with the RTE norm. Except Belgaum, in all other districts, more than half of the schools do not have play ground facility. All districts reveal a favorable PTR of less than 1:30, well within the norm of RTE Act. Computers, although are found to be in functional status, schools do not take any initiative to integrate same in its curriculum. Lack of training and low level of interest among teachers seems to be compounding the problem. Despite almost universal coverage of MDM, persistence of irregular attendance and absenteeism of children in schools is a cause for worry. Large number of schools although reported varieties in the MDM served, the inclusion of mineral rich and nutrient vegetables is not a common feature in most schools. Centre also contributed one chapter in the completion of the Mid-Term Review of Eleventh Five-Year Plan – Karnataka,

The faculty of the Centre published two books, one on 'Mate Selection and Age at Marriage

among Rural Females in Karnataka' and the other on 'NRHM at Crossroads'. They published several research papers covering a wide range of current issues such as Foreign Universities in India: Challenges before the Indian Government, Health Care Utilisation in Karnataka, Community Participation to Achieve Health Goals, Karnataka's Development in Health Sector: An Overview and so on. They presented several papers in national and state- level seminars covering issues like Empowerment of Women, Importance of Education in Social Science, Globalisation and Privatisation of Higher Education, Ethics in Social Science Research, Why Study Social Sciences? etc.

On-going Projects/Activities

The Centre is engaged in the following research studies:

1. SSA monitoring – 4th Phase in Bagalakote, Bangalore Urban [South], Bangalore Urban [North], Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yadgir districts.
2. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A study of Spatial and Temporal Dimension: ISEC project based on the secondary data. The study attempts to capture the spatial and temporal spread of schools with a view to assessing the pattern.
3. Preparation of Human Development Report for Davanagere
4. Baseline study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium mining area at Gogi, Karnataka: sponsored by the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy, BRNS Secretariat, Mumbai.

Currently there are 3 doctoral students working on different issues like Determinants of English language learning in government schools, Interaction of micropolitics and education quality in rural Karnataka and Higher education and labour market outcomes.

6. Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD)

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) came into existence in 2006 when the existing 'units' of the Institute were restructured. This Centre was formerly known as Development Administration Unit, which was established in 1974.

The Centre's research focus has shifted considerably over the years. Up to the mid-1990s faculty research and student dissertation were almost entirely on public administration and formal institutional studies. In contrast – and reflecting the induction of new faculty into the Centre – the research profile is now more varied, ranging from political economy to closer engagement with theoretical issues relating to governance, state market and civil society. PhD dissertation topics similarly register a shift towards substantive themes engaged with contemporary debates in development politics, political theory, globalisation, political movements, governance, corruption, decentralisation and development studies.

Achievements

The Centre has had a particularly active year in terms of publications, research projects, presentation of papers, organisation of seminars and submission and award of PhDs. During 2011-12, the Centre published three books, two working papers, 12 papers in edited volumes and research journals, presented 22 papers in international and national seminars/ conferences/ workshops, delivered 13 lectures, organised two seminars and presented three ISEC faculty seminars. During the period, one PhD was awarded; three PhD theses were submitted and nine PhD students are on rolls. One of our faculty members was awarded fellowship to work in Oxford University. Three of our doctoral students presented papers in international seminars. The Centre's faculty members are serving in various professional bodies and expert committees of the government.

The published research papers cover a wide range of current issues such as urban poverty, informalisation of labour and working class struggles; cities, slums and informal sector; decentralised governance, child labour, political regime and public policy, urban governance and planning, agrarian change, rights-based approach to poverty alleviation and social development, panchayat raj and agricultural development; state, civil society and child labour, inequality and exclusion, corruption, governance reforms in power sector, governance of self-regulatory authorities, community participation in forest governance, human rights and so on.

Ongoing Research

The Centre has submitted draft reports on Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities (sponsored by the State Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka). The other ongoing projects in the Centre are: Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Four Southern States; Civil Society and Governance in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka; Gender and Rural Local Governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka (with TISS, Mumbai) and Child Labour Survey in Haveri District (sponsored by the Government of Karnataka). The themes of the PhDs awarded and submitted are: reconceptualising of rights; state civil society and politics of women's health in Karnataka and West Bengal; Tibetan Refugees, rights and citizenship; political regimes and social security in UP; urban governance and service delivery and cultural identity and self-determination of Kashmir.

The current doctoral students are working on issues related to political leadership and inclusive governance; civil society, inclusive governance and education; urban governance and public health;

coalition politics, participatory forest governance; globalisation and social movements; globalisation and working class.

The Centre's two-day International Conference on 'Migration, Informal Work and Urban Poverty: Inter-disciplinary Explorations' was attended by eminent scholars (from Duke, Oxford, Jawaharlal Nehru and Delhi Universities), administrators, policy makers and representatives

from civil society organisations. In the second seminar on 'Citizenship, The State and Democracy', many eminent scholars from various universities presented papers.

The Centre is planning to undertake research on issues related to governance reforms in infrastructure, globalisation, democracy and inclusive governance.

7. Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD)

The Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD) has adopted a combined goal of meeting the long-term objectives and the research requirements of the immediate importance. Accordingly, while persistently it has engaged itself in examining and analyzing the nature of change and development in Indian context, it has also involved in carrying out studies of current significance in terms of meeting the policy needs of the government, affiliated universities, institutions and the sponsoring agencies. At the turn of the 21st Century the disciples of sociology and social anthropology have opened up to many new challenges. But, also, the issues such as family, caste, kinship and religion which dominated formative years of these disciplines keep giving context for further studies especially when these institutions get situated in the processes of rapid change and development. From the indigenous people's point of view, often, development has proved to be devastating because of its inherent uneven nature. It has produced local, regional and national imbalances apart from disparities between communities and people. Also, more revealingly, ecosystems have been destroyed and people and cultures have been put to endless losses. In view of all these effects CSSCD keeps on updating its understanding both in terms of enhancing its knowledge base and seeking alternative approaches to further enrich it.

Being committed to holistic and objective investigation the CSSCD has also engaged in

throwing light on many more positive turnouts of our growing democracy. Amidst all paradoxes and dilemmas, in our multilayered society, we see rising literacy rates, increased life expectancy, better nutrition and upcoming ground level democracy where political decentralisation and women's empowerment is candidly visible. So there is an utter need for the Centre to delve into the causes and consequences of good governance in the different walks of social life, be it managing or delivering social services of health, education, water or managing the settlements – rural or urban. In the days to go the Centre proposes, particularly, to focus on governance of urban habitats for that has been less focused in the work of the Centre in the past.

Further, there is a new trend, where, although the cultural boundaries are increasingly blurring, the assertive and aggressive identities are flourishing in multiple ways. Hence, strangely and on unbelievable scale, sub-nationalities, ethnicities, religious cults, national, regional and local interest groups have been thriving like never before. Correspondingly, in many a context human rights issues have assumed unprecedented significance. The protection of the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people and those of the historically marginalised groups has also turned out to be of utmost importance. Thus it has become crucial for any government to design policy measures suitable

to the changing times and wants of the circumstances. And here an exceptional demand has emerged for sociological diagnosis of the problem and prescription for the resultant consequences. Keeping these concerns in focus the Centre has engaged in its research activities.

Completed Projects/Activities

The Centre completed three projects during the year: 1) Documentation of Innovative, Successful, Small-Scale, Sustainable Agricultural Projects in South India – a study sponsored by the Embassy of the Netherlands, and undertaken in collaboration with Professor Joan Mencher of the City University, New York; 2) National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka; and 3) Sample Validation of EMIS 2008 Data for the SSA.

The CSSCD faculty members in coordination with the faculty of other Centres organised the Ninth Development Convention 2009-10 on 'Institutional Processes in New Development Paradigms' (January 21-23, 2010) at ISEC. They also coordinated workshops such as the one on 'Dalits and Land Rights in Karnataka: Problems, Perspectives and Hope' (with DRISTI, Bidar). The Centre's faculty delivered various special lectures such as 'Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy' and participated in numerous seminars and presented papers during the year. A paper on 'Fertility and Family Planning among Scheduled Tribe Women in India: Stagnation or Progress' was presented at the national seminar on 'Tribal Women and Development in a Cultural Context' organised by the Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, and Kannada University, Hampi.

Research Project Undertaken

For the year 2011-12, the Centre has taken up the research projects relating to the issues addressing:

- Tribal and Ethnic Identity and Cultural Concerns,
- Programmes relating to Subsidies on Value-based Quality Films in Karnataka,
- Exclusions in Panchayat Raj institutions,
- Comprehensive Status of SCs in Karnataka, and,
- Rehabilitation of the Victims of Devadasi Cult in Karnataka.

While the draft reports of a few of these research projects have been already submitted, the other projects are in full progress.

Other Academic Activities

The faculty at the Centre have participated in various national and international seminars and presented papers. One member presented a paper at a conference held at Yale University on the theme of 'Caste and its Emerging System'. In all, the faculty at the Centre have attended and presented papers in 12 national seminars organised by reputed academic institutions and bodies like NLSIU, Anthropological Survey of India, Confederation of Indian Industry, and so on. The faculty have also delivered a few invited lectures and some of the faculty members have served as members on the Boards of Studies/Examinations of the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore, Karnataka and the Kannada University, Hampi. The faculty are now guiding seven students attached to the Centre.

8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The major objectives of the Population Research Centre (PRC) are to conduct and promote research in population studies and to assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, New Delhi, with policy inputs and feedback on population and health issues through rigorous research. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to the contemporary issues of demography and health in India within the context of demographic changes taking place in the country. Currently, the major areas of research covered by PRC researchers include the demographic changes and its implications, quality of data, reproductive and child health and gender issues.

Thrust Area

For the last few years, the PRC has been involved in a larger study on 'Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India' with the partnership of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. The research covers various dimensions of elderly issues having direct bearing on the policy and programmatic interventions. In the first phase of the study, six working papers have been brought out covering various dimensions of elderly issues. These papers have been disseminated through seminars and workshops. The second phase of the study is also under way with focus on generating field-level information on elderly issues. The primary data has been gathered from seven states in India. Several quality checks have been undertaken to ensure that the data gathered from the field are of high quality. It is expected that this data will become credible baseline information for the country. In addition, PRC researchers have been involved in understanding various other issues of demographic changes like cohort study of female labour force participation, epidemiological changes etc during the last year.

Assessing the coverage and completeness and

making appropriate adjustment in data have been a priority area of research for the PRC for several years. During the last one year, the Centre has undertaken several studies to improve the quality of data of Health Management Information System (HMIS) developed under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The purpose of this analysis is to make HMIS as a credible source of information to monitor the progress of health indicators in the country. The studies estimated different indicators at the district and sub-district level in Karnataka to understand the levels of underreporting. Field verification to find out the causes of under and over reporting of events has been carried out. The studies suggested possible methods for overcoming duplication and undercount of events.

Other major areas of research carried out by the Centre during the last one year have been on Reproductive and Child Health. The studies included the emerging issue of infertility in India, nexus between women's autonomy and violence against women and the relationship between health infrastructure and health outcomes. The major causes of growing infertility in the country were subjected to scrutiny by considering appropriate framework. The incidence of violence against women and its causes and the nexus between women's autonomy and violence at the household level also were investigated. In addition, the Centre was also associated with studies on understanding the status of women in Karnataka.

The Centre is also involved in a larger partnership with the University of Groningen, Netherlands; the University of Southampton, UK; and IIASA, Austria. A joint proposal to understand the implications of demographic change in India was submitted and approved last year. This collaboration aims to understand the methodological and substantive issues related to demographic changes and particularly the ageing issues in the country.

Lack of adequate researchers with competent skills both in qualitative and quantitative methods in demography has been a major problem in the country of late. PRC during the last few years has been involved in conducting short-term training programmes in collaboration with the well-known demographic institutions in the world. Last year, a Training Workshop on 'Qualitative Data Analysis for Population Studies' was held in collaboration with University of Groningen, Netherlands, for enhancing skill levels in the qualitative methods in population studies. This has enormously helped students and young researchers of the Institute as well as researchers from outside.

Research Perspective

The Centre plans to continue its activities on two important dimensions in the coming year. Firstly, the research activities in the Centre will continue to focus on understanding the implications of rapid demographic changes taking place in the country. The ongoing programme towards Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India will be continued. In addition, the Centre plans to initiate the collaborative study on the implications of demographic change with other European partners.

Secondly, the Centre aims to work more in the area of quality of data particularly on enhancing the quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) in the country. It involves both in-depth research on the coverage, completeness and adjustment of CRS data as well as providing training to the officials involved in data gathering and compilation. The UNFPA has already agreed to fund such an initiative.

Thirdly, the training activities in the Centre will be extended further by availing technical assistance from vibrant demographic centres in other countries. PRC will also make further efforts to disseminate data and findings from the research studies mainly through publications, workshops and seminars. Advocacy plans for different research studies underway in the PRC will also be worked out in advance.

The contribution of PRC researchers during the last one year in different seminars and workshops held both in India and abroad has been substantial. In addition, PRC is also actively involved in the PhD programme of the Institute by providing specialised training in Population Studies through courses offered in the discipline of demography.

4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research Projects Completed

1. **Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops (Consolidated)** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)
2. **Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) (Bagalkot District)** (Dr S Erappa)
3. **Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi)
4. **Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka** (Dr KG Gayathridevi and Dr S Erappa)
5. **The Impact of Forest Coffee Certification Schemes on the Socio-economic Sustainability: Case Studies from Nicaragua, India and Ethiopia** (Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak)
6. **Migration from North-Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youths from NER in Bangalore and Delhi** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
7. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA) Monitoring in Bangalore Rural, Chikmagalore, Chitradurga, Kodagu and Tumkur Districts** (Dr M D Usha Devi)
8. **Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
9. **Teaching Family Life Education in Schools: A Study of Community Perceptions in India** (Dr T N Bhat)
10. **Environmental Degradation: Regional Experience in India** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
11. **State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development (Consolidated Report Part-2)** (Dr G B Lokesh & Mr Kedar Vishnu)
12. **Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (All-India Consolidated Report)** (Dr Komal Singha)
13. **Comprehensive District Development Plan for Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-12) Chikballapur District** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
14. **BPL Pilot Census in Karnataka: Some Observations** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
15. **Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Departments of Forest, Ecology and Environment** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
16. **An Evaluation Study on Various Programmes/ Schemes Implemented at Various Coir Production Centres in Karnataka** (Dr C Nanjundaiah)
17. **Estimation of Public and Private Investments and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka** (Prof M R Narayana and Ms B P Vani)
18. **District-level Funds Flow and Expenditure Analysis under NRHM for the State of Karnataka** (Dr K Gayithri)
19. **Kaniyan, Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Dr V Ramaswamy)
20. **Development of Primary Health Care Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka** (Dr T N Bhat)
21. **Elite Capture in Grama Panchayats of Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
22. **Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Ms B P Vani and Dr Veerashekharaappa)

23. **Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Andhra Pradesh** (Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
24. **Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Madhya Pradesh** (Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
25. **Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Bihar** (Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
26. **Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana & Mid-Day Meal Implementation in Belgaum/ Chikkodi, Chamarajanagara, Haveri, Ramanagara, Uttara Kannada Districts** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
27. **Programme of Subsidy (Incentives) for Value-Based Quality Films in Karnataka: An Impact Assessment** (Prof G K Karanth)
28. **Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)
29. **A Study on Nutrition and Childhood Diseases in Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)

1. Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops

- Dr Elumalai Kannan

Agriculture plays an important role in the Indian economy by providing employment and livelihood to rural people even though its contribution to the India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has declined. India achieved tremendous progress in agricultural production over time. The main source of long-run growth was technological augmentation of yields, which could be obtained through concerted efforts of farmers, agricultural technologists and government departments. However, the technological gains were not evenly shared across different parts of the country. The nature of technology was such that it benefitted only regions endowed with water resources, so the rainfed areas remain neglected. Notwithstanding, India's agriculture registered impressive growth in 1980s. But, the growth decelerated across states since 1990s. This deceleration, although most marked in rainfed areas, occurred in almost all the states and covered all major sub-sectors. The growth in productivity of all crops showed declining trend across the regions by the end of 2004-05. The present study analysed the trends in agricultural productivity and its determinants in selected Indian states viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

The study used secondary data published from various sources such as Season and Crop Report of Maharashtra State, Districtwise Agricultural Statistical Information of Maharashtra State, Economic Survey of Maharashtra, Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, Karnataka Agriculture: A Profile, Statistical Abstract of Punjab, Annual Seasons and Crop Report of Himachal Pradesh, Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India, Fertiliser Statistics, Agricultural Census, Livestock Census and Finance Accounts. Growth accounting (index number method) technique was used to measure Total Factor Productivity (TFP) in agricultural sector. Tornqvist-Theil index was used to construct aggregate output index and aggregate input index for major crops across selected states.

The growth in TFP indices was positive for jowar, moong, urad, sunflower, safflower and sugarcane, but negative for bajra, groundnut and cotton during early 1980s to 2004-05. The significant deceleration in total factor productivity growth for major crops during the 1990s and early 2000s has serious implications for the agricultural development of Maharashtra. There is an urgent need to increase TFP growth in all the major crops especially pulses, oilseeds and cotton to make their

cultivation profitable and promote crop diversification. In Karnataka, annual growth in TFP of paddy was high at 1.48 per cent during the 'nineties. Higher output growth triggered by technological change had resulted in positive TFP growth. During entire period of analysis, i.e. 1973-74 to 2004-05 TFP had risen at 0.75 per cent. For jowar, input growth was higher than output growth during eighties and nineties, which led to negative TFP growth. However, during early 2000s, the output growth outstripped the input growth. TFP of ragi recorded annual growth rate of 0.42 per cent during 1984-85 to 2004-05, which contributed about 37.72 per cent of total output growth. For arhar, output growth was mainly driven by growth in input during the 1980s and 1990s. In case of groundnut, TFP contributed about 77.72 per cent to output growth indicating that technology played greater role in augmenting the production of groundnut in Karnataka. But, for sunflower growth in inputs was the main driver of output growth. In case of cotton and sugarcane, technology played

an important role in raising the productivity growth.

In Punjab, growth in output was high at 6.55 per cent in 1981-82 to 1989-90 and had nearly doubled to 12.67 per cent during 1990-91 to 2004-05. Higher growth in output had resulted in positive growth in TFP. In case of wheat, output and TFP registered respective growth rate of 9.44 per cent and 9.11 per cent in 1981-82 to 1989-90 and they continued to maintain the growth momentum during 1990-91 to 2004-05. In Himachal Pradesh, annual growth in TFP was low at 0.15 per cent indicating that there is huge scope for accelerating output growth through introduction of new technologies in the cultivation of maize. In case of wheat, both the output and input indices grew almost at the same rate during 1996-97 to 2004-05. Shockingly, growth in TFP was almost stagnant and thus it is necessary that proper policy interventions should be made for increasing investment in research, infrastructure and extension services.

2. Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) Bagalkot District

- Dr. S Erappa

The Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) of Bagalkot District is a full fledged document of the development of entire district both in physical and financial terms with an objective to achieve a faster, inclusive and sustainable growth. This report is a sequel to the Planning Commission's initiation to have long term plans by the district level Government in India.

Objective and Methodology

The main objective of this project is to prepare a five-year plan for Bagalkot district co-terminus with the 11th five year plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12). The methodology followed in the plan preparation is bottom up and participatory nature. It involved in the first instance, capacity building

of the stakeholders at different levels. In the second stage separate formats were prepared and supplied to different tiers of panchayats including one to urban local governments. The information obtained from all the local governments was then consolidated both horizontally and vertically. In doing so, one district plan comprising rural and urban local governments has emerged.

Plan Outlay and Priorities

The CDDP exercise suggest that the total plan size of the district for the 11th Five-year Plan has been placed at ' 152779.67 lakh which has been approved by the District Planning Committee (DPC) of the District. Of this, the Grama Panchayats numbering 163 have a share of 12.71 per cent i.e. ' 19426.69 lakh. The size of Taluk

Panchayats (6) is ₹ 19198.76 lakh i.e. 12.57 per cent. The urban bodies numbering 12 have a size of ₹ 16661.77 lakh i.e. 10.91 per cent. The major budget is that of the Zilla Panchayat plan and the financial allocation is ₹ 97492.45 lakh or 63.81 per cent.

The sector-wise allocation also indicates the priorities assigned by each tier of the government. For the district in the ZP Plan highest priority is accorded to general education sector which gets ₹ 16342.51 lakh which accounts for 16.76 per cent and agricultural sector gets ₹ 15313 lakh which is 15.71 per cent of the total budget during the plan period. The next priority is given to women and child development with a total allocation of ₹ 1134.46 lakh (11.31%). Water shed development programme gets an allocation of ₹ 10950.50 lakh (11.23%). Other sectors which have received major amounts are horticulture ₹ 9089.68 lakhs, roads and bridges ₹ 8230.75 lakh, social welfare ₹ 4631.40 lakh, rural water supply ₹ 4246.75 lakh, family welfare ₹ 3841.96 lakh, animal husbandry ₹ 3035.75 lakh, medical and public health ₹ 2743.77 lakh.

Sector-wise budget allocations during the XI Plan in TPs reveals that women and child development is accorded high priority with an allocation of ₹ 5840.00 lakh which is 30.42% of the

total. The second priority is given to general education with ₹ 4205.00 lakh which is 20.96% of the total. The next priority is to animal husbandry sector with budget allocation of ₹ 1411.00 lakh accounting for 7.35%. For GPs, water shed development programmes get the lion's share of about 42.37 per cent followed by PRIs 24.35 per cent and housing programme with 18.75 per cent.

The urban bodies have assigned maximum priority for amenities such as roads, drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management. Among the CMCs highest proposed budget is shown by Rabkavi- Banahatti CMC and the lowest is from Tardal CMC.

Concluding Observations

CDDP is a new exercise and recently introduced. The GPs are not fully equipped to undertake this exercise. In fact, the functionaries (elected and non-elected) of panchayats and urban bodies need intensive training on the nitty-gritts of planning as they lack the basic knowledge let alone the technicalities of planning as mandated in the CDDP Manual. Nevertheless, this framework of planning can be achieved once they gain sufficient experience that too in a phased manner.

3. Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka

- Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi

NREGA is being implemented in Karnataka since 2006. The Act is now covering all the 30 districts of the state. Under the provisions of the Act, the state has to ensure enhancement of livelihood security to the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. The study was conceptualised with the following objectives:

- Measure the extent of manpower employment generated under NREGA, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in all the districts implementing NREGA since its inception in the selected states.
- To compare wage differentials between NREGA activities and other wage employment activities.

- Effect of NREGA on the pattern of migration from rural to urban areas.
- To find out the nature of assets created under NREGA and their durability.
- Identification of factors determining the participation of people in NREGA scheme and whether NREGA has been successful in ensuring better food security to the beneficiaries.

The necessary primary data was collected from the selected villages and households in Karnataka. Five districts were selected, one each from the North, South, East, West and Central location of the State. From each districts two villages and total 10 villages were selected and a total number of 250 households were surveyed in detail with the help of structured household questionnaire. Summarizing the functioning of NREGA in all the districts of Karnataka based on data provided by NREGA website, in the three phases of NREGA implementation in Karnataka a total number of 5.8 lakh households have been provided employment and a total numbers of 2.06 crore man-days of employment is generated. Against 100 days of guaranteed employment only around 35 days of employment has been provided. Women had around 45 percent share in the total employment generated. Out of the total funds allocated for NREGA so far, utilisation has remained only 48 per cent. Similarly, out of total number of 4.7 lakh works taken up until now, only 6.7 per cent have been completed while others are still in progress. Out of the household employed,

the numbers of those who completed 100 days employment has remained between 3 to 13 per cent during the last three years. The percentage of works inspected at the district level has remained between 10 and 15 per cent only. During 2010-11 up to November, unemployment allowance was due for 15650 days but unemployment allowance was paid only for 8 days. Summarizing the findings of primary survey, less than two members (1.8) per family were employed under NREGA. The proportion of female in total working members in NREGA was around 43 per cent. On average, 76 days per household employment was provided which was shared by male (44 days) and female (32 days) while only 1/4th of the selected households completed above 100 days employment. The average wage rate was recorded at ' 86 whereas the stipulated minimum wage for unskilled labour in Karnataka is fixed at ' 119. Wage differences were not observed across male and female under NREGA. Suggestions given by households to improve NREGA functioning includes, increase the number of working days and wage rate under NREGA and work should be available throughout the year; stipulated minimum wages should be ensured in practice; implementation should be improved through local bodies; quick payment after work; hundred days' mandatory work for all; provision of concessional loans; food facility at the work place; preference to manual work rather than machine work; allowing the private farm work under NREGA to maintain continuity in the NREGA work; provide proper information on various aspects of the programme.

4. Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka

- Dr. K G Gayathridevi and Dr. S Erappa

The evaluative study was carried out for the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC), Government of Karnataka, to look into the increasing demand for such credit linked schemes and their increasing popularity. The objectives were to:

- a Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the schemes, in so far as they are sustainable and resulting in improvement of women's status in the long run;
- b Critically evaluate the constraints and challenges in meeting the goals of empowerment of women through such schemes; and
- c Suggest changes for better integration of different approaches and efforts to suit micro-level policy formulation.

The Corporation, based on the implementation of UD in the state, identified eight districts for evaluation covering the programme over the last seven years (2003-2009). The sample covered beneficiaries from various categories like the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), widows, physically handicapped women (PHW) and women from minority groups (WfMG). These were subjected to further sampling to obtain lists of women belonging to rural and urban areas. Totally, 461 women, constituting 10 per cent of the total 4,500 beneficiaries of Udyogini scheme, were selected for this evaluation. These women were identified from out of the selected 8 districts and 22 taluks.

The study has shown that despite development programmes enabling women to access credit and to engage in income-generating activities, factors like ignorance, illiteracy and restrictions placed by patriarchal norms have continued to inhibit and restrict women, particularly those hailing from needy background to access such benefits. The decision of the males

has continued also because of persisting problems and hassles of obtaining loan from the bank. Poverty continues to lead to insecure living conditions by placing constraints in their fulfilling the required norms set by the bank.

All decisions about the enterprise were still taken by male members. Yet, there was visibly better recognition of the women's identity as beneficiaries. The scheme has thus made the family's women (wife or daughter or daughter-in-law or sister, whoever is a beneficiary) recognized in their eligibility as deserving beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries have acknowledged that the scheme led to positive changes in the financial position of the HH. The enterprise started or rejuvenated under UD has provided alternative income source. Anganawadi worker, Child Development Project Officer and the staff from this office have worked hard to disseminate information about the programme, identification of suitable beneficiaries etc. The Development Inspectors (DI), who were especially designated for implementing the KSWDC schemes in the districts, have worked very well to make the programme successful. However, they have faced constraints in improving their reach because of the lack of sufficient personnel and resources at their disposal to do so. Their present position did not confer on them enough power and freedom to decide about the candidates/applications, loan disbursement. It was also found that there was no convergence of work by local organizations like panchayats and the DI.

At least 50 per cent of the HHs of our respondents owned land to a varying extent. Nearly 70 per cent of them lived in their own residence and about 40 per cent possessed livestock. A maximum number of beneficiaries were from the young and adult age groups. Literacy was another factor in encouraging the younger generation to avail the benefit.

Regional disparities that exist between the northern and southern districts, on the one hand, and in the north, between the Bombay-Karnataka and Hyderabad-Karnataka regions have continued to persist and influenced equity issues in the scheme.

The study was able to identify these lacunae by using qualitative research methods and a household level survey of a sample of selected women. It has also shed light on graded empowerment of women based on caste, class,

region, literacy and existing occupations of the family. Lastly, it has pointed towards lack of adequate personnel at the disposal of the WDC. Selection of beneficiaries is conditioned by interventions by local circumstances characterized by political pressure.

Appropriate suggestions and recommendations were made to strengthen the structure and implementation of the programme to be closer to deserving women's needs.

5. The Impact of Forest Coffee Certification Schemes on Socio-economic Sustainability: Case Studies from Nicaragua, India and Ethiopia

- Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak

This report is part of a multi-country study on impact of forest coffee certification on socio-economic sustainability and is a case study of small-scale coffee farmers' cooperative in Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh. The study aims at investigating the local level implementation of forest coffee certification schemes in study area and measuring the welfare impacts of coffee certification on small-scale coffee producers. The study found that the farmers have received higher prices in certified channels established through the cooperative. However, local markets do not distinguish between certified and conventional coffee. Organic and fair-trade double certification yields the highest prices in absolute terms, however, the price difference between organic and fair-trade and organic certified is slim. The gross margins earned are also higher in certified markets compared to those in non-certified markets. The

gross margins of fair-trade certified farmers are higher than those of organic certified ones. This is mainly reasoned by the much lower yields of organic coffee cultivation. The higher prices that organic certified farmers obtain from their cooperatives do not adequately compensate for the lower yields. This poses a major concern for organic certification programs. Hence, the finding suggests that the income effects of certification are positive. However, the analysis also shows that certification programs have no impact in reducing the severe poverty of the coffee farmers in Araku Valley. The success of certification is hence interlinked with a success of the agricultural cooperative sector. The study reveal that the major challenges for the socio-economic sustainability of the coffee certification as well as of the cooperative that facilitate certification is lack of sustainable organizational and infrastructural capacities.

6. Migration from North-Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youths from NER in Bangalore and Delhi

- Prof M D Usha Devi

Within the context of globalization, the global integration of economies and societies affects many aspects of young people's lives. In this entire process, migration both within and between countries emerges as an important dimension of globalisation. Young people always have been a significant part of this migration process influenced by the 'push' and 'pull' factors. The present study was aimed at examining the migration trends and patterns from the North Eastern Region [NER] focusing on out migration from the two states, namely Manipur and Nagaland to non-NER states in India. The data for the study have been drawn from the census migration data of 1981, 1991 and 2001 as well as from a sample of 15-30 years of 109 and 102 NER migrants currently living in Bangalore and Delhi. Questionnaire, FGD and interviews have been used for data collection from the respondents, families and key stakeholders in the home and host state. Overall education has emerged as the major reason for migration of the NER youth to Delhi (61.8%) and Bangalore (63.3%) followed by employment (35.3% in Delhi & 29.4% in Bangalore). For people from North Eastern part of India, the choice for locating oneself either in Bangalore or Delhi for the NER migrant is found to weigh more in favour of 'better educational opportunities'. This is quite true for both male and female of both the states. Those living in Bangalore single out the city's pleasant weather and its beauty as the most important reason for locating to Bangalore.

While Delhi is the destination for pursuing graduate and post-graduate education for a large majority of the urban private-schooled youth from the two states, Bangalore emerges as the favoured destination for a large majority of the rural government-schooled youth to pursue post-secondary and basic degree education. While the

home state perspective of Manipur reveals the absence of 'feel good' factor due to the prevailing law and order situation and the underground (UG) element as the propelling factor of migration of the youth, the same in case of Nagaland suggests that the prevalence of local peer negative influence coupled with soaring parental educational aspirations for their children as the push factor for migration. More than half of the sample respondents in Bangalore are found to be employed as compared to 40.0 per cent from Delhi. A majority of the migrants in both the cities live either with friends or with siblings/relatives suggesting the presence of social network and kinship systems. A large majority of migrants perceive positive benefits from migration in terms of exposure to better education and job opportunities and 'better social skills'. Most parents were of the view that sending their children off to Bangalore and Delhi has not only kept them away from the possible bad influences from the local peer group in the home state, but also created a competitive spirit to become serious and responsible individuals. A large majority in Bangalore (64.2%) and Delhi (57.8%) perceive an improvement in their standard of living after migration. Overall, there is a secured and comfortable feeling among the NER youth migrants living in Delhi and Bangalore. Being a cultural minority in the host state, the migrants themselves reported a relatively higher degree in Delhi, as compared to Bangalore, of some form of social discrimination.

The study examined migration of educated youth from Manipur and Nagaland currently living in Bangalore and Delhi. Using primary data from the migrants it explored different aspects of migration of educated youth, their motives, perceptions and experiences in these two cities. The study reveals interesting insights into social

perspectives of migration covering the home state, host state and family dimensions. The study attempts to explain the phenomenon and trends of migration in the NER from two different states,

namely Manipur and Nagaland, looking into critical factor of education and its interface with migration.

7. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA) Monitoring in Bangalore Rural, Chikmagalore, Chitradurga, Kodagu, and Tumkur Districts

- Dr M D Usha Devi

The monitoring work in the above mentioned districts was carried out as per the ToR given by the MHRD. The data were collected from 200 schools and analysed. The monitoring outcomes with respect to different parameters of school education indicate that the overall implementation of the different activities under SSA was in place in all the districts. On the positive side, the districts indicate improved performance in enrolment and attendance due to provision of a number of incentive schemes, including the mid-day meal programme. The teachers are also given a number of training programmes to improve learning outcomes. The Nali-Kali pedagogy training has

been received well by the teachers and its implementation in classes 1 and 2 indicates active participation of learners and positive learning gains. However, combining class 3 with classes 1 and 2 under this pedagogy seems to have created some bottlenecks. Improving learning outcomes among the out of school children enrolled through different strategies has remained a challenge because of the constraints beyond the school system. The low enrolment levels in lower primary schools of Chickmagalur district not only reflect economic unviability of schools but also the risk of exposing children to low quality education.

8. Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

- Dr V Anil Kumar

Often it is assumed that civil society influence on governance only has to be complementary to the state and through conciliatory approaches; contrary to that assumption, this study of civil society organizations in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh shows that the civil society may attempt to influence governance process through multiple strategies. These include conciliatory approaches, adversarial approaches and a combination of these two, according to the issue or policy on which the influence is sought to be made. This study illustrates the above taking the examples of two intermediary NGOs: one from Karnataka and the other from Andhra Pradesh in India. We examine Centre for World Solidarity (CWS) and its

solidarity institutions such as Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Watershed Activities and Support Services Network (WASSAN) and the Panchayati Raj Institutions promotion Programme of CWS itself from Andhra Pradesh; and we take Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency MYRADA from Karnataka. These organizations and institutions are sufficiently large to work in more than two States and have sufficient resources to conduct policy advocacy at the State level. Interestingly both the organizations in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have successes and disappointments in influencing specific public policies of the governments. For example in Andhra Pradesh CWS has had a mixed

result in conducting policy advocacy in favour of Panchayats; it had consistently to struggle to influence public policies on GM food crops such as BT brinjal and non-food crops such as BT cotton, being at loggerheads with policies on GM crops; and finally it had relatively successful experience in participating in the policy work on watershed. In Karnataka, Myrada had successful policy advocacy on a) influencing Self-Help Group policy; in influencing watershed policy; and partially in advocating a policy towards appointing Panchayat Development Officers. The first two were both at the national and State level, while the latter at the State level. And Myrada found that policy advocacy is a slow, long drawn out and excruciating process. In the above work these NGOs have constantly engaged the state and the net result of what they have done was both to advocate policies and create public awareness and public reasoning on specific policies; prominently for example by Centre for Sustainable Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh on Genetically Modified (GM) crops and organic agriculture. In Karnataka on the other hand Myrada largely worked with

government with spaces available within the policies and within the state machinery. Myrada used these opportunities to create people's institutions in a process that it called 'actionism'. Myrada in Karnataka has largely worked with the state; where as CWS and its institutions had critical and adversarial relationship with the state and multinational corporations. In both the cases questions of power mattered. The question this study raises, and attempts to answer are, in the context of globalization and prominent role of civil society, how effective are they? The point this paper argues is that they still happen to be subsidiary partners so far as the state is concerned in the paradigm of 'governance-through-networks'. Major influence on public policy still happens to be in the hands the state; But the silver lining in the story is that thanks to India's democracy, there is ample space for these organizations to work as advocacy organizations and forces of criticism for public policies; and the latter, the positive aspect, of this democracy, and their work in it, does not leave us with skepticism.

9. Teaching Family Life Education in Schools: A Study of Community Perceptions in India

- Dr T N Bhat

In recent years, the need for imparting family life education is being strongly felt in view of the problems faced by the youths for lack of appropriate knowledge about the process of growing up from childhood to adulthood. This is important not only for their health and welfare but also for fighting against the spread of HIV/AIDS. In this context, the present study has brought out community perceptions towards teaching FLE topics in schools in India on the basis of the data available from NFHS-3. The study lends support to the view that in India people are not averse to teaching FLE topics in schools as has been thought to be. Community responses towards imparting FLE in schools were not fully negative as one

would have expected and the findings are suggestive that traditional values which once used to influence behaviour of individuals against educating children about RCH matters are slowly waning. However, the results have to be accepted with caution in view of the sensitiveness of certain topics. Particularly, people seemed to be more skeptical towards introduction of teaching puberty changes occurring in the bodies of opposite sex and sex education topics in schools. Perhaps, a greater acceptability by the communities is necessary for introducing teaching on puberty changes occurring in the bodies of opposite sex and sex education topics in schools. It may be a suggestion to introduce FLE topics in a phased manner rather

than including all the FLE topics together in school curriculum. In addition to teaching moral values, perhaps less sensitive topics like puberty changes

occurring in the respective bodies of girls and boys and HIV/AIDS may be included for teaching in schools.

10. Environmental Degradation: Regional Experience in India

- Dr C M Lakshmana

Environmental degradation is one of the ten threats officially cautioned by the High Level Threat Panel of the United Nations. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR 2009) has defines environmental degradation as “The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs. Environmental degradation is the weakening of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. Environmental degradation is of many types-when natural habitants are destroyed or natural resources are depleted, environment is degraded. However, the rapid growth of population and economic development in India are the prime sources of environmental degradation, because of the uncontrolled growth of urbanisation and industrilisation, expansion and massive intensification of agriculture and the destruction of forests.

The main purpose of this study is to address the issue of environmental degradation in India by region. The influenced factors like population, pollution, poverty and deforestation will be chosen for the study. Data for the study will be come from census publications and also from environmental statistics which published by the ministry of statistics. A detail investigation will be done on this particular issue of environmental degradation for India by region. There is a close relationship of poverty and deforestation with respect to central and east regions, where poverty is higher than other regions and similarly deforestation and degradation is also higher across the regions in India. The south, west, east and north regions have

also experienced of environmental degradation due to deforestation and degraded forest area, but the degree of decay is relatively moderate. Environmental degradation due to deforestation is within allowable limits in the hilly north-east region. The ‘progressive’ south region has also witnessed higher degree of land degradation, presumably due to consumption of higher quantities of fertilizers and pesticides. Further, there is evidence of considerable land degradation in the west region evidently due to overuse of fertilisers.

Given this background, more attention needs to be given to conserving soil fertility in these regions. It is clear that soil fertility once lost, is very difficult to regain and therefore could impact future farm productivity and food security. In this regard, it is heartening to note that the agriculturally dominant north region has started to reduce fertiliser use in agriculture. Further, farmers are being motivated to adopt organic farming, and most of the states in the north-eastern region have already set up demonstration and information centres for the purpose of popularising organic farming and use of bio-fertilisers in place of chemical fertilisers.

Vehicular emission has been going up in proportion to the growing number of motor vehicles. Heavy dependence on fossil fuels for transportation is the major reason for air pollution in the country. Though the recent generation motor vehicles are relatively eco-friendly, the large number of older vehicles still continues to pollute by their disproportionate toxic emissions. The degree of air pollution is severe in case of north, south and western regions, but seems to be lower

in central, east and north-east regions. Hence there is urgent need to curb the massive air pollution caused primarily by existing old-generation motor vehicles. Transport Ministry/departments need to evolve strategies to discourage running of technically obsolescent vehicles in order to reduce auto-emissions. Also required is to introduce stringent policies to reduce air pollution in the country in general, and in the north, south and west regions in particular. .

Contamination of water by human waste is severe in central and east regions, while it is moderate in case of south, north and west regions. Water contamination from human waste is practically nil in the north-east region. More attention needs to be given to augment the sanitation facility in the populous central and east regions which presently seems to be lagging behind in the provision of sanitation facility.

Respective governments should take serious note of this matter. Except the north-east in the country the rest of the regions currently generate higher quantity of solid waste which is mostly dumped and not disposed scientifically, causing massive water pollution. While air and water pollution in the north, south and west regions is due to the increase in industrial activities, in the central and north regions, the extent of environmental degradation due to industrial activities seems to be less. The study found that over the years the use of pesticides has been coming down. However, the quantum of pesticide consumed in the north region is still very high, and also caused a considerable degree of air and water contamination. Water contamination due to pesticide use is moderate in rest of the regions. Notably, water pollution due to pesticide use is extremely low in the north-eastern region of the country, and this undoubtedly is a laudable achievement of agricultural sector.

11. State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development (Consolidated Report - Part 2)

- Dr. G B Lokesh

Public expenditure has played a crucial role in the development of Indian agriculture since the independence. State budgetary support to agriculture also induces private household investment in agriculture. Existing literature reveals that past studies are mainly concerned with capital expenditures. There is hardly any study available which deals with revenue expenditure on agriculture at the state level. The study was initiated with the following objectives:

1. To examine trends in budgetary allocation of resources to the agricultural sector as a whole and in the sub-sectors of agriculture across various states.
2. To document various schemes under operation across states to accelerate the development of agricultural sector.

3. To analyze the impact of these schemes on agriculture development across various states.

This study covers 15 major states namely, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh. Time series data for the last 20 years beginning with 1985 to 2006 has been used. The entire period has been classified into two sub-periods: Period I: 1985-86 to 1990-91, which is characterized as Pre-Reform, and Period II: 1991-92 to 2005-06, which is termed as Post-Reform period.

Out of the total expenditure on agriculture and allied activities, the proportion of revenue account has been increasing steadily over the years. It was more than 95 per cent of total expenditure

in the states namely, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh against less than 85 per cent for Gujarat, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. An increasing trend was also observed for Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal during the post-reform period compared to the pre-reform period for the states of Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan. Among all the states, per hectare expenditure on agriculture remained highest in Himachal Pradesh (Rs 2378), followed by Karnataka (Rs 932) Punjab (Rs 884), Chhattisgarh (Rs 575), Maharashtra (Rs 499) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs 450). Among the states that lied at the bottom included Rajasthan (Rs 214), Uttar Pradesh (Rs 283) and Bihar (Rs 322) during 2005-06. Per

hectare expenditure trends were increasing in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh against declining trends in Assam and Bihar in the post-reforms period in comparison to pre reform period. The major proportion of expenditure was accounted by crop husbandry, animal husbandry, forestry, wild life and co-operation. There is an urgent need for policy attention for more budgetary allocations for capital expenditure on agriculture and allied activities among almost all the states analysed in this study. Special priority should be accorded to agricultural research and education in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and West Bengal to further enhance the yield of major crops and sustainable development.

12. Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (All- India Consolidated Report)

- Dr Komal Singha

Agriculture has played a significant role in the overall development of India since the pre-independence period. To bring about all-round development of agriculture, a scheme called '*Macro Management of Agriculture*' (MMA) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on October 4, 2000. It became operational from 2001 in all the states and Union Territories (UTs) by integrating the existing 27 Centrally-sponsored schemes of agriculture and its related activities.

The Centrally-sponsored MMA scheme has been formulated to ensure that Central assistance is spent on focused areas and specific interventions are made for the development of agriculture across the states in the country. The scheme provides sufficient flexibility for the states to pursue the development programmes on the basis of their regional priorities. Thus, the states have been given a free hand to finalise their sector-wise allocation as per requirements of their developmental priorities. However, with the launching of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in 2005-06,

altogether 10 schemes/components pertaining to horticulture development were taken out of the purview of the MMA scheme.

MMA is now a significant scheme introduced for the development of the agricultural sector in the country. This scheme has brought about tangible benefits for farmers, especially for the lower-rung farmers. In totality, the sub-schemes under MMA and their objectives have made a tremendous impact on agriculture in the states. Having analysed the facts and findings of the scheme, some of the policy implications of the study are discussed below.

1. As the success and development of the MMA scheme depends on the involvement of the targeted farmers, more attention should be given to the participation and training of the lower-rung farmers. First, the grassroots trainers (government functionaries) are to be trained to make the scheme more effective.
2. For reaching advanced technology to the grassroots farmers under this scheme, their

- participation in the training provided by the agencies is essential.
3. For the overall success of the scheme, proper publicity and information has to be reached out to farmers through the village Panchayats. Similarly, the panchayats need to be trained properly. This helps especially in reducing favouritism in the delivery system of the benefits of the schemes under MMA.
 4. Appropriate implements and their timely delivery to the needy farmers are essential for the successful implementation of this scheme. Very often, fertilizers and other necessary implements are reached to the farmers very late, sometimes even after the season, due to the institutional complications. Supplying materials just for meeting the obligational requirement of the scheme will not serve its purpose. So, the government machineries and the agencies, especially those who are carrying out the MMA scheme, need to be efficient and inculcate professionalism. Further, financial allocation for the scheme

should also be made on time and released sufficiently by the government.

Obviously, the tasks are many and performing these tasks requires coordinated efforts among different departments of the government. Nevertheless, considering the broader objectives of the MMA scheme, the aforesaid policy implications boil down only to minor corrections in the strategies for effective implementation of the schemes concerned, so as to sustain the success of the macro management mode of agriculture. Much more coordination is needed between the farmers and the government or its implementing agencies.

In all, the MMA scheme has done a commendable job in the field of agriculture. For making the agricultural development programmes much more successful in the states, institutional and infrastructural supports need to be developed. Also, efficient planning, monitoring and sincere execution of the policies by the government agencies is essential to make the scheme viable and successful.

13. Comprehensive District Development Plan for Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-12) Chikballapur District

- Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu

The Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) of Chikballapur District is holistic document on the development of the entire district both in physical and financial terms with an objective to achieve a faster, inclusive and sustainable growth. CDDPs in India have been prepared at the suggestion of the Planning Commission.

Objective and Methodology

The main objective of this study is to prepare a Five-year plan for the Chikballapur district co-terminus with the 11th Five-Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12). The methodology followed in the plan preparation is bottom-up and participatory

nature. It involved in the first instance, capacity building of the stakeholders at different levels (Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Grama Panchayat and urban local bodies). In the second stage separate formats were prepared and supplied to different tiers of panchayats including one to urban local governments. The information obtained from all the local governments was then consolidated both horizontally and vertically. In doing so, one district plan comprising rural and urban local governments has emerged.

Plan Outlay and Priorities

The CDDP exercise shows that the total plan size of Chikballapur district for the 11th Five-Year

Plan can be placed at Rs 1,48,315.22 lakh. Of this, Grama Panchayats (numbering 151) have a share of 30.87 per cent (ie, Rs 45,786.74 lakh). The plan size of six Taluk Panchayats is Rs 14,755.95 lakh (ie, 9.95 per cent). The six urban bodies in the district have plan size of Rs 21,592.04 lakh (ie, 14.56 per cent). The major share of the budget goes to the Zilla Panchayat, which gets a financial allocation of Rs 66,180.49 lakh (or 44.62 per cent).

The study has also arrived at plan allocations to four major sectors, namely, production, amenities, social welfare sector and others, and by each tier of the locally elected bodies. For the district as a whole, amenities get the maximum share of 33.61 per cent followed by the production sector which gets 32.13 per cent and social welfare (25.72 per cent). However, if these sectoral allocations are seen by each tier, they show a different picture. For GPs, amenities get the lion's share of about 48 per cent followed by production (30.64 per cent) and social welfare (16.44 per cent).

For the Taluk Panchayats, women and child welfare i.e. social welfare is utmost important sector with a percentage allocation of 81.85%. The urban bodies have assigned maximum priority to amenities such as roads, drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management. When it comes to the Zilla Panchayat, it is the production sector which gets the highest outlay of 50 per cent followed by amenities sector 25.33 per cent.

Concluding Observations

CDDP is a new exercise and introduced in recent years. The GPs are not fully equipped to undertake this exercise. In fact, the functionaries (elected and non-elected) of panchayats and urban bodies need intensive training on the basics of planning as they lack the knowledge on the technicalities of planning as mandated in the CDDP Manual. However, this framework of planning can be achieved once GPs and other local bodies gain sufficient experience.

14. BPL Pilot Census in Karnataka: Some Observations

- Dr M Devendra Babu

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, initiated a set of measures to pre-test the household and village schedules under BPL Pilot Census in the selected districts of select states during 2010 and 2011. In Karnataka, 14 villages one in each of the select 14 districts were identified for undertaking the survey of households and villages. The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, was the Technical Support Institution (TSI) for Government of Karnataka.

Objectives and Methodology

The important tasks entrusted to the TSI were:

1. capacity building of district Coordinators and enumerators;

2. sample check of filled in household and village schedules;
3. computerization of the data; and
4. documenting the field observations

The Government of India identified the districts and villages to be covered for survey. All the households/families of the selected villages were to be surveyed.

It also provided the household and village schedules. Apart from collecting information from the households in the household schedule and village information from the leaders, an NGO was entrusted with the task of collecting the required information through Grama Sabha (Participatory Socio-Economic Survey).

Observations

Training: As part of the above, ISEC had organized two capacity building programmes for the district coordinators and enumerators. The concerned Zilla Panchayats identified the enumerators of their respective districts. The main focus of the training programme was to familiarise the participants on various issues of the poverty scenario in India in general and understanding of various blocks (Tables) of the household and village schedules for filling them in particular. A field visit was also arranged for pre-testing the household schedule by the coordinators and enumerators. During field visits it was observed that in some districts, some of the originally trained enumerators did not report for work and they were replaced with new enumerators. During computerisation of data we found certain mistakes in filling up of the data. This mistake was committed by both trained and non-trained enumerators. This highlights the fact that one-time training is not sufficient.

Supervision: There is sequence to the task. In other words, work has to be in a sequential manner so that one leads to the other. Before filling the household schedule, the concerned personnel have to collect the household Census Numbers of the village and that has to be verified with the number of the existing houses/buildings. However, in certain places, it was noticed that filling up household schedule preceded the ascertaining/giving the Census Numbers and later encountering discrepancies between the census figure and that of the actually covered. Reconciling these numbers was found problematic. Secondly, the district coordinators are supposed to be in the villages during enumeration period. However, in certain districts, the coordinators were not present to supervise the work on daily basis.

Dhan Foundation: Dhan Foundation had an independent task in the BPL Census. Dhan Foundation's role begins once the completion of the entire enumeration of the households by the district coordinators and enumerators is over. Their role was to organise a Grama Sabha (Participatory Socio-Economic Survey) in the selected villages and through it to categorise the entire households of the village into poor and non-poor. The final list of PSES of Dhan Foundation was to be passed on to ISEC for computerisation. Here, ISEC had no role to participate/observe their activities. But, ISEC was in receipt of Dhan's information at the time of feeding household schedule data.

Computerisation of Data: While computerising data, ISEC encountered many problems. Apart from household, village and PSES data, GP data should have been appended to the existing data (probably prepared by concerned Grama Panchayats or Dhan Foundation). This data was supplied at the eleventh hour. Before forwarding the data by the district authorities and Dhan Foundation to ISEC the three major functionaries (District, ISEC and Dhan Foundation) ought to have met at the district level to rectify the discrepancies in assigning the census numbers to the households. This would have ensured smooth transmission of data.

Determination of Poverty: The household data collected through different schedules and PSES was a complete departure from the earlier method of assessing poverty level. It may be noted that earlier a 13-indicator data was obtained from the households but in the present method, detailed socio-economic information was collected. Besides, the PSES categorised the households into poor and non-poor by eliciting information from the people in the open Grama Sabha. The question here is: how would the experts involved in this exercise reconcile the two modes of information?

15. Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Departments of Forest, Ecology and Environment

- Dr Sunil Nautiyal

The study on review of developmental programmes and schemes/policies of the Department of Forest, ecology and environment has covered following aspects:

- i. To review the efficacy of programmes / schemes of the Department [including centrally sponsored schemes, and externally-aided schemes] and make recommendations for their restructuring and convergence so as to facilitate their improvement and effectiveness;
- ii. To review the scope for the consolidation of smaller schemes and expenditure items into a fewer number of viable programmes, while keeping in view the common/complementary objectives;
- iii. To review the processes and institutional mechanisms with regard to programme implementation and service delivery for improving efficiency and cost effectiveness;
- iv. To recommend measures for optimising the staff strength of Government Departments, attached offices and institutions, for skill-upgradation of existing staff, and for redeployment surplus staff.

Forests provide a wide range of ecological and economic services and contribute significantly to the development of any region. Forest, like other environmental resources is a public good and need the interventions in various ways for its sustainable management. Forested landscapes in Karnataka have the distinction of being one of the major storehouses of country's biodiversity. Karnataka forests support 25 per cent of elephant population and 10 per cent of tiger population of the country. Moreover, 60 per cent of the Western Ghats forests are located in Karnataka.

This report is the outcome of a study that has

been undertaken to understand the developmental programmes and Schemes of the Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment of the state government on forest ecosystem. This study has made a critical analysis of the implementation approaches of several major schemes, their performances and effectiveness in terms of protecting the natural environment of the state and also supporting the livelihood concerns of communities living close to the nature as they are intertwined with the very sustenance of the natural ecosystem. The study has been carried out at various levels using multiple and interdisciplinary methodological approaches like extensive consultations with all the stakeholders (forest department officials, local communities, experts in policy making and academics), secondary and primary data analysis, empirical field survey and participatory observations.

Original contribution made by the project

The study has identified some of the major issues concerning the effective implementation of the programme of the department and suggested various policy recommendations. The study has advocated the greater involvement of local communities at various levels of governance, development of demonstration plots for the promotion of agro-forestry, capacity building of the department officials, and provision of adequate infrastructures to the field staffs which are critical to the functioning of the departmental activities. The factors that adversely affect the performance of government programmes are lack of adequate field force, very short and uncertain tenure of the field force, and delay in the release of funds for the execution of programmes which need to be addressed on a priority basis. The study suggest that there is a need for course correction in respect

of structural issues like uneven staff pattern with many officials at higher levels and huge vacancies at the field level. This will not only improve the financial condition of the department but also will facilitate these effective implementation of schemes and programmes of the department. There should be some reforms in the institutional level to deal with the generic apathy of the government officials towards local communities, natural environment,

proper policy implementation and also the documentation pattern. Given the complexities involved at the management of forest and other natural resources, the department needs to design a multi-pronged and long term strategy with short run milestones by involving all the stakeholders in order to enhance the ecological wealth of Karnataka, India.

16. An Evaluation Study on Various Programmes/ Schemes Implemented at Various Coir Production Centres in Karnataka

- Dr C Nanjundaiah

Coconut and coir economy are integral part of rural economic development in the state in the past five decades in spite of various bottlenecks. The increase in area under coconut cultivation in recent years on the one hand, and promotion of coir industry by the state government in villages on the other, has benefited both farmers and rural unemployed workers immensely. Further, coir is increasingly considered as a unique natural fibre with diverse applications in recent times and coir industry plays important role in employment generation mainly concentrated in coconut growing areas of the state. The coir industry is largely labor intensive traditional industry, with having the chequered history of providing employment opportunities to socially and economically weaker sections of the society in rural villages particularly women. These industries are established under both organized and unorganized sectors. The performance of coir industry under public sector is at cross roads with both production and productivity are falling at an increasing rate in recent years, whereas, the area under coconut, coconut production and productivity have shown promising pictures in the state. The dismal growth in coir industry is persisting in recent years despite technology up-gradation and infrastructure development initiatives at various coir production centers. The present state of dismal growth of coir industry is directly attributed to inadequate

modernization drive, poor infrastructure, unskilled manpower, increase in cost of production, non-availability of laborers, administrative incapability, little incentives to workers etc. The grants given by the state government under different schemes or programmes even though used mainly for technology up-gradation, infrastructure development, and imparting skill development and training however, proper planning and implementation is lacking and that is reflected in poor performance of the coir production centers. Despite poor performance this industry, its revival plays an important role in providing gainful employment to economically weaker sections particularly women in rural areas which in turn helps alleviating rural poverty and preventing to some extent rural-urban migration.

The present evaluation study finds that despite continuous economic support from both the state and central governments the KSCDC and its coir production centers have largely failed to meet the set objectives mainly in terms of improvement in production, productivity, product diversification, value addition, earning reasonable returns on investment, minimizing cost of production or maximizing profit, capable modernization of coir production centers, having improved provision of infrastructural facilities, creation of new market and enhancement of

marketing opportunity for coir products, generation of additional employment opportunities to rural unemployed work force, promotion of socio-economic status of coir workers. This reveals that the corporation has not been successful in realizing its objectives and also proper utilization of grants given by the state government either in improving production of coir products or creating additional employment opportunities in rural areas.

Policy Suggestions

1. CPC's requires infrastructural facilities like water, pith production yard, godown, storage, rest room for ladies and toilets.
2. Technological up-gradation should be carried out with government grants and should be based on demand for particular coir products.
3. Replacement of traditional hand spinning with rattas with motorized and automatic spinning machines provided electricity in working hours.
4. Women are unable to handle the existing metal looms with high drudgery should be replaced with improved handlooms, semi-automatic looms and automatic power looms.
5. Product innovation, diversification and alternate use of coir products such geo-textile (soil conservation, strengthening canal embankments and road and rail construction work) coir pith (as organic manure for

agriculture, horticulture and floriculture and coffee and tea estates) coir polymer composites (for producing doors, tables) and rubberized products such as mattresses etc need to produced to tap new markets.

6. Addressing problems of Laborers, Electricity and Administrative governance can improve performance of CPCs.
7. Adequate working capital to procure raw material, repairs of machineries at the right time and hire laborers if necessary which will minimize cost of production and increase production and employment.
8. Decrease in production has negatively impacted on employees which should be ensured with steady supply of inputs, electricity, working capital etc.
9. Adequate working capital for coir industries is essential to procure raw-materials, undertake repairs of unconditional machines in time, hire laborers etc., which will minimize cost of production and increase production and employment creation.
10. Home based yarn spinning and mats weaving should be encouraged by supplying coir fibre in order to overcome workers shortage and also boost coir production. Government should provide spinning and weaving machines for rural women or for self-help groups.

17. Estimation of Public and Private Investments and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka

- Prof M R Narayana and Ms B P Vani

The study on Estimation of Public and Private Investments and Consumption of Goods and services in Karnataka is sponsored by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka with the main objectives of filling in the existing gaps and to propose the newer or refined methods of estimation of public and private investments (or Gross Fixed Capital Formation – GFCF) and final consumption of Goods and Services by Public (Government Final Consumption Expenditure – GFCE) and Private (Private Final Consumption Expenditure – PFCE) sectors from 1999-2000 to 2008-09. The report accomplishes these objectives by providing new estimates of (a) Public Investment by Mining & Quarrying, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULB), Autonomous Institutions and MPLAD Scheme; (b) the entire private sector by all industries; and (c) Private Final Consumption Expenditure by 154 commodities. These estimates are consistent with

the frame work of official Regional Accounts Committee constituted by Government of India. In addition, the new estimates are integrated into the available estimates by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Government of Karnataka and Central Statistical Office (CSO), Government of India. This integration provides consolidated estimates of public investment by institutions, private investment by industries and consumption of goods and services by public and private sectors. The consolidated estimates are useful, among others to derive investment and consumption rates; net export and other uses of output; identification of key sectors and industries which contribute to investment; and direction and size of consumption by commodities. These derived estimates are of policy use as monitorable indicators of direction, size, composition and growth of investment and consumption in the process of economic development in the State.

18. District-level Funds Flow and Expenditure Analysis under NRHM for the State of Karnataka

- Dr K Gayithri

Public Expenditure planning and management literature emphasises on the need to effectively link planning, policy and budgeting to ensure sound and sustainable development outcomes. This study is attempted in this broad framework to examine how far the sound principles guiding the planning, policy and budgeting are getting translated into practice in the case of National Rural Health Mission in Karnataka.

Multiple channels of funding support that occur in a federal country like India in the pursuit of development often result in policy haziness, especially at the grassroots facility level, as to what

has been the extent of funding hitherto provided and how much more to be provided to achieve the goals set for the sector's development and in what time frame. These financial outlays eventually are expected to help achieve slated outcomes, leading to questions such as whether these interventions are need based, if so what is the current outcome attainment level and what more needs to be achieved. The year on year expenditure allocations are ought to be linked to the health care needs of the people served by the facilities.

The study tracked the health sector fund flow, occurring from both central and state governments to the district level facilities serving at district,

taluk and blocks levels and analyzed its utilisation by select health facilities located in Gulbarga and Chitradurga districts in Karnataka. Objectives of the study are to:

- a Develop a comprehensive picture of funds flows across all levels of healthcare services (state-district-block-individual health facilities), within the framework of “district health system”, which the NRHM aims at strengthening and empowering.
- b Develop financial indicators with standardised data definition, for the district health system, which the health administrators at district and health facility level can use not only for justifying their funds requirements, but also to track efficiency and effectiveness of health programmes and requirements.
- c Develop guidelines for reallocation of funds within a district between facilities and centres, taking into account performance, equity, and volume of services utilised.

Main results: Health expenditure in Karnataka, although on the increase in terms of its absolute size, has a very small share in the total expenditure, social and community services expenditure and that of GSDP, which also is largely on the decline with the exception of a few years. Intra-sectoral distribution of expenditure by primary, secondary and tertiary also reveals that the share of primary health care expenditure, wherein the government has a major role to play in view of the nature of services provided, has a declining share in the total. Regarding NRHM funding to the state, wide variation has been observed (although on a decline) among the PIP, releases and expenditure which does not augur well for the sector’s development. The district-wise allocations are wrought with poor planning issues as the better-off districts get higher per capita benefits even while the backward districts are given a larger share in the total allocation.

Yet another serious concern is about the extent of utilisation of the released funds. The study observes that there is gross under utilisation in some years and in others it is excessive over utilisation. This kind of erratic fund release and utilisation patterns would ultimately have a negative impact on the service delivery and result in poor accountability.

There are also issues of delayed release of funds to the facilities. Most of the centres have received their releases in the last quarter of the financial year and very often expenditure has spilled over to the next year. Unpredictable flow of funds reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure. Bunching of expenditure towards the end of the financial year is happening even in the case of NRHM funds. In view of the late release, very often they are also not in a position to spend the money in the financial year for which the allocation is made. Second, the funds that are released are not utilized completely. Yet another anomaly refers to the fact that while there is unutilized fund available, there is also a situation where benefits, especially for the maternity-related schemes, are not provided in time.

Toning up of expenditure planning is possible by identifying suitable financial indicators and populating them on a periodical basis to track the public expenditure. The study has suggested financial indicators that are necessary to track the fund flow to the grassroots facilities. When used by all the facilities on a regular basis, these help in a better understanding of sub-state level fund flows and help in formulation of informed expenditure decisions.

Poor maintenance of records at various facilities is an issue of serious concern. Lack of timely and reliable data on various socio-economic indicators is also a problem in planning various programmes under NRHM. Steps need to be taken to create a performance data base which provides timely and reliable data which can solve many problems related to planning and allocation.

19. Kaniyan, Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study

- Dr V Ramaswamy

Theoretical analysis of the caste system indicated that, since it was based on the governing principles of inequality, it was bound to produce disparities of significant magnitude. In order to set right the inequalities, efforts were made to improve the socio-economic conditions of the SCs, STs and backward castes through preferential treatment by introducing reservations. Among several communities, the Kaniyan/Kanyan community people who are living in the Kollegal Taluk are classified as Schedule Tribe and are deriving the benefits under the Scheduled Tribe category. However, those who are living outside Kollegal Taluk are now classified as Backward Classes Category – II (A). The Karnataka Rajya Kaniyar Mahasabha has requested the Government of Karnataka to remove area restrictions and to include people belonging to the Kaniyan/Kanyan community who are living outside Kollegal Taluk in the list of Schedule Tribes. Based on the representation of the Karnataka Rajya Kaniyar Mahasabha, the Directorate of Scheduled Tribe Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka has proposed for an ethnographic study of these two sections of population in respect of their Socio-cultural similarities and dissimilarities. Based on the results, the Government of Karnataka is expected to assist to solve the issue by making objective recommendations to the Government of India. The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess the social, economic, educational and cultural practices, values, beliefs, habits and tribal characteristics of Kaniyan/Kanyan community within and outside Kollegal Taluk in Karnataka.
2. To recommend or otherwise for the inclusion of the Kaniyan, Kanyan community living outside Kollegal Taluk in Karnataka State in the list of Scheduled Tribe category on a par with the Kaniyan/Kanyan community living

within Kollegal Taluk in Karnataka based on their tribal characteristics.

In the light of the above, an attempt has been made to bring a holistic picture of the Kaniyan community including all synonymous of it with respect to the social, cultural, educational, economic, political variables including the levels of living and the question of inequality in terms of inclusion and exclusion. Such an attempt is done through an ethnographic study of the Kaniyan, Kanyan of Kollegal taluk and the rest of their counterparts with synonymous names like Kaniya, Kani, Kaniyar, Kaniyaru, Kaniyan, Kanisan, etc, living in the other parts of the state.

Keeping in view the objectives, the study has examined in detail the life-styles of Kaniyan community residing in Kollegal taluk and outside the taluk in Karnataka with respect to traditions, customs, values, marital relations, food habits, dress pattern, housing; education social norms, religious beliefs and practices, use of essential services like, health, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, transport and communication and recreation facilities such as sports, games, dramas and *Bhajana* along with their local and outside relationships. In addition, a detailed account of economic structure, assets, social discrimination and tribal characteristics like Yajamana system, community meetings, etc., were also compared.

The study area encountered three distinct cultural areas, namely, the old Mysore area (comprising the Kollegal taluk and the adjoining districts of Chamarajanagara, Mysore, Mandya, Ramanagara, Bangalore and Hassan), the coastal belt (consisting of the Dakshina Kannada district) and the Kodagu district. In spite of their regional cultural variations, the Kaniyans share common traits like migrating from the same region of Kerala, professing the same traditional occupation, having similarities in food, dress, rituals, religious

practices, lifestyles and facing several forms of discrimination against them as a community.

In spite of regional variations, It was clearly evident from the analysis that there exists a close knit relationship with respect to several modes of lifestyles of people, their life cycle rituals related to birth, death, marriage, etc were almost similar among the Kaniyans in Karnataka. There exists a close network of relationship through blood, marriage between of Kollegal taluk origin and

those of outside the Kollegal taluk origin. The findings of this study were more or less similar to the studies conducted by different ethnographic notes and findings of other scholars like Buchanan (1807), Thurston (1909), Rao (1936), Singh (1996, 1998), Jois (1974), Iyer (1981) Sumitra (2002), Maithri (2002), Bhat *etl.* (2003), etc, who concluded that the people living in Kollegal taluk and those living outside the Kollegal taluk were similar in terms of sharing social, cultural practices, values, beliefs, habits and tribal characteristics.

20. Development of Primary Healthcare Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka

- Dr T N Bhat

This study examined the performance of MCH programmes relative to the development of primary healthcare systems in Karnataka. The study focused on the institutional development of primary healthcare systems, viz., SCs, PHCs and CHCs in terms of expansion and populations served by these facilities during the past three decades consequent to adoption of 'Health for All by 2000' strategy, and performance of MCH services in the past 20 years with respect to key components.

The study finds that the primary healthcare systems in Karnataka are not only intensively developed in comparison to the country as a whole but also on similar levels with other South Indian states. The health facilities in Malnad and Coastal districts are more evenly and intensively developed than in other regions. The facilities in many taluks of Hyderabad-Karnataka are

burdened with much higher population coverage than the specified population norms, particularly with respect to SCs and PHCs.

Karnataka is far behind the goals set by the NPP of 2000 in the performance of MCH indicators as compared to Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The population parameters specified by the 2000 NPP for the creation of SCs and PHCs were almost achieved in the state within a decade of expansion drive, i.e., during 1990-91. The overall progress of MCH performance in Karnataka is, however, not in tandem with the extent of expansion in health facilities. The process of progress in MCH programmes in the state appears to be staggered by low and sluggish performances in Mumbai- and Hyderabad-Karnataka districts. More health facilities, specifically, SCs and PHCs, may be created in Hyderabad- and Mumbai-Karnataka districts.

21. Elite Capture in Grama Panchayats of Karnataka

- Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu

Introduction

Decentralised governance is seen in India as an important platform facilitating better local decision-making. Hence, powers have been devolved to the local government in India through the 73rd constitutional amendment. Despite the amendment and successful implementation of decentralisation measures, the governance and service delivery at the local level suffer from several problems; of them, elite capture is important as it can have adverse implications on local decision-making, service delivery and inclusive growth.

Objectives and Methodology

It is in this context that this study aims to find out whether elite capture is taking place in the development programmes implemented through Grama Panchayats (GPs). It also aims to document the process of elite capture and assess whether checks and balances in development programmes prevent elite capture.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and housing schemes implemented by GPs are taken as cases. Qualitative and quantitative data collected from 10 randomly selected GPs from Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Mandya and Kolar districts in Karnataka are used to address the study questions. The quantitative data includes those collected from sample GPs, 97 households benefiting from MGNREGS and 98 households benefiting from housing schemes. Focus group discussions were conducted with the help of a checklist, developed separately for each programme. Village-level cases on elite capture have also been prepared.

Main findings

The working (meetings, participation, etc.) of the sub-institutions (grama sabha and standing

committee) in the sample GPs was examined to understand the levels of effectiveness, transparency and accountability. Our analysis shows that the elected representatives have little control over staff. Elected leaders have little knowledge on guidelines of different schemes that they are supposed to be implementing; this leads to misallocation and misuse of funds by influential officials, non-official members and middlemen. The way the meeting of statutory bodies is conducted contributes to non-participation of people, and poor transparency and accountability in the decisions and outcomes. In most of the GPs, the works taken up under MGNREGS and names of housing beneficiaries have not been displayed at prominent places. Social audits have not been conducted under MGNREGS and village monitoring committees were not formed. These circumstances lead to a situation where only the elite and influential would dominate the governance and delivery of services.

The study found that the MGNREGS resources were misused by adopting the methods of: i) inflating the number of workers by including bogus workers in the muster rolls; ii) inflating the number of persondays by deploying labour-saving machinery; iii) making partial payments to workers; iv) making reduced cash payment and devising ways to manipulate cheque payments; and, v) contractors and GP officials retaining job cards in their possession. This became possible because of capture of the programme by the local elite with the help of GP secretary and/ or GP members, and with the connivance of politicians or bureaucrats at a higher level.

The evidence on the implementation of housing schemes shows that the incidence of corruption is quite high. Poor households had to depend on the elite for obtaining the housing benefits and release of instalments, and spend money in running around offices and officials. In

addition, commission has been paid for the release of each instalment. As a result, the amount sanctioned to the total amount fell short in a significant proportion of the sample households. This was especially the case with those belonging to SC/ST and wage-labour dependent households.

There is elite capture in MGNREGS and housing schemes implemented by sample GPs. The elite need not necessarily belong to the upper castes; they can as well come from backward or even depressed castes. But one common feature is that they are wealthy, have political connections, served (or serving in) the PRIs, and have outside

connections. Most of the sample households have despised the role of the elite; yet, they did not register any formal protest out of fear or patron-client relations. The checks and balances incorporated into the schemes did not come to the rescue of the poor because the officials have often colluded with the elite in subverting the rules. In the event of elite capture, people have adopted coping mechanisms (such as migration in search of work or borrowing from informal agencies to complete house construction), but such mechanisms have made the poor even more vulnerable.

22. Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka

- Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Ms B P Vani and Dr Veerashekharappa

With the active initiatives of NABARD, the self-help group-bank linkage programme (SBLP) has grown over time though at different paces in different regions of the country. The important question that arises at this juncture is, after more than 15 years of operations what is the exact status of the linkage programme? We examine Karnataka, where the programme is comparatively well developed. A major objective of this research work is to examine the problems faced by the SHGs and quality of the groups and to suggest possible remedial measures.

Within Karnataka we consider three representative districts – Mysore (well developed), Tumkur (medium-level performance) and Bagalokot (less developed). By taking up a field survey for the groups and individual members, we try to explore some of the issues critically related to the quality and sustainability of SBLP.

Some of the important findings from this research work based on both secondary and primary level information are as follows.

- In Karnataka, as of 2011, about 5,34,000 SHGs were promoted with Dakshina Kanada (DK) leading the way. DK is followed by Mysore

and Tumkur. Bagalkote is one of the poor performing districts recording the promotion of only about 7,000 SHGs.

- It is heartening to observe that in a number of groups, Hindu and Muslim members operate together harmoniously in a single SHG.
- In the sample, 50% of members do not own land and 40% are small and marginal farmers. Thus one can observe that the poorer sections of the society have benefited significantly from this programme in Karnataka.
- As far as functioning of the groups is concerned, drop-out rates of members are not very high (about 15%). Amongst the three districts that are considered percentage of drop-outs is highest is Bagalkote (18%).
- Meetings are held regularly; however, in more developed districts like Mysore the frequency of meetings is a little less, possibly due to higher opportunity cost for time. Almost all members interact in the meetings and decisions are taken collectively. Elite capture appears to be almost absent.

- With regards to book keeping, capacity building needs to take place. Due to inability to write books more than 50% of the groups do not rotate the representatives as the representative needs to perform book keeping task.
- Self-help groups, though need to become independent over time, continue to depend on the promoting institutions (SHPI) for a long time. More than 80% of the groups reported to have dependence on SHPIs even after 3 years of operation. However, number of visits of SHPIs appears to decrease over time as the groups get older.
- When the SHPI is a Government agency or an NGO, it provides training for income generating purposes. On the other hand help from Bank as an SHPI is not substantial in this regard.
- As reported by the members there are certain problems associated with training programme given for book-keeping and other banking-related activities and income-generating activities. First, training is given only to a few members of the group. In that process only the most efficient members get trained. The members in the lower ability strata remain untrained in matters such as book keeping and handling of accounts.
- Training given for income-generating activities often does not match the needs of the members. It is observed that dairy development training is given to the members who are not having sufficient land for the purpose.
- Trainings for income-generating purposes are often very routine, such as 'appala' and pickle-making, and are not actually profitable to the members. More innovative trainings are missing.
- An important contribution of SBLP is generating the savings habit among the members. It is interesting to note that a significant shift has occurred in savings pattern from the time of joining till today. At the starting of a group nearly 65% of the members were saving Rs 10 per week; subsequently, members have started saving Rs 20 or Rs 25 per week.
- With regards to loan to savings ratio, nearly 57% of the SHGs availed loan amount less than three times of their savings. Another quarter of the SHGs obtained their loans anywhere between three to five times of their savings. One can see that there are 5% of the SHGs, which obtained loans that are more than ten times of their savings and this has happened in the developed districts.
- However, in general, the loan amount is not sufficient in most cases. A fall-out of this is that the groups are not able to take the full advantage of the income generating activities. This also makes them prone to borrow from other sources. Micro finance institutions also grow taking advantage of this problem.
- One of the important contributions of this study is to compute the effective interest rate by adding opportunity costs and other transactions costs to the actual interest rate of the banks. It is found that the effective interest rate is around 3% more than the actual rate.
- Penetration of micro finance institutions appears to have some negative effect on groups but till now the effects are not substantial on SBLP. But pure micro finance institutions have potentials to break SHGs. Confusion over loan waiver scheme and unable to get their loans waived led some groups to break down. Similarly, inability to obtain SGSY loan also caused some groups to break down.
- Examining individual members we observe that SBLP has helped rural women to enhance their income through income-generating activities. Another important contribution is the savings habit. However, there are still

untapped possibilities to enhance income further. One major problem that remains unaddressed in IGA training is the marketing problem. If marketing issue is adequately tackled, in fact income can indeed increase manyfold.

- In addition there are a number of social benefits accrued to the members. Being able to come out of the four walls of home and interact confidently with government and bank officials are major achievements. In decision making within the families, SHG participation has helped the women folk to make their presence felt at home.
- The most important lacuna of the entire programme seems to be the lack of any group activities that are economic in nature. In the long run, if the group members are to derive continuous utility from SBLP they should have certain economic activities which are group-based.

- More importantly, when they receive any loan from the bank, this amount is also equally divided in most cases between the members. This is true of SGSY loan as well. Thus loan amounts per person remain small and no substantial income generating activity becomes feasible. Because of such tendencies when groups do not receive subsidised or easy loan they get frustrated as to them major purpose of forming groups is to get credit.
- This mindset needs to be changed. Rather than looking for subsidy loan and subsidised rate of interest from participation in SBLP, group activities should build capacity so that they are able to repay loan from their income. This is not to deny that no income enhancement has taken place due to such savings and credit facility. However, such possibilities can be improved manifold. Otherwise, after a few years group members tend to shift to MFIs for credit, which is given in adequate amount at their doorstep.

23. Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Andhra Pradesh

- *Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev*

Based on recommendation of working committee 2004, restructuring of cooperative credit system initiated. Meanwhile, state also sent an MOU on August 29th, 2006, with NABARD and GOI for implementation of Revival Package of the Central government. Under this package the losses incurred by the cooperative credit sector upto April 2004 will be covered by the both Central and State governments. The losses incurred on account of credit to be covered by the central government and non-credit losses will be covered by the state. This has been provided with conditionality of institutional reforms, at management level, at functional level through new accounting system and reforms at human resource level. The programme is implemented by NABARD, to know to what extent this is being successful at the

ground level, the implementing agency has commenced the study. The study covers five districts and 100 PACS across the state of Andhra Pradesh; the information was gathered through administering questionnaire as well as focus group discussion with stake holders.

The study examined whether norms are fulfilled in implementation of the programme. It is found that financial performance has improved, but there is need for improving recovery and business volume further. Most importantly, the present dual control of PACS both by the Department or ROC and DCCB should be seriously revisited. Otherwise, the basic objective of reforms will soon vanish. It is important to note that progress of all PACS, given their varied initial

conditions will not be uniform even after 3 years from now. Some PACS may still remain unviable. The respective DCCB needs to give proper attention to these PACS and try to guide them. Currently power to supersede lies with the state

department (Registrar of Cooperatives), it should be transferred to DCCB. DCCB needs to be given power to guide such poor performing PACS without any interference from other agencies for a required period necessary for their revival.

24. Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Madhya Pradesh

- Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev

The revival package objective was to make the cooperative societies self-reliant, member-centric and autonomous business entities, in fact minimizing the inherent lacuna in the CCS. The package included financial assistance, legal and institutional reforms, measures for improving quality of management. The Government of Madhya Pradesh accepted the revival package and executed an MOU with Government of India (GOI) and NABARD on November 7, 2006. The programme is implemented by NABARD, to know what extent this being successful at the ground level the implementing agency has commenced the study. The study covered five district and 100 PACS across the state of Madhya Pradesh, the information gathered through administering questionnaire as well as focus group discussion with stake holders. The implementation of revival package in Madhya Pradesh was well received and showing a sign of positive outcomes.

Our analysis suggests that the financial assistance has led to growth in number of borrowers, proportion of small and marginal farmers assisted, credit uptake, deposits and total

share capital in recent years. However, at the same time, we also found that the growth in volume of business was not accompanied by equivalent growth in recovery level. Indeed, in some instances, we also observed decline in recovery level. This variation was lack of efficiency in decision making and its implementation. Some of the inherited lacunae are: Presence of fewer employees compared to volume of business both at the DCCB and at the PACS level, added to lower remuneration creating low level of motivation, involvement in non-credit business making them to have lesser revenue, further finding difficulty in taking the passion of the collateral in case of default. The revival package insisted provisions of autonomy to the PACS in all administrative and financial matters. However, as observed from the discussion with CEOs of different PACS and DCCBs, the desired level of success has not been achieved on this front. The poor governance was due to inexperience of the board members in running a financial institution. The dual control is making the institutions unable to function independently, despite of revival package.

25. Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Bihar

- Dr Veerashankarappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev

In Bihar, the penetration of the banking system is relatively poor compared to national average; it is more inadequate in rural areas. The implementation of the revival package was accepted by the state during March 2007. The programme is implemented by NABARD, and to know to what extent this is successful at the ground level, the implementing agency has commenced the study. The study covered five districts and 100 PACS across Bihar and the information was gathered through a questionnaire as well as focus group discussions with stakeholders.

The grounding of the programme was delayed due to the state's effort to reorganize the credit cooperative structure at grassroots level and as many elected members of the DCCBs resorted to court litigation.

Nevertheless, there is significant improvement in the functional and operational aspects of STCCS. This was due to reforms initiated by amending the Bihar Cooperative Societies Act. The share capital has improved at the

DCCB level though not due to pumping in of equity capital from the state government. However, with the receipt of the amount under ADWDRS, business has picked up. Unlike in other states, in Bihar 80 per cent of lending was made exclusively to MF/SFs. The impact of the revival package assistance to STCCS is slowly beginning to get grounding and it will take some time till a clear enough picture emerges to critically evaluate the status of the implementation process. In fact, the computerisation and improvement in manpower skills has not taken place yet.

Most importantly, like in other states, the present dual control of PACS – both by the Department or ROC and DCCB – should be seriously revisited. Otherwise, the basic objective of RP will soon vanish. PACS will continue to blame authorities for their poor performance. This blame game will take one nowhere. Thus, autonomy and responsibility need to be given to the PACS. The strengthening and sustaining of this institution is necessary, considering the low density of the banking network in the state.

26. Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana & Mid-Day Meal Implementation in Belgaum/Chikkodi, Chamarajanagara, Haveri, Ramanagara, Uttara Kannada Districts

- Prof M D Usha Devi

Despite a majority of schools complying with the RTE norm with respect to location, yet presence of barriers on the way to schools needs to be addressed in Chamarajanagar, Haveri, Ramanagar and Uttara Kannada districts. Barring Belgaum district, in all other districts, more than half of the schools do not have play ground facility. This is a serious cause of concern. All districts reveal a favourable PTR of less than 1:30, well within the norm of RTE Act. However, large scale vacancies

still seem to exist in quite a number of schools, which call for explanation. On an average, three to four teachers have attended training in all higher primary schools. Computers, although are found to be in functional status, schools do not seem to reveal any special effort to integrate the same in its curriculum. Lack of training, low level of interest of inhibition and relevance to use computers among teachers seems to be compounding the problem. Large majority of the

schools have received School Report Card under DISE. However, their public display and functional utility is seen to a very limited extent. Despite almost universal coverage of MDM to the target children in schools, persistence of irregular attendance & absenteeism among children in

schools is a cause for worry. Large majority of schools although have reported about variety in the MDM served in school, the inclusion of mineral rich and nutrient vegetables is not a common feature in most schools.

27. Programme of Subsidy (Incentives) for 'Value-Based Quality Films' in Karnataka: An Impact Assessment

- Prof G K Karanth

This was a study to assess the importance and impact of the policy of Karnataka state government's one major policy of supporting the Kannada film industry, namely the policy of providing subsidy to locally produced and processed Kannada films. Over the years the number of films thus supported and the amount of money given as subsidy has increased. At the time of writing this, it stands at Rs 10 lakh per film and the number of films thus benefiting has been raised to a staggering 75.

Governments, whether of a state or at the Central level, are constantly under pressure by the film industry to provide protection and support to it at all points of time. Historically the field of cinema has been part of the state's obligations towards the development of art, culture and language. The states having been formed on linguistic lines have acquired a special meaning for protecting the culture industry which speaks of representing the language issue as well. To that extent state support for film industry locally has been – without specially acknowledging so – directed as much to protect the local as it is a protection 'from' the other languages and other language film industries. It may be recalled that the film industry in Karnataka began its demand for state's intervention and support when it had faced certain peculiar problems.

Impact of Film Subsidy for Quality

Given the unwillingness of the subsidy

recipients to speak to the research team despite repeated efforts, or the preference to remain anonymous over their views, this study relied upon four sets of indicators. **First**, the representation of Kannada / Karnataka language films in the list of national award winning films over the years. Even though Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh state governments had been extending support to the film industry in their respective states, it was only Kannada films (especially in the recent years, that too after 1999 when the subsidy was linked to quality of films) that had been performing better at the national and international festivals, or award scenario. The industry spokespersons, especially the members of KFCC, point out to the fact that Telugu films were conspicuous by their absence in the national award list, although they were present in the regional award lists – just as any other languages did. And from the Tamil film industry, there had been only two films in the list of national awards while Kannada had been ahead with six awards. In this respect too, the subsidy programme seemed to have made a positive impact for Kannada films.

There has been a growing presence of Kannada films in the list of National Awards – not merely in the categories of Best Films or Best Director – but also in the categories of best female artist, supporting actor, jury award for film, costume, music etc. This presence coincides also with the change in policy concerning subsidy to films – from all films to films of quality.

However, not all films that have been given such a subsidy – especially since the numbers eligible for subsidy have risen from 20 to 30, 50 and now to 75, there is not a corresponding rise in such awards list – globally or locally. It is in this context that some insiders in the industry suggest that films that make a claim for quality should have at least made an attempt to enter competitions in the national and or international film festivals, and claim nominations for awards in different categories. .

The **second** indicator of the impact of subsidy on the quality of films was attempted to be assessed in terms of the representation of Kannada films in the coveted *Indian Panorama* section of the International Film Festival of India (IFFI). Analysis of the data, especially for the years 1999 onwards, we find Kannada films to be present more or less every year and ranging from two to three films a year in the Indian Panorama section. In comparison with the other South Indian languages, Kannada certainly has fared much better – placed second in the list, and next only to Malayalam films. While one may credit this fete too to the policy of subsidy for quality films in Karnataka, the observations made in regard to national awards need to be applied in this context too: Considering the growing number of films to which quality tag linked subsidy is being given, the presence of Kannada films ought to have been much more in the Indian Panorama section than say Bengali, Hindi or Malayalam films. The possible implications of this observation are to be formulated in the form of a question: Are all the films receiving subsidy in the name of quality films indeed of good quality?

The **third** way by which the impact of quality-linked subsidy programme was assessed was by examining the categories with which films are certified by the Central Board of Film Certification. The films produced seem to have a declining concern over the social and ‘family’ acceptance. Considering the decline in the social conduct of family viewing of cinema and in theatres, certification of films other than ‘U’ is not a welcome trend. As per the prevailing rules for TV broadcast purposes, only films that are certified as ‘U’ are permitted. The declining share in “U” certified films is despite the prospect of a film being ineligible for exhibition on television! The decline in respect of the share of ‘U’ films is more pronounced among Kannada films than what is found at all-India level for all the languages. What is surprising is that there is actually a drop in Adult films at the all-India level while in Kannada it is on the rise.

To that extent one may find evidence of declining influence of the subsidy as an incentive to produce family entertainment with unrestricted content in Kannada films. Instead, there is a tendency to imitate the format and content of a previously produced film that has a successful run in the box-office.

In addition to the above finding the study notes the decline in the so-called ‘Social’ films, that would have had an orientation towards the family values, morals, and similar other desirable themes than merely action, thrillers, suspense etc. With the rise in films with adult contents, violence filled action thrillers, and sexual sensualities, a majority of films seems to be inspired in the minimum by the incentives given by the state government and more by the commercial considerations.

28. Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data

- Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod

Effective monitoring of the performance of different development indicators and programmes necessitates the continuous inflow of reliable data and information. The monitoring of indicators helps us understand achievements and failures of different programmes. It helps us design programmes more efficiently and make necessary corrections for better results. This manual looks into the possibility of deriving reliable Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Eleventh Five-Year Plan indicators in India from routine statistical data brought out by respective departments.

In India, the information available on many development indicators is relatively poor. Reliable estimates of MDG indicators are, to some extent, available at the state level. However, with the decentralisation of power, it is important that these indicators be produced regularly even at the district or sub-district level. The key governmental social development programmes are now controlled by district-level functionaries. The information available at the lower levels for regularly monitoring programmes is inadequate; often, decisions are based on intuitive thinking rather than on evidence.

Recently, the Government of India placed

vital importance on generating reliable statistics on various sectors routinely. Several ministries now have online data systems available to the public. These data cover information at the district or even below the district level. The Health Management Information System (HMIS), an online system maintained by the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of India (www.nrhm.mis.nic.in), the Civil Registration System (CRS) and the District Information System on Education (DISE), (www.dise.in), maintained by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), are examples of such data.

However, it is not certain how reliable these data are and with what confidence the estimates of indicators can be generated from such statistics. This necessitates undertaking a thorough validity check of the available data.

In this report, we analyse empirically the data available from various sources for the latest years on some selected MDG and related indicators that can be estimated at the district level. The emphasis is to understand the quality of data available at the district level and suggest measures to derive accurate estimates.

29. A Study on Nutrition and Childhood Diseases in Karnataka

- Dr R Mutharayappa

The main focus of the study is to examine the nutritional status of children, the incidence of childhood diseases and highlight the factors affecting childhood diseases. Keeping this in view, data available from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-2 and NFHS-3) conducted during 1998-99 and 2005-06 were used. In these surveys,

women were asked about the health and nutritional aspects of their children born during the last five years preceding the survey. Information on the incidence of childhood diseases like diarrhoea, fever/cough etc., was also collected from the women. The height and weight of all the children in the selected households were also recorded

—
|

during the survey. From this data, the nutritional status of the children and the risk of childhood diseases in the household were analysed.

The study found that the nutritional status of stunted children decreased from NFHS-2 to NFHS-3. However, some improvement was observed with regard to underweight and wasted children. The data also revealed that there was widespread discrimination against girls in feeding practices. Data on the mother's socio-economic background for three anthropometric indices showed that girls were severely stunting. Stunting was more rampant in rural areas than in urban areas. Children of illiterate women, women working in the agricultural sector, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Muslims and women of low standard of living were more severely malnourished. Undernourishment has a strong positive relationship with the mother's education. About one-third of the children were

found to be anaemic. However, severe and moderate anaemia has been decreasing from NFHS-2 to NFHS-3.

Data show that the percentage of morbidity from three diseases, viz., fever, cough and diarrhea, decreased from NFHS-2 to NFHS-3. Surprisingly, the incidence of childhood diseases was higher among males than females in NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The morbidity level came down to 28.7 per cent for stunted children, 40.5 per cent for underweight children and 28.0 per cent for wasted children. Childhood morbidity was very low in households with good sanitation facility, access to purified drinking water and where the children had been given full immunisation. Data based on the socio-economic background show that more than one-third of the children who suffered from fever/cough and diarrhoea received treatment. More girls than boys received treatment for all the diseases and this was true both in urban and rural areas.

Project Reports under Final Revision

1. **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme – Karnataka State** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
2. **Engendering Governance: A Study of Gendered Governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka** (Prof N Sivanna and Dr K G Gayathri Devi)
3. **Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
4. **Mid-term Appraisal of Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran, Dr K Gayithri, Prof Usha Devi, Prof K S James, Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr Elumalai Kannan and Ms B P Vani)
5. **Study on Framework for Assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes / Programmes Implemented by GoK** (Dr K Gayithri)
6. **Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka** (Dr K Gayithri, Prof RS Deshpande, Prof Parmod Kumar, Prof Usha Devi MD, Prof James KS, Prof Madheswaran, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr Manasi, Dr Bhibuprasad and Dr Lenin Babu)
7. **Functional Review of BBMP** (Dr N Sivanna)
8. **Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme** (Dr V Ramaswamy)
9. **Evaluation of Housing Scheme for Devadasis under Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme** (Dr V Ramaswamy)
10. **Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka** (Dr M J Bhende)
11. **Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)
12. **Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth** (Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
13. **Tata Coffee Ltd: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
14. **Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods** (Dr C Nanjundaiah)
15. **Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A Study of Spatial and Temporal Dimensions** (Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr M Lingaraju)
16. **Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, Prof K S James, Dr N Sivanna and Ms B P Vani)
17. **Child Labour Survey in Haveri District** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
18. **Kodava Identity and Culture** (Dr Manohar S Yadav)
19. **Women Presidents and Women Representatives in the Grama Panchayats of Karnataka** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)
20. **An Analysis of the Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: An Investigation using Portal and Field Data** (Prof K S James, Dr T N Bhat, Dr R Mutharayappa, Dr C M Lakshmana and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)
21. **Quality of HMIS Data: A Study of Chamarajnagar and Udupi Districts in Karnataka** (Prof K S James, Dr T N Bhat, Dr C M Lakshmana, and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)

Research Projects in Progress

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration with All-India Coverage (Consolidated) (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : September 2009
Expected Date of Completion: Sept. 2012</p> | <p>7. Concurrent Evaluation of Farm Mechanisation Programme in Karnataka (Dr P Thippaiah)
Date of Commencement : May 2011
Expected Date of Completion : April 2012</p> |
| <p>2. Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: Karnataka (A Consolidated Study) (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement : November 2009
Expected Date of Completion: Sept. 2012</p> | <p>8. Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India (Prof RS Deshpande and Prof P G Chengappa)
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| <p>3. Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy-Growing States (Dr Komol Singha)
Date of Commencement : Sept. 2009
Expected Date of Completion : Sept 2012</p> | <p>9. Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : June 2007
Expected Date of Completion : 2014</p> |
| <p>4. Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring (Dr M J Bhende, Prof N Sivanna, Dr M Devendra Babu and Prof R S Deshpande)
Date of Commencement : June 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>10. Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers (GTZ – German Development) (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : August 20, 2010
Expected Date of Completion : Dec. 2013</p> |
| <p>5. Changing Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages (Prof P G Chengappa)
Date of Commencement : May 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>11. A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka Planning Dept, GoK (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : Dec 1, 2010
Expected Date of Completion : June 2012</p> |
| <p>6. Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress: An Exploratory Study (Dr Elumalai Kannan and Prof. R S Deshpande)
Date of Commencement : May 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>12. Governance: Theoretical and Empirical Issues (Prof Siddharth Swaminathan)
Date of Commencement : July 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| | <p>13. Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement : March 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>14. Assessing the Environmental Burden of Disease of Air Pollution: A Case Study of Two Metropolitan Cities – Bangalore and Hyderabad (Ministry of Environment and Forests) (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
Date of Commencement : Sept 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>15. Land Policy and Administration (Dr Manasi. S, Prof R S Deshpande, Prof PG Chengappa and Prof N Sivanna)
Date of Commencement : October 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>16. Status of Women in Karnataka – A Monograph (Dr KG Gayathri Devi and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
Date of Commencement : October 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>17. Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD (Prof M R Narayana)
Date of Commencement : Nov 6, 2009
Expected Date of Completion : Dec. 2013</p> <p>18. A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka Planning Dept, GoK (Prof S Madheswaran and Dr Manohar S Yadav)
Date of Commencement : Dec 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2012</p> <p>19. India and Globalisation: Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement : April 2011
Expected Date of Completion : July 2012</p> | <p>20. Evaluation study on Conservation of Magadi Fort, undertaken by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums (Dr Veerashekharappa)
Date of Commencement : March 2011
Expected Date of Completion : April 2012</p> <p>21. Tariff Fixation for the Bangalore Metro Rail Project (Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Aditya Chavali)
Date of Commencement : June 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>22. District Human Development Report for Davanagere (Prof N Sivanna)
Date of Commencement : May 2009
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>23. Baseline study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka (Dr K S Umamani and Prof K S James)
Date of Commencement : January 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>24. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Monitoring in Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Koppala, Shimoga and Udupi Districts – Third Phase (Prof M D Usha Devi)
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> <p>25. Impact Evaluation of SANKYA Programme of Computer Education (Dr N Sivanna)
Date of Commencement : Sept 2009
Expected Date of Completion : April 2012</p> <p>26. Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka (Dr V Anil Kumar)
Date of Commencement : Oct 2009
Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
|---|---|

27. **Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Four Southern States (Prof S N Sangita and Dr Anil Kumar V)**
Date of Commencement : April 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA
28. **Social Support and Health of the Elderly in India (Dr Lekha Subaiya)**
Date of Commencement : Oct 2009
Expected Date of Completion : NA
29. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies (Prof K S James , Dr Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)**
Date of Commencement : Nov 2009
Expected Date of Completion : Dec 2013
30. **Inequalities in Access to Healthcare in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest-poor (Prof K S James and Dr Lekha Subaiya)**
Date of Commencement : April 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA
31. **Population and Development Transition in Southern States of India (Ministry's Project) (Dr C M Lakshmana)**
Date of Commencement : October 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
32. **A Study on Child Labour in Bangalore Urban District of Karnataka (Dr R Mutharayappa)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
33. **Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North-East and Himalayan States (Dr P Thippaiah and Dr Komol Singha)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
34. **Assessment of Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Major Foodgrains in India – Karnataka Study (Coordinated by IIM-A) (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Elumalai Kannan)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
35. **Estimation of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses among Selected Crops in India – All-India Coordinated Study (Dr Elumalai Kannan Prof Parmod Kumar)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
36. **Socio-Economic Impact of Project Intervention in Two Zones (Maland and Dry Zone) in Karnataka (Case Study) (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
37. **Valuing Forest Ecosystem Services – Case Study of the Nagarhole National Park, Karnataka (Prof K N Ninan)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
38. **Enabling Tribal Communities to Improve Livelihoods and Enhance Biodiversity Conservation: Scientific and Technological Interventions for Sustainable Ecosystem Development in BR Hills, Western Ghats (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)**
Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA

- 39. Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Change: A Bottom-up Approach to Simulate the Climate Change Impact in Two Sensitive Ecological Regions (Biodiversity Hotspots of India) (Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K S Rao and Prof K V Raju)**

Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA

- 40. Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions: A Case Study of Karnataka (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)**

Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA

- 41. Evaluation Study on Impact and Advantages of Various Services with Particular Focus on the Help Desk Initiated by KSNDMC (Dr Aditya Chavali)**

Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA

- 42. Preparation of Human Development for Bagalkot District (Dr N Sivanna)**

Date of Commencement : December 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA

5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher Courses Organised

1. Training of the Trainers – Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies

The Training of the Trainers of the research project “Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies” was held during April 1-6, 2011 at ISEC. This ToT was a collaborative endeavour of Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, Population Research Centre, ISEC, Bangalore, and UNFPA, New Delhi. Around 20 participants attended the training. The purpose of the training was to provide in-depth understanding of the ageing-related concepts, the details of field survey and the basis of gathering information from the respondents. The questionnaire and the manual prepared for the survey was discussed in detail with the participants, who in turn will be organising similar trainings in their respective states to the investigators so as to ensure quality data collection on various aspects of ageing in India.

2. Orientation to IAS & IPS Probationers

A five-day training programme was organised by the CEENR at ISEC from May 9-13, 2011, sponsored by the DP & AR, Government of Karnataka, for 16 IAS & IPS probationers of 2009 Karnataka batch. Of them nine were from IPS cadre and the rest were IAS officers. Earlier to this orientation at ISEC, they had completed their stint at the Academy in Mussorie and had also served for a month at allotted districts in the state.

The orientation was designed to further sensitise the officers about a range of issues: Karnataka’s economy, finances, Panchayat Raj Institutions, regional disparities, agrarian crisis, Social Sector (Health, Education & Social Security) and legal issues. Both class room instructions and panel discussions were held by eminent resource persons such as Prof V M Rao, Dr S S Meenakshisundaram, Prof Abdul Aziz, Prof Narendar Pani (NIAS), Sri B K Bhattacharya, IAS, (Rtd.), Justice Nagamohan Das, Judge, Karnataka High Court, Prof S Japhet (NLSIU), Dr S T Ramesh, IPS, DG & IG of Police & Dr A R Infant, DGP (Trg.), besides a few ISEC faculty such as Prof K S James, Prof M D Ushadevi, Prof N Sivanna, Dr K Gayithri and Dr Manohar Yadav. The probationers also had fruitful interactive session with Dr H Shashidhar, IAS, Registrar, ISEC.

The programme was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC and the valedictory was presided over by Prof H A Ranganath, Director, NAAC, who also distributed certificates to the participants.

Dr K G Gayathridevi, Associate Professor, CEENR, co-ordinated the orientation with assistance from Ms Sahithi Sanaka.

3. Workshop on Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan

The 12th Five-Year Plan will begin from 2012. A workshop on **Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan** was organised at ISEC on May 30 and 31, 2011. With

the theme 'Balanced and Sustainable Development for Reaching New Heights', the workshop aimed to formulate a vision document for the 12th Plan for Karnataka. The workshop consisted of six sessions which addressed sector-wise challenges the Karnataka economy and society are facing for the 12th Plan period. They included macroeconomic challenges of growth and development, sectoral issues on agriculture, industry, services and infrastructure and developmental issues on health, education, population growth, human development and regional disparity. Governance issues and environmental concerns and natural resource management and gender issues in development were also taken up. The Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, was the chief guest. The Additional Chief Secretary was also present chairing the session on natural resource management. Several senior administrators from the government and senior academicians presented their views. The workshop was organised by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Head, CESP, and Dr Suresh Babu, Associate Professor, CESP, ISEC.

4. ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on **Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface** for post-graduate students from Nordic countries. Totally 19 students from universities in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland participated in the course which is equivalent to 10 or 7.5 ECTS (European Union Credits).

The first week of the course introduced the participants to People, Culture, Environment, Ecological History, Polity and Governance in India.

This was followed by topics on Environmental/ Ecological Economics, Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services, Population, Demography and Health Issues, Economics and Institutional Aspects of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indian Perspective.

In the second week, the students learnt about Growth and Environment – The Environmental Kuznets Curve, Indian Agriculture, Conservation and Management of Forest Ecosystem under different Regimes, CPRs, Social Forestry and Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM), Groundwater Use and Abuse, Water Institutions and Water Sector Reforms, Conservation and Development of Watersheds, Sewage and Solid Waste Management and Treatment.

The third week covered themes on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Ecological Architecture and Sustainable City, Rainwater Harvesting, Livestock – Environment Interactions, Gender and Environment, Conservation and Development of Lakes in Bangalore, Environmental Governance, Environmental Policy – (Land, Water and Pollution-related Policies), Natural Resource Management through Decentralized Governance and Environmental Law and Administration.

The fourth week dealt with themes on Climate Change, Urbanisation and Environment, Fiscal Policy and Environmental Governance and Environmental Movements in India.

The students were taken to two field visits – (a) Natural Farming (Kollegal), Sacred Groves (Coorg) and Sewage and Solid Waste Management and Treatment Plant (Mysore) (b) Watershed Development Project – Hassan and Chickballapur districts. The participants were also taken for a half-day visit to green buildings and lakes in and around Bangalore.

The field visits were meant to practically make the students aware of various aspects related to the environmental problems and solutions in India.

The course participants were assessed based on the assignments, book reviews, their participation in classes and seminar presentations. The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute as well as from outside.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants and Prof G K Karanth, Professor, Centre for Study of Social Change and Development, ISEC, addressed the participants on 'Environmental Issues in India'.

At the valedictory function, Prof G K Karanth, Director In-Charge, ISEC, and Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR, ISEC, distributed the certificates to the course participants. Representative from NCI, India, Mrs Christabel Royan, was present at the valedictory function. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants by circulating a structured feedback form, designed for the course.

Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

5. Non-Residential Course on 'Administrative, Managerial and Engineering Training for Engineers from BWSSB'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), in association with the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), Bangalore, organised a one-week training course on **Administrative, Managerial and Engineering Training for Engineers from BWSSB** to the newly recruited Assistant Engineers from BWSSB. Totally 25 engineers participated in the course.

The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute and outside.

A day's field visit was arranged to the project area, where issues related to systematic approach to project management were addressed. After the field visit, the participants made presentations in

groups covering project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants. Sri A R Panduranga, KAS, Chief Administrative Officer-cum-Secretary, BWSSB, was the chief guest.

At the valedictory function, Sri Narayana, Chief Engineer, Cauvery, BWSSB, delivered the valedictory address. The Director distributed the certificates to the course participants. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants by circulating a structured feedback form, designed for the course.

Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

6. Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)

In continuation of the Institute's Social Science Talent Search Scheme, 25 successful students of the 2011-12 batch were provided an orientation at ISEC for two days on August 6-7, 2011. Several distinguished persons from academics, media and senior officials of the Government of Karnataka addressed the students about the importance of social science education for purposes of knowledge-building, career and policy-making. The orientation was carried out under the guidance of Professor R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC.

Dr K G Gayathri Devi and Dr M Lingaraju coordinated the programme.

7. Workshop on Qualitative Data Analysis for Population Studies

The Population Research Centre of ISEC, Bangalore, and the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, jointly organised a Training Workshop on 'Qualitative Data Analysis for Population Studies' during August 16-20, 2011 at ISEC, Bangalore. Nineteen participants attended the workshop.

The objective of the workshop was to introduce the qualitative research cycle framework for conducting qualitative research and to refresh the knowledge about qualitative methods and data management. The programme included demonstration of use of qualitative data analysis package. One whole session was devoted to writing of qualitative data.

The workshop was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC. The resource persons for the workshop were Dr Ajay Bailey, Dr Shrinivas Darak from the University of Groningen and Prof K S James from ISEC, Bangalore.

8. International Conference on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change

The International Humboldt Kolleg (IHK), titled **Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change**, was organised at ISEC during October 19-21, 2011, with support from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The event was to commemorate the 60th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries with the theme *Germany and India – Infinite Opportunities*. The IHK was convened by Dr Sunil Nautiyal (Humboldt Fellow), Associate Professor at the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC.

The IHK was inaugurated by the Governor of Karnataka, Dr Hans Raj Bhardwaj, and the Chief Minister of the state, Shri D V Sadananda Gowda. In his address, Dr Bhardwaj stated that the bilateral relations between Germany and India were characterised by mutual respect, understanding and support and therefore, a year-long Germany-India celebration assumes a special significance. He lauded the great contribution of Alexander von Humboldt to nature, science and society. He said the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation had been

promoting academic cooperation between scientists and scholars not only in Germany but also elsewhere. Shri Sadananda Gowda appreciated the theme of the IHK being organised at ISEC pointing out that the climate changes the world was witnessing today were going to affect the poor more. To leash this problem, there was an urgent need to invest more and more in technology and ensure a clean and green human world, he added.

The keynote lecture on 'The Climate Change Challenge: The Common Destiny for the North and the South' was delivered by Prof Juergen P Kropp, Head, North-South Research Group, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany. A panel discussion was held by Professors S L Rao, B K Chandrashekar, M V Nadkarni, Ravindranath and K G Saxena on the theme, 'Ethical Analysis of Climate Dilemma! How to Solve'. Three special lectures were given during the conference. Prof R S Deshpande spoke on 'Social Dimensions of Climate Change Adaptation' while Prof Judith Schildt's lecture 'Exzellenz weltweit: Be Part of a Worldwide Network' focused on the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation's pursuit to advance the dialogue between the East and the West. Prof B K Chandrashekar spoke on 'People with us on Climate Change'. The IHK was spread over 18 technical sessions under seven different themes where eminent scholars presented their research findings.

The response of researchers from many countries to IHK 2011 was very encouraging. We have received more than 400 abstracts and after rigorous review process 120 abstracts were finally selected for the presentation in IHK, ISEC. In the three-day IHK, a total of 104 papers were presented in 18 technical sessions (under 7 different themes). Under the themes 1-6 there were 3 parallel sessions each and under theme 7 there were 4 parallel sessions. About 175 delegates from India, Germany, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Australia and Switzerland participated.

The three-day conference discussed a wide range of issues – from sustainable development, climate change, bio-diversity conservation, equity and governance to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, human-environment interactions and political economy of climate change, nuclear science, Biochemical toxicology, Environmental toxicology, Environmental biology etc.

9. Certificate Course in Methods & Applications in Social Science Research

In continuation of its on-going CCMASRR Programme launched in 2010, the Institute organised the third residential course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research during November 14-25, 2011. The participants hailing from different parts of India comprised social science degree holders (two of them with doctoral degrees and working as associate professors in university colleges, one a bio-technology expert and one a mechanical engineer from Infosys, Bangalore). They sought to keep abreast of the recent developments in social science research methodology. In all, the two-week course consisted of 25 sessions; each lecture was followed by an interesting discussion. The sessions were interspersed with 'hands-on exercises' on preparing data gathering sheets, check-lists and data analysis. The course ended with a valedictory session at which ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande distributed certificates to the participants.

Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Associate Professor, CEENR, co-ordinated the course with assistance from Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor, CHRD, and Sri K S Narayana, Assistant Registrar (Acad), ISEC.

10. Workshop on Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka

A workshop on 'Mid-term Appraisal of the 11th Five-year Plan of Karnataka' was organised on November 17, 2011 at ISEC. Findings of two studies – 'Study of monitorable indicators in Karnataka' and 'Performance of flagship

programmes in Karnataka' – undertaken at the instance of the Planning Commission, Government of India, were discussed at the workshop. There were two sessions in the workshop: the first was chaired by Prof Deshpande, Director, ISEC. Mr Basith, Senior Director, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, spoke about the study. Prof Madheswaran, Project Coordinator, ISEC, spoke about the workshop. Prof Mihir Rakshit, eminent economist and Director, Monetary Research Project, ICRA Ltd., Kolkata, presented the inaugural address followed by a brief discussion. The session ended with a vote of thanks by Dr K Gayithri.

The second session was chaired by Mr Basith. The session included presentations by Prof Parmod Kumar, Prof S Madheswaran, Prof M D Usha Devi, Ms B P Vani, Prof K S James and Dr K Gayithri on both the studies. This was followed by a fruitful discussion. Participants included officers from Planning and line departments, Government of Karnataka, and ISEC faculty and students. The studies were coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Dr K Gayithri.

11. Two Weeks of Econometrics Training Programme for ISS Officers at ISEC

The Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organised an econometrics training programme for ISS officers. Totally, 16 officers participated in the training programme. During the first week of the course, participants were introduced to Basic Econometric Techniques while the second week focused on Advanced Time Series Techniques. The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute and from other institutions like Indian Statistical Institute, Madras School of Economics, Pondicherry University etc.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants and distributed certificates to the participants in the valedictory session. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course were obtained

from the participants by circulating a structured feedback form. The course was well appreciated by the participants.

12. Annual Meeting of the Directors of the ICSSR Research Institutes

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of ICSSR research institutes was successfully held in the Institute during December 22-23, 2011. Prof R S Deshpande, Director, welcomed the members. Prof KRS Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, was the Chief Guest. Prof S K Thorat, Chairperson, ICSSR, gave the opening remarks. The Directors/representatives of ICSSR institutions made presentations on their academic achievements during the current year. The recommendations/observations of the Government of India's Review Committee Report pertaining to ICSSR research institutions were discussed. A follow-up one-day colloquium discussed issues in social science research as decided in the last meeting of the Directors held at Lucknow. The meeting discussed the 12th Five-Year Plan Proposal relating to research institutes which was presented by ICSSR to MHRD. The meet also discussed utilisation of funds by research institutes. As part of the meet, a cultural programme was organised in the Institute.

13. Seminar on Citizenship, the State and Expanding the Boundaries of Democracy

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development of the Institute organised a seminar on **Citizenship, the State and Expanding the Boundaries of Democracy** on December 28, 2011. The main theme of the workshop was citizenship. The main ideas that informed the seminar are: Citizenship is often viewed as legal citizenship. While citizenship within a nation-state finds its basis in legality, the concept is also crucially linked to larger society. Social citizenship is far more complex and is related to the phenomenon of social hierarchies and social difference. The latter two have a crucial bearing on citizenship in any democracy. In this

context, the major debates on citizenship have been around broadening the citizenship from formal-legal one to a broader and more expansive social citizenship. Scholars such as Naila Kabeer call it inclusive citizenship, in the sense that the expansive concept specifically makes an attempt to theorise and describe the inclusion in the citizenship of those who are outside its substantive purview; this may often be owing to social, economic or political marginalisation. In this context, the question of juxtaposing the formal legal concept with the issues of class, gender, caste and ethnicity have been prominent. The role of civil society too has been both to expand the scope of citizenship and broaden the arena of democracy. Keeping this context in background, this seminar dealt with the relationship between the state and citizenship, the ways of defining citizenship, class and citizenship, gender and citizenship, expanding rights as a means of expanding citizenship and the role of civil society in both expanding citizenship and broadening democracy. The seminar debated some of these issues in the backdrop of evolving standard formats and identities for citizenship and engaged in a broad ranging participation on how we elaborate and understand citizenship in today's India. The main speakers in the seminar were Professor Rowena Robinson from IIT-Bombay, Mumbai, Professor Arun Kumar Patnaik from the University of Hyderabad, Dr R Ramakumar from TISS, Mumbai, Dr Manohar S Yadav, ISEC, and Dr V Anil Kumar, ISEC. Professor Rowena Robinson spoke on Minorities and Citizenship, Professor Arun Kumar Patnaik spoke on Citizenship, Subject and Development, Dr Ramakumar spoke on Adhar (UIDAI) and Citizenship, Dr Manohar S Yadav spoke on Dalits and Citizenship and Dr V Anil Kumar spoke on Civil Society and Citizenship. The seminar involved intense debates on the multi-dimensional concept of citizenship and its significance in contemporary Indian democracy and society.

14. Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Dr Chandrashekhara Kambar, Jnanapeeth Award winner, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava

Extension Lecture on December 29, 2011 in the Institute.

In his lecture, Dr Kambar deplored the mindset of most Indians who tried to imitate the styles of foreign litterateurs instead of striving to imbibe the rich heritage of the native scholars. In his inimitable style, Dr Kambar enthralled the ISEC faculty members, staff and other invitees who attended the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture.

Dr Kambar was felicitated on the occasion.

15. Founders' Day Celebration and Grand Alumni Meet

On the occasion of the fortieth year of its inception, the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) hosted a 'Grand Alumni Meet' coinciding with the Founders' Day on January 20-21, 2012. Alumni from all over India participated in the meet.

The day began with the ISEC family paying tributes to Prof VKRV Rao. After garlanding Prof Rao's bust, Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering while and Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, made the opening remarks. They reminisced on the beginnings of the institution and how it had grown out of the vision of Prof Rao. The event was also marked by the release of two books and two ISEC monographs:

- '*Institutional Design for Tackling Child Labour Problems*' by Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof K G Gayathridevi and Dr V Anil Kumar;
- '*Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analysis from India*' by Prof N Jayaram and Prof D Rajasekhar;
- '*Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Who are the Poorest and why?*' by Dr R R Biradar (Monograph No. 24);
- '*History of Monetary Policy in India since Independence*' by Dr Ashima Goyal (Monograph No. 25).

As part of ISEC tradition, staff and faculty members who have completed 25 years of service at ISEC, are felicitated on the occasion. This year Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor at the Centre for Human Resource Development, was felicitated. The Dr D M Nanjundappa endowment prize was conferred on Ms Mini Thomas and Ms Lavanya Suresh in the economics and non-economics categories respectively, for having secured the highest marks in their Pre-PhD course work.

Following the Founders' Day celebrations the alumni meet programmes commenced with a panel discussion on Social and Economic Change - The Way Forward. The panelists were Prof S Iyyampillai, Department of Economics, Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirappalli; Prof Siva Prasad, Department of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad; Prof P L N Raju, Deputy Director, the Leprosy Mission, New Delhi and Dr Jyothis S, Associate Professor, CESS, Hyderabad. All of them are alumni of ISEC. They spoke on issues ranging from the need for reforms in education to the poverty that plagues the Indian nation. They stressed the need for better governance as well as more responsiveness to the needs of the people.

In the evening, the students, associates of ISEC and the alumni put up a variety of cultural programmes.

The second day began with a panel discussion on Issues and Opportunities in India's Development Path. The panelists were Prof K N Ninan, CEENR, ISEC; Prof N R Bhanumurthy, NIPFP, New Delhi; Dr Subir Sen, Assistant Professor, TERI University, New Delhi; Dr Deepthi Shanker, Research and Publication Manager, IIM, Bangalore – all alumni of ISEC. They discussed issues ranging from corruption and financial access to insurance and higher education in the context of India's development.

Later the alumni felicitated their teachers. This was followed by the sharing of memories of their days in ISEC as students. The alumni

recollected tales of guides, friends, and fun as well as the terror of doctoral committee meetings and biannual seminars.

The alumni meet was organised by the PhD Alumni Organising Committee headed by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, and co-coordinated by Dr N Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, Ramakrishna Hegde Chair and CPIGD, ISEC, along with a team of faculty and student coordinators, including Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Mr K S Narayana, Mr Satish Kamath, Mr Benson Thomas, Mr Architesh Panda, Mr Avishek Chanda, Ms Sheeba Andrews, Ms Lavanya Suresh, Ms Mini Thomas, Ms Sumedha Bajar, Ms Reetika Syal, Mr Angan Sengupta and Ms Sowmya Manjunath.

16. Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an on-going programme of ISEC started in January 2011 in collaboration with Bangalore University, Karnataka State Knowledge Commission, Pre-University Board in Karnataka and Christ University. The programme is an initiative to address the dwindling interest among student fraternity in social science subjects opted for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam passing which with high marks qualifies the top 25 students to avail scholarship for three years, i.e., during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses.

The Karnataka State Knowledge Commission, headed by its Member Secretary Sri M K Sridhar, came forward to help the programme by announcing scholarships of Rs.2500 pa to each one of these 25 students for a span of three years, i.e., till these students complete their graduation in social sciences. The Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, has announced a monthly scholarship of Rs 500 to the students for ten months in a year for three years. Likewise, the Christ University has supported the 8 students who joined its degree courses by announcing 3 years' scholarship of Rs 5000 pa.

The first half-yearly scholarship distribution function to the 25 successful students of the Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) scheme was organized at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, on January 27, 2012, with Dr. N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, as the Chief Guest and Prof. R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, presiding over the event. Prof. M K Sridhar, Member Secretary, Karnataka State Knowledge Commission, Rev. Fr.Dr. Jose C C, Principal, Christ Junior College, joined them in distributing the scholarships. Members of the advisory committee of SSTSS, Prof.G Mohan Kumar and Dr.R Rajesh, Controller of Examinations under SSTSS, Prof.H K Moulesh; Prof.Siddananda and Prof.Parineetha, associated with organising the examination and orientation to the successful students, nodal officers from the colleges, parents of the students, visiting professors, faculty and Registrar of ISEC were among those who were present on the occasion.

The event (and the scheme) was co-ordinated by Dr K G Gayathridevi, Dr M Lingaraju and Sri K S Narayana, faculty and assistant registrar, ISEC, respectively.

17. Experts' Meeting and Advocacy Meeting on research project, 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India'

A three-day meeting was held to discuss the preliminary findings from the field survey conducted in seven states on issues concerning the elderly during March 7-8, 2012, and an expert meeting on advocacy part of the project was held on March 9, 2012 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Around 10 experts from the Institute and 15 from outside attended the meeting.

18. National Workshop on Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Input Subsidies

The workshop was organised as a part of the project 'Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth' sponsored by the

National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India, New Delhi. The workshop, held on March 6, 2012, intended to discuss the results of the study and get feedback from various experts for further research in this area. About 50 participants attended the workshop and they had lively discussions on the conceptual issues related to inclusive agricultural growth, input subsidies, public investment and role of Grama Panchayats in effective reach of input subsidies to the farmers. Prof Ramesh Chand, Director, NCAP, delivered the keynote address at the inaugural session, which was chaired by the Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC. The research team comprising Prof R S Deshpande, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Ms Sujata Sundaram and Dr Sanjeev D Kenchaigol presented the study results. The experts who participated in the workshop included Prof V M Rao, Prof M V Nadkarni, Prof S Bisaliah, Prof P G Chengappa and Prof Nagaraj.

19. Conference on Migration, Informal Work and Urban Poverty: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

AA Two-day International Conference 'Migration, Informal Work and Urban Poverty: Inter-disciplinary Explorations' was organised on March 22-23, 2012, at ISEC. The Conference was organised as a part of the project 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities' funded by the Government of Karnataka. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Prof K S James coordinated the conference.

Shri Sanjeev Kumar, Principal Secretary, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated the conference. The keynote addresses were delivered by Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury of ISEC and Prof Amitabh Kundu, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, on Migration Discourse and Poverty Syndrome. The session was chaired by Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors.

Other key speakers included Prof Satish Deshpande, Delhi School of Economics; Prof Ravi Srivastava, CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Prof Nandini Gooptu, Oxford University; and Prof Anirudh Krishna, Duke University.

Outreach Activities

Workshop on Evolving Strategies to Ensure Faster Economic Growth in Karnataka

A workshop on 'Evolving Strategies for Karnataka's Economic Growth' was organised on April 7, 2011, in collaboration with the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FKCCI). The keynote address was given by Prof R S Deshpande on 'Challenges of the Agriculture Sector'. Mr N C Munniappa, Principal Secretary, Agriculture, spoke about the state's efforts for ensuring faster growth of the agriculture sector. Various sectoral issues were also discussed by experts from ISEC and outside. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Head, CESP, ISEC, gave the vote of thanks. Prof Rajeev and Dr Suresh Babu organised the workshop.

ISEC Public Lectures

Prof U R Ananthamurthy, Jnanapeeth Award winner and well-known writer, delivered a public lecture on the topic 'Ethics for Our Times – Essays in Gandhian Perspective' on July 12, 2011, at Jnanajyothi Seminar Hall, Central College Campus, Bangalore – 560 001. Prof C T Kurien, Visiting Professor, ISEC, and former Director and Chairman of MIDS, participated as the Chief Guest. Prof N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, presided.

Seminars Presented by Visitors

Political Development of Education in Karnataka, India: Historical Perspectives — Mr Steve Napier, PhD Scholar, University of Cincinnati (April 21, 2011).

Economic Analysis of Market Structures Under the Competition Act, 2002 — Dr Geeta Gouri, Member, Competition Commission of India, New Delhi (April 25, 2011).

Project Bhoomi – A Decade After: A Study of Three Centres in Karnataka — Mr B R Rohit, SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (May 17, 2011).

Crafting State-Nation: Diversity and Democracy in India — Prof Yogendra Yadav, Senior Fellow, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi (May 27, 2011).

Economic Spaces, Transition Cost and Peasant Migrations: An Explanatory Analysis — Dr R Vijay, Reader in Economics, University of Hyderabad, and SRTT Visiting Fellow of ISEC (June 01, 2011).

Right to Education in India — Prof Anil Sadgopal, Professor of Education, Delhi University (July 8, 2011).

Talk on Problems of Higher Education in India — Prof G Hargopal, Professor of Political Science, Central University of Hyderabad (July 8, 2011).

Furthering India's Trade Prospects with South Asia: An Analysis of India's Trade Policy Issues with Bangladesh — Dr Amrita Saha, SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (July 18, 2011).

Financial Crisis and After: India's Tentative Recovery — Mr Rajrishi Singhal, Head, Policy & Research, Government Banking Group, Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd., Mumbai (July 22, 2010).

Privilege and Prejudice: Negotiating Difference and Performing Transnationality in a Multinational Corporation — Dr Ranji Devadason, British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow, Sociology, Politics and International Studies (SPAIS), University of Bristol, England, and Affiliate Postdoctoral Fellow with ISEC (July 26, 2011).

The World in Transition: Strategic Challenges in the 21st Century — Prof Gautam Sen, Member, Board of Trustees, Indian Institute of Education, Pune (August 3, 2011).

Revealed Comparative Advantage of the Indian Fruits – A Study — Dr P Balamurugan, Research Associate, LBSRC, New Delhi, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (August 5, 2011).

Economic Spaces, Transition Cost and Peasant Migrations: An Explanatory Analysis — Dr R Vijay, Reader in Economics, University of Hyderabad, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (August 5, 2011).

Implementing Right to Education Act (RTE) – Stakeholders' Perceptions and Challenges — Dr Satya S, Professor, Management Studies, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore (August 19, 2011).

Madmen, Specialists and Preceding the Seminar — Prof Sanjeev Jain, DPM, MD, Molecular Genetics Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Hosur Road, Bangalore (October 13, 2011).

Technology Interfacing the Social Sciences — Dr Wiebe Bijker, Professor of Technology & Society, Maastricht University, Netherlands (October 24, 2011).

External Trade and Internal Geography: Lessons from Research on Europe, China and India — Dr Arne Melchior, Senior Research Fellow, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo, Norway (December 1, 2011).

Lecture on A New Vision of Planning — Shri Arun Maira, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India (January 31, 2012).

Indian Statistical System: Emerging Challenges — Prof R Radhakrishna, Chairman, National Statistical Commission, Government of India, New Delhi (February 3, 2012).

The Question Hour in India: Some Diagnostics — Dr Srikrishna Ayyangar, Assistant Professor, University of Hartford, USA (February 8, 2012).

Promoting Rural Enterprises in Kerala with Trained Micro Enterprise Consultants - A Collaboration between Kudumbashree and TREE Society — Mr Liby Johnson, Programme Officer, Kudumbashree, Govt. of Kerala and Mr Ranjeet Ranade, President of TREE Society, Bangalore (February 9, 2012).

Globalization and Europe - Perspective of the Future — Dr Erhard Busek, Special Co-ordinator, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and Chairman, Institute for the Danube Region & Central Europe, Austria (February 17, 2012).

Assessing a Micro-model for Carbon Foot-Print Valuation — Mr Anurag Rai, Manager, Bank of India, Large Corporate Banking Branch, Parliament Street, New Delhi and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (February 17, 2012).

Literacies of Power: Finding Adivasi Voice in Education — Dr Shivali Tukdeo, Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences, National Institute of Advance Studies, Bangalore (March 29, 2012).

Seminars Presented by Faculty

Caste without Hierarchy: Some Reflections — Prof G K Karanth, Professor, CSSCD, ISEC, Bangalore (June 30, 2011).

Some Aspects of Agricultural Credit Policy in Karnataka — Dr Elumalai Kannan, Associate Professor, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (July 01, 2011).

The Economics of Conserving Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services — Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (July 19, 2011).

Impact of NREGA on Wage Rate, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka — Prof Parmod Kumar, Head, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (August 1, 2011).

Crisis in Coir Industry in Karnataka and the Challenges Ahead — Dr C Nanjundaiah, Associate Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (August 10, 2011).

Urban Poverty: Competing Paradigms — Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, Head, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (August 16, 2011).

Semi-Arid Landscapes: From Biodiversity to Eco-diversity — Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (August 22, 2011).

Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka — Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (August 24, 2011).

India within Seven Billion: Demographic Change and Its Implication — Prof K S James, Professor and Head, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (October 31, 2011).

Globalization, Democratic Politics and Social Inclusion: An Indian Experience — Prof S N Sangita, Professor & Head, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (March 6, 2012).

Seminars by Stunents

Medicalisation of Maternal Health Care: An Analysis of Caesarean Section Delivery in West Bengal — Ms Sancheeta Ghosh, PhD Scholar, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (May 9, 2011). (Pre-submission seminar).

A Study of Religio-Cultural Dimension of Self-Determination Movements in Kashmir — Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (May 31, 2011). (Pre-submission seminar).

Political Regimes and Social Security: A Study of BSP Regime in Uttar Pradesh — Mr Shyam Singh, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (June 13, 2011). (Pre-submission seminar).

Economic Performance of Informal Sector during Liberalisation Period: An Empirical Study of India — Mr Indrajit Bairagya, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (October 26, 2011). (Pre-submission Seminar).

Institutions and Practices: A Study of People's Planning Campaign and Kerala Development Programme — Mr Rajesh K, PhD Scholar, CSSCD, ISEC, Bangalore (December 17, 2011). (Pre-submission Seminar).

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 24th Bi-annual Seminar was conducted during June 13-17, 2011 for the senior students and on June 20-21, 2011 for the new batch students. In all, there were 41 presentations: one of them was a pre-submission seminar; 25 progress seminars and 15 theme presentations. Prof G Hargopal, Prof P H Rayappa and Prof S Bislaiah served as Special Discussants.

The 25th Bi-annual Seminar series was conducted during December 12-17, 2011. In all, there were 34 presentations comprising one pre-submission seminar, 15 proposal seminars and 18 progress seminars. Prof V M Rao, Prof P H Rayappa, Prof C S Nagaraju, Prof Sandeep Shastry (Pro-Vice Chancellor, Jain University) and Prof K K Seethamma (Department of Economics, Bangalore University) participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.

PhD Programme

The 2011-12 PhD Programme with 15 students commenced on August 16, 2011 with a formal inauguration by the Director. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Agricultural Economics – three; Economics – six; Environmental Economics – one; Education – one; Political Science – one; Population Studies – one; Development Studies – two. Supervisors have been allotted to them and Doctoral Committees have been formed.

PhD Awarded

Mr Patibandla Srikant (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on 'Reconceptualising Rights: A Study of Micro Social Movements in India'. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury was his supervisor.

Ms Durba Biswas (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for her thesis on 'Economic Valuation of Irrigation Water using Stated Preference Method: A Case Study in Malaprabha Basin, Karnataka, India'. Dr L Venkatachalam was her supervisor and Dr C Nanjundaiah was her co-guide.

Mr Rajdeep Singha (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on 'Multinational Corporations and Spillover Effects in the Indian Engineering Industries'. Dr K Gayithri was his supervisor.

Mr Jagannath Mallick (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on 'Private Investment and Economic Growth in India: An Empirical Analysis'. Prof M R Narayana was his supervisor.

Ms Skylab Sahu (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for her thesis on 'State, Civil Society and Politics of Women's Health'. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury was her supervisor.

Mr Tagade Nitinkumar Yashwant (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on 'Food and Nutrition Insecurity: A Case Study in Tribal Regions of Maharashtra'. Prof R S Deshpande was his supervisor.

Mr Panigrahi Akshaya Kumar (Development Studies) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on 'Determinants of Living Arrangements of Elderly: A Case of Orissa'. Dr T S Syamala was his supervisor.

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Mini Thomas P (in Economics) and Ms Lavanya Suresh (in Political Science) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2010-11.

Academic Networks

ISEC has signed an MoU with Nordic Centre in India (a consortium of 23 Scandinavian universities) to network on research, training and exchange programmes.

Similar networks are continued on a project-by-project basis with several institutions and organisations, such as NIRD, NHRC, ILO, UNDP, WB, IFPRI, IIPS, and with state and Central governments.

SRTT Support Activities

1. Faculty who participated in academic activities with Financial Assistance

Dr C Nanjundaiah, presented a paper on “Economics of Forest Dependence: The Evidences from Nagarahole National Park, Western Ghats of Karnataka” in the Conference on “Governing Forest Resources for Economic Outcome”, at Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, during 23-24th June, 2011.

Dr Dhananjay W Bansod, presented a paper on “Family and Social Adjustment of Elderly in Later Life: A Situational Appraisal of Rural Maharashtra, India” in the Ninth Asia/Oceania Regional Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics at Melbourne, Australia, during 23-27 October, 2011.

2. PhD Students who participated in academic activities with Financial Assistance

Ms Reetika Syal, presented a paper on “Civil

Society and Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh: An Empirical Analysis” in the Conference on “Equality of Opportunity: Concepts, Measures and Policy Implications at University of Sapienza, Rome, Italy, during 2-9th May, 2011.

3. SRTT Draft Project Reports

Ms Amrita Saha: “India’s Prospects for furthering Trade Development with South Asia: Analysis for Bangladesh and Pakistan”.

Dr Vijay: “Economic Spaces, Transition Cost and Peasant Migrations: An Explanatory Analysis”.

4. SRTT Final Project Report

Dr P Balamurugan: “The Revealed Comparative Advantage of the Indian Fruits – A Study”

5. Seminars

During the period, SRTT-sponsored Visiting Fellows delivered one project-initiation seminar and three project-completion seminars at the Institute

6. Publications - Monograph series

Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery: Affordability of Drinking Water Supply by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka, Monograph No.23 by Prof D Rajasekhara.

Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Who are the poorest and Why?, Monograph No.24 by Dr R R Biradar.

History of Monetary Policy in India since Independence, Monograph No. 25 (Professor P R Brahmananda Memorial Research Grant) by Prof Ashima Goyal

Inequality, Rents and the Long-run Transformation of India, Monograph No. 26 by Michael Walton.

Public Expenditure and Strategies for Sustainable Management of Environment and Forest Ecosystems in

Karnataka; Monograph No. 27 by Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Mr M S Umesh Babu and Dr B P Nayak.

7. Thesis submission

Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan has submitted his thesis to the University of Mysore on 18.11.2011 on the topic: ***A Study of Religio-cultural Dimension of Self-determination Movements in Kashmir***. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury is his Supervisor.

8. Library Upgradation Programme

Library is fully automated using integrated library software and it subscribes to online databases viz., EconLit, JSTOR, Prowess-CMIE, Indiatat.com, ISID, etc. The process of digitization of important and rare documents has been going on. In view of the enormity of the fund requirement, a part of these expenditures were met from SRTT budget. The Institute acknowledges that SRTT assistance has made positive impact on various service components of Library.

9. Library Stock-taking

Complete stock taking of library books and documents have been completed. The expenditure involved in this regard was met from out of SRTT budget.

10. Server Up-gradation and Improvement in Internet Facility

The Institute upgraded the server capacity and enlarged internet facilities from out of SRTT budgetary allocation. The annual subscription costs of lease line are met from this allocation. Similar facilities are provided to the PhD Students' Computer Lab. This has enabled speedy browsing and downloading of materials. Besides, accessories that are needed from time to time have been procured from the grant under this budget. This has facilitated replacement of old accessories with the latest ones. But for the SRTT funding support it would not have been smooth to upgrade these facilities that involved large funds on a continuous basis.

11. Social Science Talent Search Scheme

The Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) is an on-going programme of ISEC carried out of SRTT Funds. It was initiated in September 2010, in collaboration with the Bangalore University, Karnataka State Knowledge Commission, Department of Pre-University Education in Karnataka and Christ University. The programme is an effort to address the dwindling interest among student fraternity, to opt for social science subjects for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam passing which with high marks, it qualifies the top 25 students to avail of scholarship for three years, i.e., during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science degree courses (Bachelor of Arts).

Examination for the first batch of students was held on February 6, 2011 and 25 high ranking students were identified for award of scholarships. They were provided an initial orientation about the significance of social science studies or education in a training camp organized at ISEC on August 6-7, 2011. The successful students were awarded their scholarships in a ceremony organized at ISEC, on January 27, 2012, with Dr N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University as the Chief Guest and Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, presiding over the event. Prof M K Sridhar, Member Secretary, Karnataka State Knowledge Commission, Rev Fr Dr Jose C C, principal, Christ Junior College, were also present in the distribution ceremony and addressed the students. Prof G Mohan Kumar and Dr R Rajesh, Prof H K Moulesh, Controller of Examinations under SSTSS, Prof. Siddananda and Prof Parineetha, who were associated with organising the examination & orientation to the successful students, nodal officers from the colleges, parents of the students, visiting professors, faculty & registrar of ISEC, were among those who were present on the occasion.

The SSTSS has progressed to its second year and preparations were made to offer the

examination covering a large number of PU colleges in the Bangalore Division. Discussions were held with heads of all the collaborating institutions such as Bangalore University, Christ University, Department of PU Education and Karnataka State Knowledge Commission. It was decided to enhance the application fee from Rs 30 to Rs 100 and application was posted on ISEC website with all necessary instructions. A meeting of the nodal officers of the examination centres was held in the presence of Prof H K Moulesh, Controller of examinations. After finalising the question paper, examination was conducted on July 1, 2012 under the overall supervision of the controller of examination and co-coordinators from ISEC. 25 successful students from BUB and 10 from Christ University have been identified for receipt of orientation at ISEC and scholarships.

The programme was co-coordinated by Dr K G Gayathridevi and Dr M Lingaraju, faculty at ISEC. The above expenditure was met out of the SRTT budget.

12. Internship Programme

In response to our advertisement o ISEC website, in all 76 applications were received for internship programme at ISEC, out of which 36 applications were short listed. 12 candidates joined the programme out of which 2 left in the middle. These were offered a fellowship of Rs.4,000/- per month with free boarding and lodging. 3 candidates from Christ University (without fellowship) successfully completed the programme. 4 candidates (without fellowship) from Central University of Rajasthan and 3 students from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, also have undergone the programme. All the interns were provided with free lodging and boarding facility irrespective of receipt or non-receipt of fellowship.

6. PUBLICATIONS

Books Published/Edited

Bansod, Dhananjay W

(with K S James, K M Satyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar, K Srinivasan and P M Kulkarni) '*Assessing the Quality of District Data for Improved Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes*'. United Nation Population Fund – India, 2011.

Bhat, T N

'*Countering Domestic Violence: Family Limitation and Women's Empowerment -Illustration of a Rural Community in South Indian Family*'. Dudweiler Landstr, Saarbrücken, Germany: LAMBERT Academic Publishing, May 2011.

Deshpande, R S

'*Water and Livelihood*'. Hyderabad: Centre for Economic and Social Studies, September 2011. (Monograph)

Devi, K G Gayathri

(with D Rajasekhar and V Anil Kumar) '*Institutional Design for Tackling Child Labour Problem*'. New Delhi: Concept Publications, 2011.

James, K S

(with Dhananjay W Bansod, K M Satyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar, K Srinivasan and P M Kulkarni) '*Assessing the Quality of District Data for Improved Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes*'. United Nation Population Fund – India, 2011.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Sandip Sarkar) '*Economic Reforms and Small Farmers: Implication for Production, Marketing*

and Employment'. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2012.

Kumar, V Anil

(with D Rajasekhar and K G Gayathri Devi) '*Institutional Design for Tackling Child Labour Problem*'. New Delhi: Concept Publications, 2011.

(with Sathyanarayana Sangita) '*Decentralised Governance and Planning in Karnataka, India*'. Cambridge Scholar's Publishing, September 2011.

Lakshmana, C M

'*Population Change and Health Care*'. New Delhi: Rawat Publications

Nadkarni, M V

'*Ethics for Our Times – Essays in Gandhian Perspective*'. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2011.

Nanjundaiah, C

'*Biodiversity, Indigenous Environmental Knowledge and IPRs: Theoretical and Policy Perspectives*'. Germany: LAMBERT Academic Publishing, 2011.

Narayana, M R

'*Estimation of Public and Private Investment and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka State*'. DES No.12: 2010. Bangalore: Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, 2011.

Nautiyal, Sunil

'*Development of Rural and Peri-urban Landscapes: Socioeconomic and Ecological Perspectives of Urbanization in India*'. Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing, October 2011.

Rajasekhar, D

(with K G Gayathri Devi and V Anil Kumar) '*Institutional Design for Tackling Child Labour Problem*'. New Delhi: Concept Publications, 2011.

(with N Jayaram) '*Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analyses from India*'. Jaipur: Rawat, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with B P Vani) '*Emerging out of Shadow: A Study of Rural Indebtedness in India*'. Germany: VDM-Varlag Publishers, 2011.

Sangita, S N

(with Anil Kumar V) '*Decentralised Governance and Planning in Karnataka, India*'. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, July 2011.

Syamala, T S

'*Menopause: An Emerging Issue in India*'. Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing GmbH, September 2011.

Umamani, K S

'*Mate Selection and Age at Marriage among Rural Females: A Study of the Vokkaliga Community in Karnataka*'. USA & UK: Lambert Academic Publishing, July 2011.

'*NRHM at Crossroads: An Appraisal from Karnataka, India*'. USA & UK: Lambert Academic Publishing, July 2011.

ISEC Journal of Social and Economic Development

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is published by ISEC biannually, in January and July. It provides a forum for an in-depth analysis of problems of social, economic, political, institutional, cultural and environmental transformation taking place in the world today, particularly in developing countries.

During the year (April 2010-March 2011), two issues of the *Journal* were brought out: Volume 13, No. 2 (July-December 2011) and Volume 14, No. 1 (January-June 2012). The two issues carried a total of 10 articles, 1 Review Article, 1 Research Note, 5 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising 6 short reviews of books).

The *Journal* copies are sent to all Life and Founder Members of the Institute, besides subscribers.

ISEC Monographs Series

D Rajasekhar and R Manjula (2011). *Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery: Affordability of Drinking Water Supply by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 23**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

R R Biradar (2012). *Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Who are the Poorest and Why?*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 24**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Ashima Goyal (2012). *History of Monetary Policy in India since Independence*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 25**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Michael Walton (2012). *Inequality, Rents and the Long-run Transformation of India*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 26**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Sunil Nautiyal, M S Umesh Babu and B P Nayak (2012). *Public Expenditure and Strategies for Sustainable Management of Environment and Forest Ecosystems in Karnataka*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 27**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

ISEC Working Papers

**Title : Food Security in Maharashtra:
Regional Dimensions**

Author : Nitin Tagade

No. : 264

Nitin Tagade attempts to understand the issue of food security across regions of Maharashtra in his Working Paper, **Food Security in Maharashtra: Regional Dimensions (No. 264)**. He argues that regional disparities regarding food security have been a long matter of debate in Maharashtra, since its inception in 1960. He points out that studies are lacking in analyzing this issue in a comprehensive manner, taking the elements of availability, accessibility, sustainability and utilization. The study flows from the larger argument that disparities in investment lead to underdevelopment and consequently to food insecurity.

The analysis has lead to identifying three major groups of regions in terms of food insecurity. It has shown that food deficit and lower poverty coupled with higher level of nutritional status characterise some regions, while higher levels of under nutrition and poverty characterise others, where relatively higher and medium food sufficiency is noticed.

**Title : Total Factor Productivity Growth
and its Determinants in Karnataka
Agriculture**

Author : Elumalai Kannan

No. : 265

The Working Paper, **Total Factor Productivity Growth and its Determinants in Karnataka Agriculture (No. 265)**, by Elumalai Kannan, estimates TFP of 10 major crops of Karnataka, using growth accounting method of Tornqvist-Theil index and analyses its determinants. The study is based on Cost of Cultivation data of the Ministry of Agriculture, GoI. Drawing motivation from the dearth of research in this area, it attempts

to show if productivity growth in the crop sector has seen any improvement during the post-2000 years, it is due to widespread 'slowdown' or negative growth witnessed in the 1980s and 1990s.

The study has proved that crops registered low productivity growth across the above periods, but the years 2000-01 to 2007-08 have showed a positive growth in TFP. The study has also shown that Government expenditure on research, education, extension, canal irrigation, rainfall and balanced use of fertilizers are the important drivers of such productivity. It recommends that both Public and Private investment should be enhanced towards agricultural research and technology, besides towards rural infrastructure. This will enable sustainable productivity growth in future.

**Title : Revisiting Home: Tibetan Refugees,
Perceptions of Home (land) and
Politics of Return**

Author : Tarodi Tunga

No. : 266

Revisiting Home: Tibetan Refugees, Perceptions of Home (land) and Politics of Return (No. 266), by Tarodi Tunga, attempts to look into the notion of home as perceived by the Tibetans living in India in exile for several decades now. It explores the literature on diaspora and transnational studies that define and redefine the concept of home. The paper is based on findings from a study using primary data collected from two Tibetan settlements. It tries to portray how Tibet is reconstructed in exile by the three generations of Tibetans living in these settlements. It tries to address the question if the Tibetans feel at home in India, or have a feeling of homelessness in them.

**Title : Nature and Dimensions of Farmers'
Indebtedness in India and Karnataka**

**Author : Meenakshi Rajeev, B P Vani and
Manojit Bhattacharjee**

No. : 267

Nature and Dimensions of Farmers' Indebtedness in India and Karnataka (WP 267) by **Meenakshi Rajeev, B P Vani and Manojit Bhattacharjee** examines the nature and extent of farmers' indebtedness in India by using the unit record data from the 59th round of NSSO. It provides a comparative picture of the major Indian states and an in-depth analysis of Karnataka. The study has shown that Karnataka, though better placed than many other states in terms of access to credit, lags behind the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Kerala. Moreover, it is the informal sector that is the source of credit up to fifty per cent, particularly in the case of poorer farmers, that too for income generating activities (IGA) and who end up paying higher rates of interest. This is in contrast to the situation in states like Maharashtra, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal where more than 70 per cent of loan is availed by SC households, using a larger proportion of loan for IGA purposes. The first states with Gujarat have shown more gender sensitivity in this with more than 70 per cent of credit going to women headed households, thus setting a trend to be followed by the other states.

Title : Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Elementary Education Delivery in Madhya Pradesh

Author : Reetika Syal

No. : 268

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Elementary Education Delivery in Madhya Pradesh (WP 268), by Reetika Syal is a study of the elementary education system in the state of MP, where the involvement of CSOs began with individual efforts for curriculum innovation in the 1970s. The study shows that it is the persistent efforts of the civil society that culminated in their formal inclusion in the decentralised education structure in the later years. The paper indicates that the CSOs not only work under a private-public partnership mode but this integration has led to many positive results such as a rise in attendance

and retention rate, with the introduction of activity-based teaching-learning material in classrooms. It has also led to increased awareness and participation of parents and members of the village community in the delivery of elementary education within the school system. The paper makes a few policy suggestions in this regard recommending for a higher use of the CSOs in improving the delivery of elementary education to the maximum.

Title : Burden of Income Loss due to Ailment in India: Evidence from NSS Data

Author : Amrita Ghatak and S Madheswaran

No. : 269

Amrita Ghatak and S Madheswaran's working paper (269) on **Burden of Income Loss due to Ailment in India: Evidence from NSS Data**, aims at investigating into the impact of health on labour productivity surrogated by income at the household level. The paper has used data from a nationally representative survey in the country, showing that the burden of income loss due to ailment is expectedly high among the poorest of the poor in both rural & urban areas. Not just this, it also forms a geographic contiguity across the six states of eastern and central India, a result of institutional failures to improve or ensure better quality of access to public health. Significant determinants of this state of affairs have been policy level variables (amenities, gender composition of the household or sex ratio of working members, literacy status) besides other socio-demographic factors like religion, age composition and social groups. The paper ends by emphasising that the health status of rural poor needs to be examined at the close of the NRHM this year to look for any improvements such as reduction in out of pocket expenditure and the loss of productivity affecting income earned by the poor.

Title : Progressive Lending as a Dynamic Incentive Mechanism in Microfinance Group Lending Programmes: Empirical Evidence from India

Author : Naveen Kumar K and Veerashekharappa

No. : 270

In their working paper **Progressive Lending as a Dynamic Incentive Mechanism in Microfinance Group Lending Programmes: Empirical Evidence from India (270)**, Naveen Kumar K and Veerashekharappa go beyond the established truth that microfinance through joint liability or group lending plays the key role in delivery of financial services to the excluded and vulnerable population and draw further attention to the principle of progressive lending as playing a vital role in sustaining the micro-finance groups in the delivery of services to their members. The authors show that group lending works with various dynamic incentives. Terming it as progressive lending, the paper shows that a typical borrower receives very small loan amounts initially and gains the opportunity of receiving larger sums of loan as a result of good repayment record. Based on a primary survey conducted in Karnataka, it establishes a link between theoretical and empirical relationship between this and its determinants in joint liability lending approach. It establishes that the groups with high institutional and financial sustainability will also increase progressive lending and influence thereby the sustainability of the groups in the long run. Thus, the gap between the inaccessible low cost formal banking sector and the accessible high cost informal sector is bridged.

Title : Decentralisation and Interventions in Health Sector: A Critical Inquiry into the Experience of Local Self-Governments in Kerala

Author : M Benson Thomas and K Rajesh

No. : 271

Decentralisation and Interventions in Health Sector: A Critical Inquiry into the

Experience of Local Self-Governments in Kerala (WP 271) by M Benson Thomas and K Rajesh is an analysis of the process of transition in the healthcare sector in the last two decades. This is set against the Kerala model of decentralization launched with an emphasis on people's planning campaign in 1996 following the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and the passing of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Nagara Palika Act. The new system aimed at strengthening the public health care system with improvement in the quality of service delivery. The paper upholds that decentralisation led to improvement in infrastructure facilities, outreach, accessibility by the needy, better accountability and widening of the delivery of health care services. However, the study has also drawn attention towards certain failures such as addressing nutritional imbalances, social security of the aged, diseases caused by lifestyle and changes in morbidity. The paper calls for a comprehensive health policy that ensures functional autonomy for these decentralised bodies to address the anomalies and continued exclusion in certain respects or functions.

Title : Determinants of Migration and Remittance in India: Empirical Evidence

Author : Jajati Keshari Parida and S Madheswaran

No. : 272

The Working Paper **Determinants of Migration and Remittance in India: Empirical Evidence (WP 272)** by Jajati Keshari Parida and S Madheswaran is an attempt to study migration behaviour of Indian internal migrants combining both Todaro's individual utility maximizing behaviour and Stark's household approach. It is based on the theoretical model referring to the joint utility maximization principle with the migrant and his family members as the two agents, who try to maximize their utility in two different situations: one, where the migrant stays outside one's home as a migrant and second, where he stays at home

or returns. Using the NSS data for 2007-08, the model is used to empirically estimate determinants of migration in both cases. The study has shown that individual characteristics like age, marital status and human capital endowments, household characteristics of caste, land possession and so on have immense influence on migration decision and remittances.

Title : Repayment of Short-Term Loans in the Formal Credit Market: The Role of Accessibility to Credit from Informal Sources

Author : Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev

No. : 273

Repayment of Short-Term Loans in the Formal Credit Market: The Role of Accessibility to Credit from Informal Sources (Working Paper 273) by Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev, attempts to link the problem of non-repayment in formal credit market with accessibility to credit from informal sources. While the studies have hitherto shown that poorer households often became victims of usurious rates of interest charged by informal lenders and even lose their valuable properties, this study sheds light on the fact that more unfavourable were the terms of loan from a moneylender compared to a formal agency, better was the chance of a borrower making timely repayment and be eligible to a formal loan on a recurring basis. The paper establishes the theoretical conditions for this based on NSSO (India), database and examines the impact for short term loans.

Title : Special Economic Zones in India: Are these Enclaves Efficient?

Author : Malini L Tantri

No. : 274

Malini Tantri's **Special Economic Zones in India: Are these Enclaves Efficient? (Working Paper 274)** addresses the question of economic

utility of SEZs in India. It argues that the emphasis in the contemporary debate on SEZs is much more on the issue of establishment and sanctioning procedures and land grabbing etc, while the question of improving the efficiency of trade and tradable goods to attract foreign exchange is almost forgotten. The paper analyses the above issue within the framework of stochastic production frontier technique. It shows that there is scope for improvement in the efficiency of the existing enclaves and that there is a widening gap between zones earning better export value and those which are efficient, thereby posing a challenge to policy makers. The study recommends that there is scope for further disciplining and revamping the structure of SEZs for better efficiency.

Title : An Investigation into the Pattern of Delayed Marriage in India

Author : Baishali Goswami

No. : 275

'An Investigation into the Pattern of Delayed Marriage in India' (WP No. 275) by Baishali Goswami attempts to examine the issue of delayed marriage in India based on data from different rounds of NFHS. This is against the background that marriage patterns are undergoing discernible changes throughout the world. Using age at marriage as an indicator the paper explores the impact of select predictors of the age at marriage. Females between the age group of 20-24 and 25-29 years of age group were selected to know the likelihood of their getting married.

Using multivariate analysis the study brought out that education and cultural factors play a significant role here, besides a divide between states in the north and south.

Title : Analysis of Trends in India's Agricultural Growth

Author : Elumalai Kannan and Sujata Sundaram

No. : 276

Elumalai Kannan and Sujata Sundaram in their paper '**Analysis of the Trends in India's Agricultural Growth**' (WP 276) discuss the trends and patterns in agricultural growth at both national and sub-national levels in the country. Using data on important variables like area, production, input use and value of output for the periods 1967-68 to 2007-08. They have shown that the growth pattern has undergone significant changes over time, such as a marked shift from production of food grains (particularly coarse grains) to commercial crops. The study shows further interesting changes like decline in the production of pulses (area and output) and lower application of technological inventions. It has highlighted the overall improvement in crop output due to capital formation, better irrigation facilities, normal rainfall and improved fertilizer consumption, despite some regional differences.

Title : Climate Change, Agriculture, Poverty and Livelihoods: A Status Report

Author : K N Ninan and Satyasiba Bedamatta

No. : 277

'**Climate Change, Agriculture, Poverty and Livelihoods: A Status Report**' (WP 277) by K N Ninan and Satyasiba Bedamatta is an attempt to assess the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture covering a cross section of crops, seasons and regions based on existing literature and showing that it varies across all these indicators. Based on a number of studies, they have shown that rising temperature is shown as an important indicator of fall in crop production across the country. The paper warns that such rising climate sensitivity of Indian agriculture will impact food stability and, in turn, poverty and rural livelihoods. It calls for Indian farmers to adjust their family practices so as to adjust to climate changes besides calling for attention by policy makers & technologies to enable such rapid adjustments.

Title : District Level NRHM Funds Flow and Expenditure: Sub-National Evidence from the State of Karnataka

Author : K Gayithri

No. : 278

The WP (278) '**District Level NRHM Funds Flow and Expenditure: Sub National Evidence from the State of Karnataka**' by K Gayithri is set against the backdrop of launching of the NRHM in 2005-06 that uses bottom up planning with village as the strategic unit and attempting to promote region-specific health needs. Taking the case of district level NRHM fund flow and expenditure in Karnataka, the paper argues that district level allocations suffer from poor expenditure planning and often the plan defies allocations, thus deviating from the very ideology of bottom up planning and causing difficulty for the government to achieve desired outcomes despite much expenditure and time spent on them. The paper thus highlights the serious lapse on the part of the programme, heightened by the fact that there is mismatch between the planned estimates for important components of NRHM (like RCH, NRHM additionalities, Disease Control Programme and so on).

Title : In-stream Water Flows: A Perspective from Downstream Environmental Requirements in Tungabhadra River Basin

Author : K Lenin Babu and B K Harish Kumara

No. : 279

K Lenin Babu and B K Harish Kumara in their **Working Paper (No. 279) 'In-Stream Water Flows: A Perspective from Downstream Environmental Requirements in Tungabhadra River Basin'** look at the complexity of managing environmental water flow caused by change in quantity of water flowing downstream. When removed for human use, it is generally affected by overall flow levels. Their paper, based on field and desk studies,

assesses the optimum water requirements for better management of downstream ecosystem. It alerts that big dams across river basins have led to a fall in natural flow in the main river thereby affecting the socio-economic condition of the dependent population across states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Title : Food Insecurity in Tribal Regions of Maharashtra: Explaining Differentials between the Tribal and Non-tribal Communities

Author : Nitin Tagade

No. : 280

In 'Food Security in Tribal Regions of Maharashtra: Explaining Differentials between the Tribal and Non-Tribal Communities' (WP 280), Nitin Tagade looks at the issue of food security among tribals and non-tribals in tribal-dominant areas of Maharashtra. He examines the levels of food insecurity at micro level vis-à-vis macro level situation and concludes that the tribals face higher levels of food insecurity as against their non-tribal counterparts. But the interesting factor according to the paper is that micro level indicators of food insecurity differ from macro level ones, such as nutritional status of children which is in a way compensated by supplements found in forest based food. But the critical issue is the denial of access to forests for these families forced upon them by government policies. The paper suggests that steps must be taken to ensure provision of direct benefits such as food subsidies to bridge the gap thus caused especially during distress situations.

Title : Higher Wages, Cost of Separation and Seasonal Migration in India

Author : Jajati Keshari Parida and S Madheswaran

No. : 281

'Higher Wages, Cost of Separation and Seasonal Migration in India' (WP 281) by Jajati

Keshari Parida and S Madheswaran attempts to look at the phenomenon of determinants of seasonal migration in India. Using recent NSS data, it applies a theoretical model based on the utility maximization principle developed by Stark and Fan (2007). The study found that employment related factors have influenced the migration pattern today as short term and long term based. Arguing with empirical data, they put forth that a large amount of migration in India is controlled by higher wages and cost of separation. It offers a suggestion that seasonal migration could be controlled for the vulnerable sections, considering which the government can look at causes of failure of MGNREGS and bring about appropriate measures for successful implementation.

Title : Pattern of mortality changes in kerala: Are they moving to the advanced stage?

Author : M Benson Thomas and K S James

No. : 282

Dismayed by the pattern of mortality changes in Kerala towards a drastic decline despite low nutritional status and decreased per capita income, M Benson Thomas and K S James in their Working Paper (No. 282) 'Pattern of Mortality Changes in Kerala: Are They Moving to the Advanced Stage?' examine the advanced stage of mortality reduction in the state. Using Olshansky and Ault's Methodology (1986) and basing on census and SRS data in a historical perspective, the paper found that younger ages contributed towards much of the reduction in overall mortality and any further reduction will therefore be shifted to adult and early old ages, which was lower than that of the youngsters' contribution until 1991-2000. The paper makes suggestions to the government to undertake policy initiatives to address health problems of adults especially males since the changes noted above are lower in males than females.

Title : Civil Society and Policy Advocacy in India

Author : V Anil Kumar

No. : 283

V Anil Kumar's 'Civil Society and Policy in India' (WP 283) contemplates about the process through which civil society gets into policy advocacy under a climate when it is making headlines every day. It defines civil society as medium and large NGOs, it raises some serious questions about its significance in influencing public policy and if so, which are those areas? When does it fail? Etc. the paper suggests that the civil society makes a quintessential political act of engaging the state while attempting to advocate policies to the state.

Title : Infertility in India: Levels, Trends, Determinants and Consequences

Author : T S Syamala

No. : 284

In her WP (No 284) 'Infertility in India: Levels, Trends, Determinants and Consequences', T S Syamala attempts to understand the levels, trends, determinants and consequences of infertility in India using data from the Third National Family Health Survey. The study has brought out high prevalence of infertility in the southern region besides variations across states such as Goa showing highest infertility and Andhra Pradesh the lowest. It also sheds light on the fact that infertility is increasingly being affected by changes in lifestyle, socio-economic factors etc., thereby necessitating the government to consider infertility as an important public health issue.

Title : Double Burden of Malnutrition in India: An Investigation

Author : Angan Sengupta and T S Syamala

No. : 285

'Double Burden of Malnutrition in India: An Investigation' (WP No. 285) by Angan Sengupta

and T S Syamala assesses the NFHS data against the backdrop of the present nutrition transition phase to look into the existence of double burden of malnutrition defined as simultaneous existence of underweight (among all socio-economic categories) and overweight problems (more among the wealthier and urban women). This interesting shift from what they call as occurring from the customary problems pertaining to energy deficiency to the problems of overweight/obesity. Their study has shown the co-existence of both problems in certain cities and states is touching both the rich and poor alike, and necessitates research focus on this paradoxical question of co-existence (among females) and appropriate recommendations to follow to tackle the emerging issue.

Articles Published in Journals/ Edited Books

Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao

(with M Lingaraju) 'Karnataka's Development in Health Sector: An Overview'. In Jayasheela, V B Hans, Ravindra Kumar and Vilas Kadrolkar (eds), *Service Sector in India: A Sector Analysis*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012. (Published in December 2011.)

Bhat, T N

(with R Mutharayappa) 'Demographic Situation and Morbidity: Among the Elderly in Karnataka'. *Indian Journal of Humanities*, 1 (3), July-September, 2011.

Chengappa, P G

(with Harish, B G, N Nagaraj, M G Chandrakanth, P S Srikanthmurthy and G Basavaraj) 'Impacts and Implications of MNREGA on Labour Supply and Income Generation for Agriculture in Central Dry Zone of Karnataka'. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 24 (Conference Number): 485-494, 2011.

(with Yadava C G) 'Agricultural Growth in India'. In NCDEX, NCMSL, *India Commodity Year Book 2012*. Mumbai: Anne Books Pvt. Ltd., 2011.

(with Gracy C P) 'Agricultural Value Chain Development: Policy and Institutional Issues'. In Suresh Pal (ed), *Agriculture for Inclusive Growth*. New Delhi: Indian Agriculture Research Institute, 2011.

Deshpande, R S

'India's Society and Economy: Rise with its "BRICS" Counterparts'. In Lin Yueqin and Zhou Wen (eds), *Blue Book of Emerging Economy – Annual Report on BRICS' Social-Economic Development*. China: Social Science Academic Press, 2011.

'Asoka Mehta: Legendary Economic Visionary'. *Janata*, 66 (41), November 13, 2011.

Devi, K G Gayathri

'Contours of Women Development: A Synthesis of Thoughts, Efforts & Challenges'. *Journal of Karnatak Studies*, 4 (2) & 5 (1), 2007-08. (published in March 2012)

Gayithri, K

(with Rajdeep Singha) 'Role of Infrastructure in the Industrial development of Karnataka'. In Rudra P Pradhan (ed), *Strategy of Infrastructure Finance*. Delhi: Macmillan - Advanced Research Series, 2011.

(with Ayanendu Sanyal and Erappa) 'National Pension Scheme- For whose Benefit'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLVI (8), February 2011.

(with Ayanendu Sanyal and Erappa) 'Indian Civil Servant Pension Liability Projections: An Alternative Framework'. *The IUP Journal of Public Finance*, IX (2), May 2011.

'Development Implications of Karnataka Budget'. Mysore Commerce, *FKCCI Journal*, XXXII (4), April 2012.

James, K S

'India's Demographic Change: Opportunities and Challenges'. *Science*, 333 (576): 576-80, July 2011.

(with K M Sathyanarayana) 'Demographic Changes, Age Structure Transition and Ageing in

India: Issues and Challenges'. *Yojana*, 55: 28-31, July 2011.

(with S Irudaya Rajan) Demographic Dividend and Migration. In S Irudaya Rajan and K C Zachariah (eds), *Kerala's Demographic Future: Issues and Policy Options*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2012.

(with Prabhu Swamy) 'Maternal and Child Health Care among Tribes: A Study of Changing Trends in Karnataka'. In Jayasheela and others (eds), *Service Sector in India: A Sectoral Analysis*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012.

Kannan, Elumalai

'Relationship between Agricultural Credit Policy, Credit Disbursements and Crop Productivity: A Study in Karnataka'. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 66 (3), July-September, 2011.

(with Kedar Vishnu) 'An Assessment of Farmers' Suicides in India'. *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue, December, 2011.

'Challenges for Agricultural Sector in Karnataka during 12th Five-Year Plan'. *FKCCI Journal*, 32 (12), December, 2011.

'Trends in Public Expenditure in Livestock Sector of India during the Period of Economic Reforms'. In Anil Kumar Thakur and Mithilesh Kumar Sinha (eds), *Structural Reforms and Agriculture*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Kumar, Parmod

'Structure of Markets and Prices in Agriculture: Empirical Findings from Punjab and Bihar'. *Margin-The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 5 (2), May 2011.

'Market Structure, Conduct and Performance: Empirical Findings from Six States in India' (Key Note Paper). *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, 24 (3), September-December 2010.

'Existing Legislation on Air Pollution and Punjab Government Policy on Agriculture Waste Burning'. *Indian Journal of Environment Protection*, 32 (4), April 2012.

(with Elumalai Kannan) 'Agriculture and Allied Activities'. In Chapter 4 of *Economic Survey of Karnataka 2011-12*.

'Food Security Prospects Based on Demand and Supply Trends in Major States'. *FKCCI Journal*, XXXII (10), October, 2011

'Employment Generated under MNREGA in Karnataka and Their Socio Economic Characteristics'. *FKCCI Journal*, XXXII (11), November 2011.

'Impact of National Horticulture Mission on Expansion of Horticultural Crops in Karnataka'. *FKCCI Journal*, XXXIII (2), February, 2012.

'Agriculture in the Union Budget, March 2012'. *FKCCI Journal*, XXXIII (4), April 2012.

Kumar, V Anil

'Federalism Yes, What About Decentralisation? Some Aspects of Politics and Governance in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu'. www.ideaindia.com, Cooperjal Ltd., London, UK, April 2011.

'Inequality and Exclusion: As if the System Mattered'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLVI (44-45), November 2011.

'Interpreting the World in a World of Interpretation'. *My Society: Bi-Annual Refereed Arts Journal of the University of Mysore*, 1-4, August 2011.

'Speaking Truth to Power? Civil Society and Policy Advocacy in India'. *Journal of Asian Public Policy* (Taylor and Francis, Routledge), 5 (1), March 2012.

'Emergence of Backward Castes in South Telangana: Agrarian Change and Grassroots Politics'. Surinder S Jodhka (ed), *Village Society: Readings on Economy, Polity and Society*. Orient BlackSwan with EPW and TISS, 2012.

Lakshmana, C M

'Linkages of Poverty, Pollution and Environmental Degradation: A Geographical Experience of India'.

Annals of the National Association of Geographers, 30 (1), July 2011.

'Health Care Infrastructure in Karnataka: Status and Concerns'. In Jayasheela, V B Hans, Ravindra Kumar and Vilas Kadrolkar (eds), *Service Sector in India: A Sector Analysis*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012. (Published in December 2011)

Lingaraju, M

(with Dhananjay W Bansod) 'Karnataka's Development in Health Sector: An Overview'. In Jayasheela, V B Hans, Ravindra Kumar B and Vilas M Kadrolkar (eds), *Service Sector in India: A Sectoral Analysis*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012.

(with Jayasheela) 'Mahileyara Sabaleekarana: Andu-Indu Swa-Sahaaya Gumpugala Moolaka Ondu Saadhaneya Nota' (in Kannada). In Jayasheela, Ravindra Kumar B and Vilas M Kadrolkar (eds), *Mahilaa Sabaleekaranadalli Swa-Sahaaya Gumpugala Paatra Ondu Arthika Vishleshane*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012.

Manjula, R

(with Rajasekhar D, Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak and Sanchari Roy) 'Implementing Health Insurance: The Rollout of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in Karnataka'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLVI (20), May 2011.

(with Rajasekhar D, Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak and Sanchari Roy) 'Implementing Health Insurance for the Poor: The Rollout of RSBY in Karnataka'. *EOPP (London School of Economics) Working Paper No. 25*. March 2011.

(with D Rajasekhar) 'Magnitude, Dimension and Causes of Child Labour in Karnataka: A Secondary Source Review'. *Indian Journal of Rural and Urban Development*, 1 (1), April-September 2011.

(with D Rajasekhar and Suchitra J Y) Does Micro-Finance Reduce Vulnerability? A Study of Dalit Households in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In N

Jayaram and D Rajasekhar (eds), *Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analyses from India*. Jaipur: Rawat, 2012.

Mutharayappa, R

(with Bibplab Dhak) 'Gender Differential in Obesity in India: Its Interaction with Socio-Economic Status, Food Consumption and Life Style'. *Indian Journal of Humanities*, 1 (1), April-June, 2011.

(with T N Bhat) 'Demographic Situation and Morbidity: Among the Elderly in Karnataka'. *Indian Journal of Humanities*, 1 (3), July-September, 2011.

Nanjundaiah, C

'Natural Resources and Environment and Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka State'. In *Karnataka Economic Survey 2010-11*. Bangalore: Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, February 2011.

Narayana, M R

'Telecommunications services and economic growth: Evidence from India'. *Telecommunication Policy* (published by Elsevier), 35 (2), 2011.

'Globalization and Urban Economic Growth: Evidence from Bangalore, India'. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* (published by Wiley-Blackwell), 35 (6), 2011.

'Lifecycle Deficit and Public Age Reallocations for India's Elderly Population: Evidence and Implications Based on National Transfer Accounts'. *Journal of Population Ageing* (published by Springer), 4 (4), 2011.

(with L Ladusingh) 'The Role of Familial Transfers in Supporting the Lifecycle Deficit in India'. In Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason (eds), *Population Aging and the Generational Economy*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2011.

Nautiyal, Sunil

'Can conservation and development interventions in the Indian Central Himalaya ensure environmental sustainability? A socioecological evaluation'. *Sustainability Science*, 6 (2) 151-167, July 2011.

'Plant Biodiversity and Its Conservation in Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Campus, Bangalore: A Case Study'. *Journal of Biodiversity*, 2 (1) 9-26, July 2011.

(with Navaneethan, P, Rajasekaran, C) 'Cross-cultural Ethno-botany and Conservation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in the Nilgiris, Western Ghats: A Case Study'. *Medicinal Plants, International Journal of Phytomedicine and Related Industries*, 3 (1), 2011.

'Macro to Micro Viewpoint of Climate Change – Linking Karnataka to Global Issue'. *Natural Resources*, 2: 22-27, 2011.

(with R K Maikhuri, K S Rao, K G Saxena) 'Livelihood and Natural Resources in Asian Cold Desert: A case study from selected villages in Central Himalaya, India'. In K G Saxena, Luohui Liang, Xian Xue (eds), *Global Change, Biodiversity and Livelihoods in Cold Desert Region of Asia*. Dehradun: Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, 2011.

Ninan, K N

(with Poulomi Bhattacharya) 'Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Intensive versus Traditional Shrimp Farming - A Case Study from India'. *Natural Resources Forum - A United Nations Sustainable Development Journal*, 35 (4): 321-33, November 2011.

'The Business of Biodiversity, review of Mark Everard's Book'. *Ecological Economics, (Elsevier)*, 70, 2011.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) 'Implementing Health Insurance: The Rollout of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in Karnataka'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLVI (20), May 2011.

(with R Manjula) 'Magnitude, Dimension and Causes of Child Labour in Karnataka: A Secondary Source Review'. *Indian Journal of Rural and Urban Development*, 1 (1), April-September 2011.

Social Security for Unorganised Workers in India. In N Jayaram and D Rajasekhar (eds), *Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analyses from India*. Jaipur: Rawat, 2012.

(with Manjula R and Suchitra J Y) Does Micro-Finance Reduce Vulnerability? A Study of Dalit Households in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In N Jayaram and D Rajasekhar (eds), *Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analyses from India*. Jaipur: Rawat, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with S Bhide and B P Vani) 'Do Maroeconomic Conditions Matter for Agriculture?'. *Singapore Economic Review*, 55 (4), 2011.

(with B P Vani) 'Services Trade and IT Enabled Services: A Case of Study of India'. *Journal of Strategic Management*, 6 (3), 2011.

(with B P Vani, M Bhattacharya) 'Credibility of Equal Access to Credit: Does Gender Matter?'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLVI (33), August 13, 2011.

'Financial Inclusion, Micro Finance and Poverty Alleviation: Myth and Reality'. *Canada Watch*, Fall Issue, 2011.

Sangita, S N

'Governance of Self-Regulatory Authorities in India: Autonomy, Inclusiveness and Accountability'. *Social Science in Perspective*, 3 (2), April-June 2011.

'Self-Regulatory Authorities, Professional Education and Inclusive Governance in India: Need for Reforms'. *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*, LVI (3), July-September 2011.

'Corruption Clean-Ups: Approaches and Strategies'. *Critique*, VI (2), May-September 2011.

Singha, Komol

(with Lingchen Dorji) 'Rural Health Scenario in Bhutan: The Social and Institutional Experiences'. *Prime University Journal of Multidisciplinary Quest*, 5 (1), July 2011.

'Infrastructure and Regional Disparity- A Case of North Eastern Region of India'. *Journal of Social and Development Sciences*, 2 (4), October 2011.

'Does Population Growth Matter in Bhutan's Economic Development?'. *International Journal of Economics*, 5 (2), December 2011.

'Entrepreneurship Development in Manipur- A Task Ahead'. In A K Agarwal and Bhartendu Singh (eds), *Understanding India's North East*. DVS Publisher, 2011.

'Rubber Industry in the Hill Villages of NEI: An Observation'. In R K Mandal and A I Singh (eds), *Industry, Trade and Economic Development*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 2011.

'Regional Disparity of Rice Cultivation in India- An Analysis'. *Economic Affairs*, 57 (1), March 2012.

'Caste-based Reservation in India: An Analysis'. *Social Work Chronicle*, 1 (1), March 2012.

Singh, Shyam

'BSP's Route to 2012'. *Mainstream*, XLIX (15), April 2011.

Swamy, P Prabhu

(with K S James) 'Maternal and Child Health Care among Tribes: A Study of Changing Trends in Karnataka'. In Jayasheela and others (eds), *Service Sector in India: A Sectoral Analysis*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012.

Thomas, M Benson

'Demographic Dividend and Health Concerns in India'. *Mainstream*, XLIX (17), April 2011.

Umamani, K S

Community Participation to Achieve Health Goals: NRHM. In Jayasheela, Hans V B, Ravindra Kumar

B, Vilar M Kadrolkar (eds), *Service Sector in India: A Sectoral Analysis*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, 2012.

Usha Devi, M D

'CCE (Continuous, Comprehensive Evaluation) Implementation Hazards'. *Education World*, January 2011.

Yadav, Manohar

'Exclusivist Conundrums on Concerns for Social Inclusion in India'. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 13 (2), July-December 2011.

Globalization Social Justice and the Vulnerable Sections: Some Bygone and Burning Impression. In N Jayaram and D Rajsekhar (eds), *Vulnerability and Globalization: Perspectives and Analyses from India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2012.

Working Papers Published outside ISEC

Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao

(with Lekha Subaiya) *Demographics of Population Ageing in India*. December 2011.

Kumar, V Anil

'Conflicting Truths and Contrasting Realities: Are Official Statistics on Agrarian Change Reliable?'. www.ideaindia.com and Cooperjal Ltd, London, UK, April 2011.

Narayana, M R

(with L Ladusingh) 'Demographic Dividends for India: Evidence and Implications based on National Transfer Accounts'. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series No. 292*. December 2011, Asian Development Bank (Manila).

Rajasekhar, D

(with Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) 'Implementing Health Insurance for the Poor: The Rollout of RSBY in Karnataka'. *EOPP (London School of Economics) Working Paper No. 25*. March 2011.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Mainak Majumdar and Subhash Ray) 'Sources of Heterogeneity in the Efficiency of Indian Pharmaceutical Firms'. *Working Paper 2011-22*, Department of Economics Working Paper Series, University of Connecticut, Storrs, USA, 2011.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

'Livelihood and Income: Informality and Poverty in Bangalore's Slums'. www.area-studies.ox.ac.uk, May 2011.

Subaiya, Lekha

(with Dhananjay W Bansod) *Demographics of Population Ageing in India*. December 2011.

7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminars Presented outside ISEC

Andrews Sheeba

Land use Changed and its Implications: With special Reference to Kerala; at Satya Sai Institute for Higher Learning, February 23, 2012, at Puttaparty.

Bhende, M J

'Science & Technology: Bridging the inequalities of Globalization', at Academy of science & Technology, Bangalore and Mysore University Mysore.

Kannan, Elumalai

'Karnataka Agriculture and Rural Development Vision 2020', at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, March 13, 2012.

Kumar, V Anil

Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka, at Centre For Development Studies, Tata Insitute of Social Sciences, August 29-30, 2011, at Mumbai.

State, New Developmentalism and Political Processes, at Omeo Kumar Das Institute for Social Change and Development, December 20-21, 2011, at Gawahati.

Nautiyal, Sunil

India and the Global Environment: Rural India as Key Factor to Cope with Climate Change, at The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo, Norway, February 08, 2012.

Rajasekhar, D

'Role of Information: Results from a Randomised Experiment in India', at the University of Oxford, UK, June 1, 2011.

'Decentralised Government in India: Who Benefits?', at the Australia India Institute, Melbourne, June 3, 2011.

'Social security for Unorganised Workers in India: Status and Issues', at the Oxfam Australia, Melbourne, Australia, June 8, 2011.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Business Process Outsourcing in India', at the UCLA-National University of Singapore Programme UCLA and Singapore University, January 2011.

(with B P Vani) 'Farm Sector and Farmers Indebtedness', at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, May 2011.

Ushadevi, M D

'District Report of the Monitoring Outcomes of SSA and MDM Implementation in Bangalore Rural, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Kodagu and Tumkur', at State Project Office, SSA/GoK, Bangalore, May 25, 2011.

Monitoring of SSA & MDM Implementation in Belgaum/Chikkodi, Chamarajanagara, Haveri, Ramanagara and Uttara Kannada Districts, at SSA/Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, December 21, 2011.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Babu, M Devendra

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Role of Grama Sabha in the Implementation of MGNREGS: Field Insights from Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Grama Sabha in India: Role and Significance in Decision Making at the Grassroots, organised by AGRASRI, August 20, 2011, at Tirupathi.

Fiscal Devolution to Panchayats in Karnataka: Situation in Pre- and Post-73rd Amendment Period; at the Seminar on 'Panchayats and Rural Development in India: Historical Perspective', organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, September 24, 2011, at Bangalore.

Devolution to Panchayats - SFC or State Directed? The Case of Karnataka; at the Seminar on Local Self-Governance: Fiscal and Service Delivery Dimensions, organised by Department of Economics, Nirmala College, November 5-6, 2011, at Ernakulam, Kerala.

Bansod, Dhananjay W

(with T S Syamala) Health and Labour Force Participation of Elderly in India: An Investigation; at the National Conference 2011, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, April 1, 2011, at Mumbai.

Declining Child Sex Ratio in India: Evidences From Census 2011; at the XXXIII Annual Conference of IASP-2011, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population, November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Family Support and Social Adjustment of Elderly in Later Life: A Situational Appraisal of Rural Maharashtra, India; at the Seminar on Ninth Asia/Oceania Regional Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics (GERO2011), organised by ICMS Australia, October 23-27, 2011, at Melbourne, Australia.

Care and Support during Twilight Years: Perception of Elderly from Rural India on Their Children; at the conference on 1st World Conference on Healthy Ageing 2012, organised by Malaysian Healthy Ageing Society, March 19-22, 2012, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Bhat, T N

An Analysis of the Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: An Investigation using Portal and Field Data; at the State-Level Workshop on HMIS and Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS),

organised by Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, August 19-20, 2011, at Koppal, Karnataka.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services in India: Progress and Challenges; at the National Conference on Multilevel Interventions for Health Care: Framing New Inclusive Health Policies, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), University of Mysore, September 8-9, 2011, at Mysore.

Primary Healthcare Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka; at the 33rd Annual Conference of IASP, organised by the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Chengappa, P G

Emerging Retail Chains; at the National Conference on Agriculture at Cross Roads, organised by Institute of Development Studies, September 28-29, 2011, at Jaipur.

Expanding Market Opportunities for Noni Products; at the 6th National Symposium: Noni – A Panacea for Wellness, organised by the World Noni Research Foundation and International Society for Noni, October 1-2, 2011, at Chennai.

(with C G Yadava, M Arun and H M Prasanna Kumar) Niche Market for Organic Livestock and Livestock Products; at the Orgcon 2012, National Conference on Organic Meat, Poultry and Fish – Value Chain Management, organised by Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Sciences University, November 12-13, 2011, at Hebbal Campus, Bangalore.

(with B G Harish, N Nagaraj, M G Chandrakanth, P S Srikanthmurthy and G Basavaraj) Impacts and Implications of MNREGA on Labour Supply and Income Generation for Agriculture in Central Dry Zone of Karnataka; at the 19th Annual National Conference of Agricultural Economics Research Association (India) November 28-30, 2011, at Jorhat.

(with N Nagaraj, K P Mangala and Vijayalakshmi Dega) Improving the Supply Chain Management for Vegetables through Contract Farming and Organised Food Retail Chains: Indian Experience; at the Regional Symposium on High Value Vegetables Southeast Asia: Production, Supply and Demand, January 24-26, 2012, at Chiang Mai, Thailand.

(with Sunil Nautyal) **Socio-economic, Ecological Consequences and Sustainable Development of Biofuel in India;** at the International Workshop as a part of the project - India and Globalization: Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth, organised by Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo, Norway, February 5-10, 2012, at Norway.

(with Parmod Kumar and Nagaraj N) Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Rural Livelihood in India; at the International Conference on Rural Development: Experiences and Future plans in Local Development, organised by Faculty of Economics, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Zahedan, Iran, February 14-16, 2012, at Zahedan, Iran.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Women's Empowerment through Micro-Enterprises, in the Seminar on 'Women's Empowerment-Challenges & Avenues, organised by the Department of Sociology and Women's Empowerment Cell of The Siddhanga College of Arts, Science & Commerce for Women, April 20, 2011, at Tumkur.

Women and Development: Some Intervention Strategies; at the workshop on Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan 'Balanced and Sustainable Development for Reaching New Heights, organised by the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka and the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, May 30-31, 2011, at Bangalore.

Water and Decentralised Service Delivery: Towards

Eradicating Manual Scavenging in India; at the International Seminar on 'Responding to Global Changes: Water in an Urbanising World' - World Water Week, organised by Swedish International Water Institute (SIWI), August 20-28, 2011, at Stockholm, Sweden.

(with Regina Biner, Madhushree Sekher and Katharina Raabe) Reforming the Public Administration for Better Service Provision: A Comparative Study of Five Rural Services in Karnataka, India; at the Conference on Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural and Natural Resource Management (TROPENTAG), organised by the University of Bonn, Germany, October 3-7, 2011, at Germany.

(with Anil Kumar V) State Child Labour Project in Karnataka: Lessons from Evaluation; at the Seminar on Eradication of Bonded Labour and Child Labour in Karnataka, organised by Department of Labour, Department of RDPR and Human Rights Commission, December 17-18, 2011, at Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

District Health Care Financing through NRHM; at the Seminar, organised by National Institute of Epidemiology, April 12, 2011, at Chennai.

Social Inclusion through Rural Housing; at the National Seminar, organised by AlAmeen College, Bangalore, April 13, 2011, at Bangalore.

Economic Cost Analysis; at the Workshop on Cost Engineering and Life Cycle Cost Analysis for Defence and Commercial Applications, organised by M S Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bangalore, May 26, 2011.

Issues in Public Expenditure; at the Workshop on The Preparation of Technical Note on the Vision for the Approach Paper on the 12 FYP of Karnataka, organised by Department of Planning and Statistics, May 30-31, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Tracking NRHM Funds Flow to District Sector in Karnataka: Issues and Concerns; at the National

Seminar on Local Self-Governance: Fiscal and Service Delivery Dimensions, organised by Nirmala College in collaboration with Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, November 5-6, 2011, at Trivandrum.

District-level NRHM Funds Flow and Expenditure: Sub-national evidence from the State of Karnataka; at the Conference on Knowledge-Evidence-Action: Striving towards Better Health Outcomes, organised by Health Economics and Policy Association, November 18-19, 2011, at New Delhi.

Inbanathan, Anand

Disadvantaged Groups and Political Presence in the Panchayats; at the Conference on Role of panchayat bodies in rural development since 1959, organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, September 24, 2011, at Bangalore.

James, K S

(with Sandhya Rani Mohopatra) Dynamics of Emigration from Karnataka: A regional analysis; at the Seminar on International Labour Migration from India: State level perspectives, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, March 28-29, 2011, at Trivandrum.

Demographic Trends, Migration and Ageing in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Balanced and Sustainable Development for Reaching New Heights, organised by the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka and the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, May 30-31, 2011, at Bangalore.

Demographic Change in India: Current Pattern and Future Implications; at the International Seminar on New Challenges in Population and Development, organised by IUSSP and CEDEPLAR, Brazil, June 14-15, 2011, at CEDEPLAR, UFMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Convergence of Health Indicators in India: A Measure of Inclusive Development; at the National Conference on Health, Gender and Inclusive

Development, organised by Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health (IASSH), November 24-25, 2011, at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Kannan, Elumalai

Trends in Agricultural Productivity in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Evolving Strategies for Karnataka's Economic Growth, organised by Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI) and ISEC, April 8, 2011, at FKCCI, Bangalore.

(with Parmod Kumar) Agricultural Production and Productivity in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five Year Plan, organised by Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, May 30-31, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Trends in Agricultural Incomes: An Analysis at Select Crops and States Level in India; at the National Seminar on Productivity in Indian Agriculture, organised by College of Agricultural Banking, September 2-3, 2011, at Pune.

Agricultural Incomes: Trends and Implications; at the National Seminar on Transformation, Transition or Stagnation?: Understanding Change in Indian Economy, organised by Department of Economics, Christ University, September 16-17, 2011, at Bangalore.

Trends in India's Agricultural Growth and its Determinants; at the National Seminar on Agriculture at Cross Roads: Issues and Challenges, organised by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, September 28-29, 2011, at Jaipur.

(with Sujata Sundaram) Effectiveness of Farm Input Subsidies: Field Evidences from Tamil Nadu; at the National Seminar on Agriculture at Cross Roads: Issues and Challenges, organised by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, September 28-29, 2011, at Jaipur.

Relationship between Agricultural Credit Policy, Credit Disbursements and Crop Productivity: A

Study in Karnataka; at the 71st Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, November 3-5, 2011, at Dharwad.

Trends in Agricultural Incomes: An Analysis at Select Crops and States Level in India; at the National Seminar on The Future of Agricultural Development in India: Role of Agricultural Economists, organised by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, December 28, 2011, at Coimbatore.

Trends in India's Agricultural Growth: An Analysis of Intercrop and Interregional Variations; at the National Workshop on Opportunities for Enhancing Land and Water Productivity in Rainfed Agriculture, organised by Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, March 10, 2012, at Hyderabad.

Trade Protection Indicators and Comparative Advantage in Indian Agriculture; at the National Workshop on "Quantitative Techniques in Agriculture Policy Analysis, organised by National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), March 23, 2012, at New Delhi.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Elumalai Kannan) Agricultural Production and Productivity in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five Year Plan, organised by Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, May 30-31, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Crop and Employment Diversification Alternatives A Study of Selected Households in Eastern India; at the Seminar on Prospects of India's Agriculture Exports in 2025: Opportunities, Challenges and Roadmap, organised by Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, July 6-8, 2011, at New Delhi.

Demand and Supply Projections of Food grains and Edible Oils in India by 2020; at the Seminar on Prospects of India's Agriculture Exports in 2025: Opportunities, Challenges and Roadmap, organised by Centre for WTO Studies, Indian

Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, July 6-8, 2011, at New Delhi.

MNREGA – Social, Institutional and Organisational Issues; at the Two Days Workshop Assessment of Environmental Services, Vulnerability Reduction and Institutional Arrangements for MNREGA, organised by MoRD and GIZ in collaboration of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, July 19-20, 2011, at Bangalore.

Impact of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) on Wage Rate, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka; at the Seminar organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, August 1, 2011, at Bangalore.

Impact of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) on Wage Rate, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka; at the Seminar, organised Evaluation Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka Secretariat, MS Building, Bangalore, August 5, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with Poulmy Bhattacharya) Supply Response Function in the Indian Agriculture; at the Two Days Conference on Indian Agriculture at the Cross Road, organised by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Jaipur, September 28-29, 2011, at Jaipur.

(with Laxmi Joshi) Pollution Caused by Agricultural Waste Burning and Possible Alternate Uses of Crop Stubble; at the International Conference on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, organised by ISEC, Bangalore October 19-21, 2011, at Bangalore.

Macro Issues in Karnataka Agriculture: Key for Framing 12th Five Year Plan; in the special session on Agricultural Issues related to Karnataka for the 12th Five Year Plan, at the 71st Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics,

organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, November 3-5, 2011, at Dharwad.

Mid-Term Review of 11th Five-Year Plan Karnataka State: Sectoral Allocation, Agriculture and Flagship Programmes; at the Seminar organised by the Planning Cell, Karnataka, November 17, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with Chengappa, P G, and Nagaraj, N) Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act on Rural Livelihood in India; at the University of Sistan and Baluchistan, Iran, February 14-16, 2012, at Iran.

Kumar, V Anil

Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; at the UGC-National Seminar on Globalisation, Governance and Development Experience from South Indian States, organised by the Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, March 23-25, 2011, at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

(With K G Gayathri Devi) State Child Labour Project in Karnataka: Lessons from Evaluation; at the Seminar on Eradication of Bonded Labour and Child Labour in Karnataka, organised by Department of Labour, Department of RDPR and Human Rights Commission, December 17-18, 2011, at Bangalore.

Conditions of Existence and Exclusion of Child Labourers in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Politics in India with Reference to Social Exclusion, organised by Department of Studies in Political Science, University of Mysore, February 28-29, 2012, at Mysore.

Civil Society and Policy Advocacy; at the National Seminar on Democracy and Civil Society, organised by Centre for Gandhian Studies, Alphonsa College, February 7-8, 2012, at Pala, Kerala.

Lakshmana, C M

Regional Issues of Population, Development and

Environment: A Geographical Experience of India; at the 33rd Annual IASP Conference, organised by Indian Association for Study of Population (IASP), New Delhi, November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Lingaraju, M

Indian Rural Markets: A Competitive Edge in Tapping the Potentiality of Rural India; at the National Conference on Agricultural Marketing in India: Directions for Development, organised by PG Department of Economics, Tumkur University, December 1, 2011, at Tumkur.

Impermanent Migration to Urban Areas: Its Causes and Consequences with Special Reference to Bangalore City; at the National Conference on Sustainable Rural Development: The Politics of Identity and Development (SRDPID), organised by P-G Department of Political Science, Tumkur University, December 8, 2011, at Tumkur.

Fertility Transition in Karnataka: A Fresh Look, in the Technical Session – 5 under the Sub Theme of Fertility and Family Planning – I; at the National Seminar on Demographic Transition and Inclusive Development, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai in collaboration with Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, March 15-17, 2012, at Kolkata.

Manasi, S

(with Umamani K S) Water Conservation in Urban Areas – A Case of Rain Water Harvesting Initiative in Bangalore city; at the Seminar on Adaptive Management of Ecosystem: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impact of Climate Change, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, and Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation, October 19-21, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with Umamani K S) Water Conservation Initiative in Bangalore-Problems and Prospects; at the XXXIII Annual Conference of IASP, organised by Department of Biostatistics and Health Informatics, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Mutharayappa, R

Reproductive Morbidity and Treatment Seeking Behaviour of Women in Karnataka; at the South Asian Conference on Reproductive morbidity and treatment seeking behaviour, organised by the Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, December 15-16, 2011.

Primary Health Care Strategy: Need for Inclusive Growth in Karnataka; at the national conference on Multilevel Interventions for Health Care: Framing New Inclusive Health Policies, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, September 8-9, 2011, at Mysore.

History of Demographic Studies in Karnataka; at the Anthropological Survey of India Golden Jubilee Conference on Facets of Anthropological Research, Teaching and Training in Karnataka, organised by the Anthropological Survey of India and Karnatak University, Dharwad, August 9-10, 2011, at Dharwad.

Nadkarni, M V

Approach to the 12th Five-year Plan; at the Consultative Workshop on the 12th Plan, organised by Planning Commission and Confederation of Indian Industry, April 1, 2011, at Hotel Meridien, Bangalore.

Gandhian Approach to Corporate Responsibility for Man and Nature; at the Plenary Session of the Conference on Gandhian Values: Sustainability and Corporate Governance, organised by Institute of Business Management & Technology, Bangalore, October 8, 2011, at Hotel Atria, Bangalore.

Ethics of International Action on Climate Change; in the Panel on 'Ethical Analysis of Global Climate Dilemma – How to Solve?'; at the International Conference on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, October 19-20, 2012, at Bangalore.

Nanjundaiah, C

Sprawling Urbanization and Challenges of Water Supply in Bangalore City; at the Two-Day National Seminar on Dimensions of Urbanization and Development in India, organised by SBRR Mahajana First Grade College and State Institute for Urban Development, March 24-25, 2011.

Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Approach Paper on the XIIth Five Year Plan of Karnataka, organised by ISEC and the Department of Planning and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, May 30-31, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Economics of Forest Dependence: The Evidences from Nagarhole National Park, Western Ghats of Karnataka; at the National Conference on Governing Forest Resources for Economic Outcome, organised by Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, June 23-25, 2011, at Kolkata.

Narayana, M R

Impact of population ageing on India's public finance: New evidence and implications; at the 8th Global Conference on National Transfer Accounts: Intergenerational Approaches to Social and Economic Policy, organised by CEDA/EWC/CEDEPLAR, December 4-12, 2011, at Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Construction of Generational Accounting for India; at the 8th Global Conference on National Transfer Accounts: Intergenerational Approaches to Social and Economic Policy, organised by CEDA/EWC/CEDEPLAR, December 4-12, 2011, at Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

(with L Ladusingh) Old Age Consumption, Lifecycle Deficit and Support System in India; at the NTA Book Release and NTA Country Brief Seminar, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, November 4, 2011, at Mumbai.

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with H Kaechele, A Babu, K V Raju) Confronting

the climate change challenge: Discussing the role of rural India under cumulative emission budget approach; at the International Humboldt Kolleg on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, organised by Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and Institute for Social and Economic Change, October 19-21, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with K Bhaskar, Venkateshalu, Y D Imran Khan and R Tamil Selvan) Biodiversity monitoring and climate change in semi-arid environment: A case study from North Karnataka; at the International Humboldt Kolleg on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, organised by Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and Institute for Social and Economic Change, October 19-21, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with K V Raju and R S Deshpande) Natural Resource Management and their Sustainable Use; at the Workshop on Identifying the Elements of Heritage of Development Thinking in India, organised by ISEC and Development Foundation, October 29, 2011.

Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at proposed uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka; at the Technical Programme Discussion Meeting (TPDM) for Review of Research, organised by Radiation & Environment Subcommittee, NRFCC, BRNS, November 17-18, 2011, at ANGRAU, Hyderabad.

(with Umesh Babu) Forest Resources Management: Historical Perspective; at the workshop on Identifying the Elements of Heritage of Development Thinking in India, organised by Development Foundation in collaboration with ISEC, January 25, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with Umesh Babu) Land as a Resource: A Historical View (8000 BC to 2010 AD); at the workshop on Identifying the Elements of Heritage

of Development Thinking in India, organised by Development Foundation in collaboration with ISEC, January 25, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Ninan, K N

(with Architesh Panda) Adaptation Actions to Climate Variability and Change among Farmers: Insights from Western Orissa, India; at the Conference on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, organised by CEENR, ISEC, in association with Alexander Humboldt Foundation, Germany, October 19-21, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Rajasekhar, D

Evolution of Social Security Policies; at the Workshop on Social Security for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka, organised by Department of Labour, GoK, April 30, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with R Manjula) Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the Prelude Conference on Role of Panchayat Bodies in Rural Development since 1959, organised by IIPA, Karnataka Regional Branch, September 24, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with R Manjula, Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak and Sanchari Roy) Motivating Agents to Spread Awareness; at the Conference on IGC-ISI India Development Policy, organised by International Growth Centre, UK, December 19-20, 2011, at Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi.

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Role of Grama Sabha in the Implementation of MGNREGS: Field Insights from Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Grama Sabha in India: Role and Significance in Decision-Making at the Grassroots, organised by AGRASRI, August 20, 2011, at Tirupati.

(with Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, Manjula R and Sachari Roy) Information and Health Care: A Randomised Experiment in India; at the Conference on Microeconomic Approaches to Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, organised by

University of Oxford, March 18, 2012, at Oxford, UK.

(with Erlend Berg, Sambit Bhattacharya and Manjula R) India's employment guarantee: Wages, entitlements and service delivery; at the Conference on Microeconomic Approaches to Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, organised by University of Oxford, March 18, 2012, at Oxford, UK.

(with Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, Manjula R and Sachari Roy) Motivating Agents to Spread Awareness: The Role of Explicit Incentives and Social Identity Matching; at the Conference on Economic Development, organised by Department of Economics, University of Oxford, March 18-20, 2012, at Oxford, UK.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with B P Vani) Selected Macroeconomic Indicators of Karnataka; at the Workshop on Vision for the Approach Paper on the XIIth Five-Year Plan of Karnataka, organised by ISEC and Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka, May 30-31, 2011, ISEC, Bangalore.

Financial Inclusion and Banking Sector in India; at the Conference on India: Emerging Economic Power - Quest for EU and World Economic Order, organised by Centre for Contemporary India Research and Studies, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw and University of Hyderabad, November 2-4, 2011, at Hyderabad.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Women Workers in Ready-made Garments Export Industry; at the Equality Means Business: Using UN Global Compact/ UN Women's Principles to Promote Gender Equality at Work, organised by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, September 14, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Sangita, S N

Police, Corruption and Human Rights in Karnataka: Initiatives and Outcomes; at the National Seminar on the Role of Police and Human

Rights Mechanisms in Criminal Justice Administration, organised by Centre for Human Rights, University of Hyderabad, and sponsored by Bureau of Police Research & Development, New Delhi, August 12-13, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Governance, Common Property Resources and Climatic Change: State and Civil Society Perspective; at the International Humboldt Conference (Kolleg): Strengthening Cooperation between Germany and India on Adaptive Management of Eco-systems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climatic Change, ISEC, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, October 19-21, 2011, at Bangalore.

The Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Bill, at the Panel Discussion on The Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Bill, organised by CIVIC, Bangalore, December 3, 2011, at Bangalore.

Singha, Komol

(with Krishanu Pradhan) Tourism, Environment and Development in Bhutan; at the International Humboldt Kolleg on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, organised by CEENR, ISEC Bangalore, October 19-21, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

State Structure and Economic Growth in Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur- Commonalities and Differences; at the National Conference on Identities, Contestations and Governance in Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur: Ideas Old and New, organised by National Law School of India University, February 28-29, 2012, at Bangalore.

Singh, Shyam

Institutional Paucity and Governance: Role of Caste in Service Delivery; at the Conference, organised by International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands, June 6-7, 2011, at The Hague, Netherlands.

World Social Science Report 2010; at the Conference on Decolonizing Our University,

organised by University Sains Malaysia and Citizen International, June 27-29, 2011, at Penang, Malaysia.

Subaiya, Lekha

Does she have a say? Women's participation in household decision-making in India; at the VI Annual International Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, December 28-29, 2011, at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

Swamy, P Prabhu

Pattern and Extent of Utilization of Public Health Care Facilities: A Study of Yerava Tribe; at the National Seminar on Demographic Transition and Inclusive Development, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai in collaboration with Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, March 15-17, 2012, at ISI, Kolkata.

Syal, Reetika

Civil Society and Elementary Education Delivery in Madhya Pradesh: An Empirical Analysis; at the Equality of Opportunity Conference, organised by the Department of Economics, University La Sapienza, Rome, May 5-6, 2011, at Rome, Italy.

Syamala, T S

(with Dhananjay W Bansod) Health and Labour Force Participation of Elderly in India: An Investigation; at the National Conference 2011, organised by the International Institute for Population sciences, April 4-6, 2011, at Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

(with Angan Sengupta) Health of the Urban Poor: Do Averages Mask Realities?; at the Annual conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by IASP, November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Infertility in India: Its levels, determinants and its impact on family; at the 6th Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights (APCRSHR), organised by APCRSR, October 20-

22, 2011, at Gadjamada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Umamani, K S

(with Manasi S) Water Conservation in Urban Areas – A Case of Rain Water Harvesting Initiative in Bangalore city; at the Seminar on Adaptive Management of Ecosystem: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impact of Climate Change, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, and Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation, October 19-21, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with Manasi S) Water Conservation Initiative in Bangalore-Problems and Prospects; at the XXXIII Annual Conference of IASP, organised by Department of Biostatistics and Health Informatics, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Usha Devi, M D

Education as an Instrument of Women's Empowerment; at the State Level Seminar on Women's Empowerment: Challenges & Avenues, organised by Sree Siddaganga College of Arts, Science & Commerce for Women, April 20, 2011, at Tumkur.

Subsidies in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education; at the Seminar on Study Report on Subsidies in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education, organised by ERC/GoK, April 28, 2011, at Bangalore.

Improved Access to Quality Education: Some Issues; at the Workshop on Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XIIth Five Year Plan, organised by ISEC and Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka, May 30-31, 2011, ISEC, Bangalore.

(with K Padmalatha) English Language Teaching in Rural Schools of Karnataka: Policy Perspectives and Implementation Problems; at the One Day National Conference on Teaching English Language in the Contemporary Context, organised

by Department of English, Tumkur University, October 21, 2011, at Tumkur.

Leadership for Building Quality Institutions; at the Seminar on Strategic Planning and Execution of Total Quality Management in Secondary Teacher Training Colleges in Karnataka, organised by Kanara College Society in Kamala Baliga College of Education, November 9-10, 2011, at Kumta.

Women in Higher Education : Impact & Challenges; at the National Seminar on Women Catalysts for Change, St. Aloysius College. February 24, 2012, at Mangalore.

Yadav, Manohar

Globalisation: A Dalit Historical Perspective; at the National Workshop on Globalisation and Social Movements in the Context of Karnataka, organised by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law School of India University, July 25-26, 2011, at National Law School of India University, Bangalore.

Dalit Movement in Karnataka: Some Past and Present Impressions; at the Conference on Facets of Anthropological Research, Teaching and Training, organised by the Anthropological Survey of India during its Golden Jubilee Celebrations, August 9-10, 2011, at Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Affirmative Action – Sharing of Best Practices; at the Workshop on ‘Affirmative Action in India’, organised by Confederation of Indian Industries, November 15, 2011, at Bangalore.

Dalit Citizenship in India: A Critical Reflection; at the Seminar on Citizenship, the State, and Expanding the Boundaries of Democracy, organised by Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, December 28, 2011, at Bangalore.

**Participation in Seminars,
Conferences and Workshops
as Chairperson,
Discussant/Rapporteur**

Bhat, T N

Participated as co-discussant for the session on NRHM, in the 33rd Annual Conference of IASP, organised by Indian Association for Study for the Population (IASP), November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Bhende, M J

Participated as a Chairman, in the Seminar on India 2020: Management Process and Practices, organised by Sreedevi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tumkur, May 17, 2011, at Tumkur.

Chengappa, P G

Participated as Co-Chairman, in the International Workshop on Capacity Building for Research and Information Exchange on Socio Economic Impacts of Living Modified Organisms, organised by the Convention on Biological Diversity under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Jointly with Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, November 14-16, 2011, at New Delhi.

Participated as Session Chairperson, in the Symposium on High Value Vegetables in Southeast Asia: Production, Supply and Demand, organised by Thailand Department of Agriculture, AVRDC, AARNET, HSST, VEGINET, January 24-26, 2012, at Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Deshpande, R S

Chairperson of the session on Agriculture – Growth of other Sub-Sectors, in the National Seminar on Productivity in Indian Agriculture, organised by Reserve Bank of India, Pune, September 2, 2011.

Chairperson of the Technical Session-I on Macro issues and Policies: Growth, Investment and Structural Changes, jointly organized by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad and ISAE, November 4, 2011, at Dharwad.

Participated as a Discussant for the Session on Agricultural Investments, in the workshop on Policy Options and Investment Priorities for Accelerating Agricultural Growth in India, jointly organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai and Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, November 10, 2011, at New Delhi.

Chairperson of the Session on Disaster Management, in the Seminar on Bio-Terrorism and Its Likely Impact on Maritime Security Strategy, organised by Centre for Latin American Studies, Goa University in collaboration with The International Centre Goa, December 12, 2011, at Goa.

Chairperson of the session on Conceptualizing Politics of Social Exclusion and Inclusion, in the UGC-SAP National Seminar on Politics in India with Special Reference to Social Exclusion, organised by Department of Studies in Political Science and Public Administration, University of Mysore, Mysore, February 28, 2012.

James, K S

Participated as an Expert Invitee, in the Workshop on Likely Future Trajectories of Fertility, organised by International Institute for Applied System Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria, November 7-8, 2011, at Khatmandu, Nepal.

Participated as an Invitee, in the Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Participated as an Invitee, in the International Conference on Education and the Global Fertility Transition, organised by International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria, November 30 and December 1, 2011, at Vienna.

Kannan, Elumalai

Participated as a Chairman, in the State Level Student's Seminar on Management Issues,

organised by Shridevi Institute of Management Studies, November 26, 2011, at Tumkur.

Kumar, Parmod

Session Chairperson, in the Conference on Indian Agriculture at the Cross Roads, organised by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Jaipur, September 28-29, 2011.

Discussant for two Sessions, in the Conference on Indian Agriculture at the Cross Roads, organised by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Jaipur, September 28-29, 2011.

Lingaraju, M

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the National Conference on Agricultural Marketing in India: Directions for Development, organised by PG Department of Economics, Tumkur University, December 1, 2011, at Tumkur.

Nanjundaiah, C

Participated as Panelist, in the National Conference on Governing Forest Resources for Economic Outcome, organised by Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, June 23-25, 2011, at Kolkata.

Narayana, M R

Participates as a Chairman, for the Technical Session on Generational Economy Over Time, in the 8th Global Conference on National Transfer Accounts: Intergenerational Approaches to Social and Economic Policy, organised by CEDA/EWC/CEDEPLAR, December 4-12, 2011, at Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Participated as Expert, in the Workshop on Organization of 2nd Indian Forestry Congress (IFC), organised by Institute of Wood Science & Technology, Bangalore, January 4, 2012, at Bangalore.

Ninan, K N

Participated as Chairperson, in the Conference on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The

Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, organised by CEENR, ISEC, in association with Alexander Humboldt Foundation, Germany, October 19-21, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as session chair person, in the National Conference on Financial Inclusion: Issues and Future, organised by K C Das Commerce College, Guwahati, in collaboration with Reserve Bank of India, Guwahati, May 13-14, 2011, at Guwahati.

Roy Chowdhury, Supriya

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Roundtable on Readymade Garments Industry, organised by META Culture, August 17, 2011.

Sangita, S N

Participated as Session Coordinator, in the International Humboldt Conference (Kolleg): Strengthening Cooperation Between Germany and India on Adaptive Management of Eco-systems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climatic Change, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, October 19-21, 2011, at Bangalore

Syamala, T S

Participated as a Discussant for the session on Maternal Health, in the Annual conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by IASP, November 11-13, 2011, at Lucknow.

Ushadevi, M D

Participated as a Panelist, in the National Seminar on School Education-Issues of Access, Equity and Quality, organised by Christ University, September 17, 2011, at Bangalore.

Participated as Chairperson, in the Post-Doctoral Project Initiation Seminar on Implementing RTE Act (2009), organised by ISEC, August 19, 2011, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Workshop on National Valuation Study of Facilities of Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Muslim Predominated Areas, organised by Jamia Milia Islamia Central University & MHRD/GoI, July 23, 2011, at New Delhi.

Yadav, S Manohar

Participated as Chairman in the Workshop on Globalization and Social Movements in the Context of Karnataka, organised by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law School of India University, July 25-26, 2011, at National Law School of India University, Bangalore.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

Devi, K G Gayathri

(with Lingaraju M) Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by ISEC course, November 14-25, 2011.

(with Lingaraju M) Orientation to Successful students under the Social Science Talent Search Scheme, sponsored by ISEC & Bangalore University, Bangalore, August 6-7, 2011.

(with Lingaraju M) Co-ordinated half a day's Scholarship Distribution function for Meritorious Students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) a joint venture of Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bangalore, January 27, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

James, K S

Training Workshop on 'Quantitative Data Analysis on Population Studies', sponsored by UNFPA, New Delhi, and University of Groningen, Netherlands, August 16-20, 2011.

National Consultation Workshop on Ageing, sponsored by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, December 15-16, 2011.

Experts' meeting and advocacy meeting on research project 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India', sponsored by UNFPA, March 7-9, 2012.

Kannan, Elumalai

National Workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Input Subsidies', sponsored by National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), March 16, 2012.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Dr Seema Bathla) Organised One-Day Workshop in JNU on 'Changing Face of the Indian Agriculture', August 31, 2011.

Kumar, V Anil

Organised Seminar on 'Citizenship, the State and Expanding the Boundaries of Democracy', sponsored by ISEC, December 28, 2011.

Lingaraju, M

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by ISEC, November 14-25, 2011.

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Orientation to successful students under the Social Science Talent Search Scheme, sponsored by ISEC & Bangalore University, Bangalore, August 6-7, 2011.

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Co-ordinated half a day's Scholarship Distribution function for meritorious students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) a joint venture of Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bangalore, January 27, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Nautiyal, Sunil

International Humboldt Kolleg on Adaptive Management of Ecosystems: The Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, sponsored by

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, October 19-21, 2011.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Suresh Babu) Organised a workshop on 'Evolving Strategies to Ensure Faster Economic Growth in Karnataka', sponsored by ISEC in collaboration with Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industries, April 7, 2011, at FKCCI, Banagalore.

Organised a Workshop on 'Vision of Karnataka for the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan', sponsored by Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, May 30-31, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Subaiya, Lekha

Introduction to Polity, Economy and Society in India, sponsored by Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland, August 23, 2011.

Ushadevi, M D

Monitoring SSA & MDM Implkementation in Elementary Schools for Field Investigators, sponsored by MHRD/GoI, July 28-29, 2011.

'Tools of Data Collection' for participants of state-level 'Interdisciplinary Research Methodology Workshop', sponsored by Bangalore University, September 22, 2011.

'Ethics in Social Science Research' for participants of the Certificate Course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research', sponsored by ISEC, November 16, 2011.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Bansod, Dhananjay W

Workshop on Communicating with Policy Makers about Population and Health, organised by East-West Center, May-June 2011, at Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

National Consultation Meeting on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India, organised by UNFPA, ISEC, IEG and TISS, December 15-16, 2011, at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Bhat, T N

Review Workshop on progress of facility based on HMIS, data quality of HMIS and Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS), organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), July 26-27, 2011, at New Delhi.

Review Workshop on HMIS and MCTS, and Annual Action Plan 2012-13 by PRCs, organised by MoHFW, January 16-18, 2012, at NIHF, New Delhi.

State-level meeting on HMIS and MCTS at Directorate of Health Services, NRHM, Karnataka, January 13, 2012.

Deshpande, R S

Workshop on The Draft Report on the Evaluation of the Impact of Processes in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Karnataka, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, March 28, 2011, at Bangalore.

Seminar on The Inter-dependence of Water and Energy – Indo-French Perspective, jointly organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies and Indo-French Network of Actors in the Water Sector, November 7, 2011, at Bangalore.

International Conference on Indian Social Sciences in the Changing World: Roles, Responsibilities and Reforms, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research and Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, February 6-7, 2012, at New Delhi.

James, K S

Inequalities in Access to Health Care in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest of the Poor, organised by University of Southampton, May 12-16, 2011.

Experts meeting to discuss strategies to enhance the 'Tracking of Out-of-Pocket Expenditure for Sexual and Reproductive Health', organised by UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows (RF) Project, December 12-13, 2011, at Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague.

Kannan, Elumalai

International Trade towards Enhancement of Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture, organised by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), September 5-9, 2011, at New Delhi.

Kumar, V Anil

Round-table discussion on Civil Society at Crossroads, organised by Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi, February 22, 2012, at Bangalore.

Lingaraju, M

Seminar on District Report of the Monitoring of SSA and MDM Implementation in Bangalore Rural, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Kodagu and Tumkur districts, organised by State Project Office, SSA, Bangalore, May 25, 2011, at Bangalore.

Seminar on Monitoring of SSA and MDM Implementation in Belgaum, Haveri, Chamarajanagar, Ramanagar and Uttara Kannada districts, organised by State Project Office, SSA, GoK, Bangalore, December 21, 2011, at Bangalore.

One-day Workshop on Women Empowerment in India: Role of Self-Help Groups – An Introspection, organised by PG Department of Economics, Tumkur University, October 21, 2011, at Tumkur.

Training Programme for Monitoring SSA & MDM Implementation in Elementary Schools for Field Investigators of SSA monitoring, Second Phase Project on July 28-29, 2011, at ISEC.

Mutharayappa, R

Project Advisory Committee Meeting on Gangamathasthara Kulashastriya Adhyayana,

organised by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, September 29, 2011, at Hampi.

Nautiyal, Sunil

International Workshop on Advanced Methods in Spatial Data Processing and Analysis, organised by *Systems Science & Informatics Unit (SSIU), Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre*. March 6-7, 2012, at ISI, Bangalore.

International Workshop on A Civil Society Workshop on Energy Subsidies, organised by International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and TERI Southern Regional Centre, March 30, 2012, at TERI, Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenkashi

Workshop on Microfinance in India, organised by FKCCI, Bangalore.

Conference on Banking Sector in India, organised by FKCCI, August 2011, at Bangalore.

Singha, Komol

State-level Students' Seminar Competition, organised by Sri Devi Institute of Management, November 26, 2011, at Tumkur (Karnataka).

Subaiya, Lekha

Meeting on National Consultation Meeting on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India, organised by UNFPA-ISEC-IEG-TISS, December 15-16, 2011, at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Thomas, P Mini

Lecture on Governing the Commons by Nobel laureate in Economics, Dr Elina Ostrom, organised by ATREE, Bangalore, February 4, 2012, at NIAS Auditorium, Bangalore.

Ushadevi, M D

Workshop on Technical Appraisal of the 2011-12 Annual Work Plan & Budget of SSA Programme of Karnataka, organised by MHRD/GoI, February 25, 2011, at New Delhi.

10th National Review Workshop of SSA Monitoring by the Mis, organised by MHRD/GoI, February 10-11, 2011, at Nagpur.

Yadav, Manohar

Workshop on The Proposed Amendments to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, organised by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), National Law School of India University, Bangalore, March 17-18, 2012 at International Training Centre, NLSIU, Bangalore.

Workshop on Rural Marginalized Communities, organised by Karnataka Folklore University, March 20-21, 2012, at Bangalore.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Deshpande, R S

Keynote address on 'Karnataka Agriculture – Problems and Way Ahead', in the Workshop on Evolving Strategies for Karnataka's Economic Growth, organised by Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce & Industry in collaboration with Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, April 8, 2011, at Bangalore.

Keynote address on 'Peri-Urban Agriculture: Issues of Livelihood and Pollution', in the RUAF-FSTT Regional Systematisation Workshop on Urban/ Peri-urban Agriculture, organised by The International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Bangalore, April 18, 2011, at Bangalore.

Inaugural address for the Course on 'Quantitative Methods in Political Science' conducted by Jain University, May 14, 2011, at Bangalore.

Inaugural address on 'India's Economic Development: Path and Patterns', in the Lecture Series on Indian Economic Model – Sociological, Cultural and Economic Differentials, organised by Bangalore University and Centre for Educational and Social Studies, Bangalore, May 16, 2011, at Bangalore.

Inaugural address on 'Development Economics', in the Training Programme on the module of "Development Economics" to the Senior and Chief Managers of Syndicate Bank, organised by Indian School of Finance, Manipal, June 20, 2011, at Manipal.

Financial Econometric Modeling, in the Workshop on Financial Econometric Modeling, organised by Christ University, Bangalore, August 25, 2011, at Bangalore.

Inaugural Address of the Special Session on 'Agricultural Development Perspective and Strategy Planning for the Twelfth Five Year Plan with Special Reference to Karnataka, in the 71st Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), jointly organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, and ISAE, November 4, 2011, at Dharwad.

Micro-Finance: A New Economic Outlook, in the National Seminar on 'Micro-Finance Sector in India – Challenges and Opportunities' organised by GITAM School of International Business, GITAM University, Visakhapatnam, September 10, 2011, at Visakhapatnam.

Social Status of the Farmers and the Remedies for Suicides; at the Workshop on Problems faced by the Farmers in the Present Situation and the Remedies, organised by Karnataka State Sugarcane Growers' Association (Regd), Mysore, January 24, 2012, at Mysore.

Getting into Data Analysis and Research; at the National Workshop on Data Analysis for Social Sciences (DASS), organised by Krista Jayanti College, Bangalore, February 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Methodology and Methods in Social Science Research; at the National Workshop on Research Methodology: A March towards Creating Research Culture, organised by UGC-Academic Staff College, Pondicherry University, Puducherry, February 2, 2012, at Puducherry.

Excel in Social Sciences; at the Faculty Development Programme on Application of MS

Excel in the Field of Social Science, organised by Department of Management Studies and Research, Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Bangalore, February 16, 2012, at Bangalore.

Two-Step Forward and One-Step Backward; at the UGC Sponsored National Seminar on Inclusive Growth in India – Varied Dimensions and Challenges and Dr V M Dandekar Memorial Series-IV, organised by Symbiosis College of Arts and Commerce, Pune jointly with Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), February 17, 2012, at Pune.

On the Threshold of Career, at Garden City College, Bangalore, February 24, 2012.

A Review of the Politics of Social Inclusion; at the UGC-SAP National Seminar on Politics in India with Special Reference to Social Exclusion, organised by Department of Studies in Political Science and Public Administration, University of Mysore, Mysore, February 28, 2012, at Mysore.

Teaching Human Rights to Humans; at the UGC Sponsored Seminar on Human Rights Education, organised by Dr Ambedkar College of Education, Bangalore, March 2, 2012, at Bangalore.

Caste and Entrepreneurship; at the National Seminar on Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs: Problems, Challenge and Achievements, organised by Dr Ambedkar Centre for Economic Studies, University of Madras, Chennai, March 14, 2012, at Chennai.

Understanding Budget, at Amrutha Business School, Bangalore, March 21, 2012.

Teacher: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, at MES Teachers' College, CTE, Bangalore Rural, March 31, 2012, at Bangalore.

Devi, K G Gayathri

'Countering Gender Violence: Approaches and Challenges', in the UGC National Workshop on Women and Development, organised by SJMVS

Arts and Commerce College for Women, April 1, 2011, at Hubli.

'Globalisation and Women', in the Seminar on Women and Development in Karnataka, organised by LIC Employees' Union, Bangalore Division - I & II, March 12, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Development in Karnataka: Towards an Understanding', in the Immersion Programme for the participants of the Certification of Advanced Studies in Managing of Development Projects (Multi-country Participation), organised by Co-operation & Development Center, UNESCO Chair in Technologies for Development, March 28, 2012, at Center for Infrastructure, Sustainable Transportation & Urban Planning, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Ninan, K N

'The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services', in the National Seminar on Environment and Sustainable Development – Indian Perspective, organised by Bharathiar University, February 23-24, 2012, at Coimbatore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Non-performing Assets in the Indian Commercial Banks', in the Third Conference of International Research Consortia of Warsaw University, organised by Warsaw University, April 26-29, 2011, in Poland.

Presidential address, in the National Conference on Financial Inclusion: Issues and Future, organised by K C Das Commerce College, Guwahati, in collaboration with Reserve Bank of India, Guwahati, May 13-14, 2011, at Guwahati.

Ushadevi, M D

MEd Course of the Department of Post-Graduate Studies; at the Valedictory Function, organised by Bangalore University, July 8, 2011, at Bangalore.

New Text-Book Validation by Experts; at the Validation Function on NCF, 2005, organised by DSERT, GoK, October 21-22, 2011, at Bangalore.

Young Lives Project on International Study of Childhood Poverty; at the Seminar, organised by CESS, October 29, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Lectures, Talks and Media

Bansod, Dhananjay W

'Health is Wealth' World Population Health. TV Channel: *Olelo 52 Live Show*, June 9, 2011, at Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

Chengappa, P G

Delivered a talk on 'PPP in Higher Education', at the National Workshop on Private Public Partnership in Agriculture – Challenges and Opportunities, at NAARM, September 19-20, 2011.

Delivered a talk on 'What Ails Indian Agriculture?' to the IPS probationers at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, October 12, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Market for GM Foods', at a training program organised by NCAP, New Delhi, March 23, 2012.

Deshpande, R S

Delivered a lecture on 'Agriculture Budget!!', at Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore, May 21, 2011.

Delivered Sri S G Balekundry Memorial Lecture on 'Water and Watershed in Karnataka', organised by the Institution of Engineers, Bangalore, July 27, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Mastering Affirmative Action', in the CII workshop on Affirmative Action, 'Make a Difference, Say YES to Affirmative Action', organised by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Bangalore, November 15, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'The Role of Regulated Markets in the light of Socio-economic Changes', in the Agricultural Products Marketing Week Programme, organised by Agricultural Products Marketing Committee (APMC), Bangalore, November 23, 2011.

Delivered Dr M N Srinivas Memorial Lecture on 'Social Sciences and Society', organised by the Bangalore Social Sciences Form (Regd), National College, Bangalore, December 13, 2011.

Delivered 11th Jimmy Memorial Lecture-2012 on 'Challenges before Indian Agriculture and NGOs', organised by Outreach, India at Institution of Agricultural Technologists, Bangalore, January 6, 2012.

Delivered KN Raj Memorial Lecture on 'The State of Social Science Research in India', organised by Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development, Thrissur, February 10, 2012.

Delivered 4th AVR Sudarsanam Endowment Lecture on 'Environmental Economics: Lessons from Indian Experience', organised by Department of Economics, Periyar University, Salem, February 20, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Budget and IT: Reformist – Diagnostic or Neither', at Centre for Educational and Social Studies (CESS), Bangalore, March 31, 2012.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Delivered a lecture on 'Functions and Functionaries: A Situational Analysis of Karnataka's Panchayats from the Perspective of Administrative Decentralization', at JSSTICE-JSS Trg. Institute for Competitive Examinations, February 5, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Child Labour in Karnataka: Issues and Challenges', at JSSTICE-JSS Trg. Institute for Competitive Examinations, February 12, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Decentralisation System in Karnataka – Structure and Functions', at JSSTICE-JSS Trg. Institute for Competitive Examinations, March 3, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Indian in the 21st Century – Social Aspects of Development', at G T Institute of Management Studies & Research, Bangalore, March 6, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Technology Transfer and

Women's Development in India Today', at Women's Cell, BMS College of Engineering, Basavagudi, Bangalore, March 8, 2012.

Gayithri, K

Delivered a lecture on 'Union Budget: Principles and Procedures', at Christ University, Bangalore, December 8, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Issues in State Finances in India', at the IAS Probationary officers' training program, May 13, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore

An orientation to budgets to the Times of India group of journalists, Times of India Office, Bangalore, February 18, 2012.

James, K S

Public Lecture on 'Ageing in India', at University of Groningen, Netherlands, December 9, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'HMIS Data', at Demography and Evaluation Cell of the Health Directorate, Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka, February 29, 2012.

Lakshmana, C M

Delivered a lecture on 'Poverty and Food Security in India', at Govt. First Grade College, Sira, Collegiate Education, Govt. of Karnataka, March 16, 2012.

Lingaraju, M

Delivered a lecture on 'Scope and Importance of Research in Higher Education', for students of First Grade College at Channarayana in Hassan District, September 9, 2011.

Mutharayappa, R

Delivered two lectures on 'Research Methodology', at the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 10, 2011.

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered a lecture on 'Banking up the Wrong Tree in Higher Education', at the Comments on Karnataka Innovation Universities Bill 2011 and Foreign Universities Bill 2011, organised by Save

Education Committee Karnataka, April 25, 2011, at Senate Hall, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Delivered a lecture on 'Gandhian Approach to Development', at Centre for Gandhian Studies, Bangalore University, October 2, 2011.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered two lectures on 'Social Security in India: Status, Issues and Ways Forward' and 'Provision of Social Security Benefits to Unorganised Workers: A Case Study', at National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, May 10, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Impact of Interest Rates', at Christ University, Bangalore, August 30, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Micro Finance and Dalits', at Mangalore University, Mangalore, September 22, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'How to Undertake Fieldwork?', at Karnatak University, Dharwad, January 23, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'How to Write Research Report?', at Karnatak University, Dharwad, January 23, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered a lecture on 'Financial Exclusion in India: Study of NSSO Data', at The Syndicate Institute of Bank Management, July 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Public Enterprises in Karnataka' in the Workshop on Planning and Development in Karnataka, organised by Bangalore University and IIPM.

Delivered a lecture on 'Business Process Outsourcing in India', at the UCLA-National University of Singapore Programme UCLA and Singapore National University, January 2011, at Bangalore.

Delivered a lecture on 'Farm Sector and Farmers' Indebtedness' at Vidhana Souda, May 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Financial Exclusion', at School of Finance, Syndicate Bank.

Delivered a lecture on 'Modeling Loan Repayment Behaviour', in the RBI Chair Professors' Conference, February 14, 2012, at RBI, Mumbai.

Delivered a lecture on 'Monetary Trade, Strategic Behaviour and Optimal Market Structure', in the Economic Theory and Policy Conference, Jointly organised by JNU and NIPFP, March 29-31, 2012, at New Delhi.

Sangita, S N

Delivered four lectures on '(1) Political Governance in India; (2) Corruption in India: Causes and Consequences; (3) Administrative Reforms; and (4) Political Reforms', at JSS College, July 18-20, 2011.

Syamala, T S

Delivered a lecture on 'An Overview of the Demographic Research and Teaching', at Department of demography, University of Kerala, May 18, 2011.

Umamani, K S

Delivered a lecture on 'Why Study Social Sciences', at SJR College for Women, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, February 29, 2012.

Ushadevi, M D

Delivered a lecture on 'Importance of Education in Social Science for SSTSS Orientation', at ISEC, August 6, 2011.

Yadav, Manohar

Delivered two lectures on 'New and Emerging Dimensions of Bonded Labour', at Vimukti Training Centre, Bangalore, April 1, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Social Exclusion and Human Rights in Karnataka', at IAS & IPS Probationers' orientation programme on 'Karnataka Society, Economy and Polity', organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May 16, 2011.

Delivered a Lecture on 'Caste, Race, and Untouchability: A Comparative Perspective on Discrimination', at NLSIU, Bangalore, January 05, 2012.

8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships and Awards

Chengappa, P G

Elected the President (Elect) of the prestigious Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay.

Deshpande, R S

Bharath Ratna Sir M Visvesvaraya Global Leadership Award for Excellency in Environment-Social Work-Education and Health, selected by the Power Development and Energy Research Institute, Bangalore, and Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, July 4, 2011.

Life-Time Achievement Award conferred by The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai, November 3, 2011.

Gayithri, K

Awarded the Faculty Research Fellowship to conduct short term research on "Public Sector Accountability and Performance Assessment: Indian Experiments and lessons from the Canadian Experience" and visited the Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada during August- September 2011.

Nanjundaiah, C

ICCR Chair Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea, for six months.

Narayana, M R

Visiting Fellow, Department of Economics, University of Victoria (Victoria, British Columbia, Canada): January-June 2011

Rajasekhar, D

Visiting Fellow, University of Oxford (Department of Economics), March 5 to April 5, 2012.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Visiting Fellow, School of Inter-Disciplinary Area Studies, Oxford University, UK, from April 6, 2011 to May 29, 2011.

Sangita, S N

Visiting Professor, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), one year from April 2010

Thomas, Mini P

Prof D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize in Economics for the year 2010-11 for securing highest marks in Part A of the Pre-PhD coursework.

Umamani, K S

Felicitated as Woman Achiever under Academic Excellence on the eve of the Centenary of International Women's Day, by AVOPA (Arya Vysya Officials and Professionals Association) and AVOPA Charitable Trust, March 6, 2011.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Babu, M Devendra

Member, Board of Examiners for 2011-12 Examinations of PG Diploma in Rural Management, Centre for Rural Development Studies, Bangalore University.

Chengappa, P G

Member, QRT of National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy, ICAR, New Delhi and presented the Report to DG, ICAR on January 21, 2012.

Chairman, Peer review Team of ICAR, submitted report on accreditation of University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur.

Member, Committee constituted by the ICAR to prepare the National Agricultural Education Project (NAEP).

Chairman, QRT, KVK of North East Hilly Zone.

Member, Academic Council Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Member, Governing Body, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Member, Research Advisory Committee, NAARM, ICAR, Hyderabad.

Member, Committee constituted by the ICAR for developing the National Policy for Higher Agricultural Education in India.

Deshpande, R S

Member, Standing Committee on 'University with Potential for Excellence (UPE)', University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Member, National Committee for India-International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Programme, Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), (Department of Science & Technology), New Delhi.

Senior Scientific Councilor, Dr Prem Nath Agricultural Science Foundation (PNASF), Bangalore.

Member, Steering Committee on Science and Technology, constituted by Planning Commission, Government of India.

Chairman, Working Group on 'Decentralised Planning in Agriculture' for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-17), Planning Commission, Government of India.

Member (UGC Nominee), Search Committee for selection of Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Chairman, Committee to Enquire the Complaints of Students of Various Colleges Affiliated to Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) of NCAP constituted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to review work done by the Centre during the period 2006-2010.

Expert, Expert Committee constituted by the Chairman, University Grants Commission, for the Economics subject to consider the proposals for grant of financial assistance for conducting seminar/symposium and Minor Research Project for the year 2011-12.

Member, Karnataka State Innovation Council, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Academic and Administrative Audit (AAA) Committee constituted for mid-term Academic & Administrative review, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, one of the Sub-groups of the Working Group constituted by ICSSR to develop proposals for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Member, Steering Committee, Colloquium of Institutions in Bangalore, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Advisory Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bangalore.

Member of the Working Group on Social Sciences constituted by ICSSR to look into concerns of ICSSR and convey them to MHRD, Govt. of India.

Member, Advisory Committee, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Member, Selection Committee for selection to the posts of Director and Deputy Director, constituted by ICSSR, New Delhi.

Member, shortlisting panel of advisors committee for selecting right candidates for the award of visiting fellowships, Dr DC Pavate Memorial Foundation, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Senior Expert, Global Top 500 New Energy Companies and Global New Energy Business Leaders Selection, China Energy News.

Member, Committee constituted to identify the location and extent of land required for establishment of the proposed School of Economics, Bangalore University.

External Member, Karnataka State Audit Advisory Board, Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Bangalore.

Member, Search Committee for selecting Vice-Chancellor, University of Pune, Pune.

Member, Search Committee for selecting the Chair Professor (Rajiv Gandhi Chair), University of Mumbai, Mumbai.

Member, High-Power Steering Committee, Karnataka State Training/ Parishat/Academy, Government of Karnataka, to oversee and for guiding the work performance to implement the State Training Policy.

Member, Adhoc Board of Studies in Masters Course in Area Studies (MA in Area Studies) (Post-graduate), University of Mysore, Mysore.

Member, Research Programme Committee, The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai, with effect from 6.11.2011 until the next AGM of the Society is held.

Member, Editorial Board of the Journal *Agricultural Economics Research Review* for the year 2012, published by National Centre for Agricultural Economics & Policy Research, New Delhi.

Member, Research Institutes Committee (RIC) of Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Member, Search Committee for nomination on the post of Professor of the Chair of Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Contemporary Studies, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.

Member on the Nomination Council for the Infosys Prize, Infosys Science Foundation, Bangalore.

Member, Committee of Experts for screening of the candidature of SC & ST scholars and make recommendations/suggestions about the commissioning of studies in different states under the Sponsored Research Programme, constituted by ICSSR, New Delhi.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, Davanagere University, Davanagere (from March 2011).

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, Mount Carmel College (Deemed Univeristy)

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, St.Joseph's College (Autonomous)

Member, Board of Studies in Women's Studies, Department of Women's Studies, Kannada University, Hampi, Bellary.

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, Kuvempu University, Shimoga.

Member, Board of Examiners, IDS, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Member of the Board of Studies, Department of Social Sciences, Kannada University, Hampi, Bellary.

Co-opted Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, Vijayanagar Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary.

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, Mount Carmel College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

Nominated to the Expert Committee on Women & Child Development Sector, GoK, to monitor quality of Sector Papers for the 12th Plan Approach Paper.

Member, Board of Studies in Sociology, Karnataka Janapada University.

Gayithri, K

Member, Board of Studies, Post Graduate Studies-Economics, St Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Member, State Taxes Committee, FKCCI, Bangalore.

Member, Expert Group on Resources and Allocation- 12th Five-Year Plan approach paper, Government of Karnataka.

James, K S

Executive Council Member of Indian Association for the Study of Population.

Executive Council Member of Indian Association of Social Science and Health

Kannan, Elumalai

Expert Member, Board of Studies, Department of Humanities, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tiruchirappalli, 2012.

Lingaraju, M

Member, Board of Examiners for UG/PG in Rural Development, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Madheswaran, S

Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Pondicherry Central University, Pondicherry.

Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Davangere University, Davangere.

Member, UGC Nominated Advisory Committee, Department of Economics, University of Bombay.

Nanjundaiah, C

Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Editorial Board Member: Natural Science, Scientific Research Publishing, USA

Editorial Board Member: Ecology (The Scientific World Journal, New York, USA)

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Acted as the coordinator of the Sub-Committee on the Measurement of Financial Inclusion. This Committee has developed a series of Indicators to measure "Meaningful and Holistic Financial Inclusion".

Resources Person for Syndicate Bank

Member, Board of Studies, Mount Carmel College (Autonomous).

Member of the Research Cell, FKCCI, GoK, Bangalore.

Member of the Banking and Finance Committee, FKCCI, GoK, Bangalore.

Member, sub-committee on the measurement of Financial Inclusion (RBI Regional Office, Bangalore).

Reviewer, RBI Occasional Paper series.

Sangita, S N

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, ISDA Journal, Thiruvananthapuram

Member, Board of Studies, Gandhigram Rural University, Gandhigram

Member, Syllabus Committee, 4-year BA Course, Bangalore University

Executive Member, Indian Society for Environmental Studies, Bangalore

Executive Member, Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad

Executive Member, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Branch, Bangalore

Executive Member, International Institute of Information Law, Bangalore

Life Member, Indian Political Science Association, New Delhi

Life Member, Indian Public Administration Association, New Delhi

Usha Devi, M D

Nominated Member, Composite Council for UG & PG in Education, Vijayanagar Sree Krishnadevaraya Vishwavidyalaya, Bellary, from March 2011.

Nominated Expert Member, for PAC, DSERT by the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission), GoK.

Nominated a Member by Bangalore University for BoS, Social Science (5-year MA Integrated Course in Social Sciences) from 2011 for three years.

Nominated a Member for the State Advisory Committee on Reformation of the SSLC Examination Question Paper, Karnataka State Secondary Education Board, Govt. of Karnataka

Nominated a Member for the State Advisory Committee of the SSA/GoK to prepare roadmap for mobilising NGOs in the Implementation of the RTE Act, 2009

Yadav, S Manohar

Member, Board of Examiners, IDS, University of Mysore, Mysore

Member Board of Examiners, Rural Development & Management, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Examiners, Board of Advisors, at the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore and Karnatak University, at the Departments of Sociology, the Centre for Rural Development, and IDS.

Miscellaneous

Babu, M Devendra

Coordinated Paper V for the Pre PhD Course on 'Institutions and Development under Development Studies', August 18, 2011 to December 30, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Bansod, Dhananjay W

Participated in the "Expert Committee Meeting" to discuss the preliminary findings on the field survey on 'Building Knowledge Base on Population Aging in India' during 7-9 March, 2012 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Chengappa, P G

Chief Guest at the Convocation, Garden City College, Bangalore, February 25, 2012.

Attended the Governing Body meeting of Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal at Ministry of Environment and Forest Govt of India, February 27, 2012.

Guiding two MBA (Agribusiness) students of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, in their thesis work; a) Mr Tanmay Garg is working on- Business Performance of Producer Companies - A case study in Madhya Pradesh and b) Miss B R Kavya is working on - Value Chain for Selected Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in selected Supermarkets.

Deshpande, R S

Chief Guest and inaugurated the Community Living Camp for BEd Trainees (2010-11 batch), organised by Sri Sarvajna College of Education, Bangalore, June 9, 2011, at Ramanagara.

PhD Degree awarded to Mr Satyasiba Bedamatta, Ms Malini L Tantry and Mr Nitinkumar Yashwant Tagade.

Participated as Chief Guest in the Inaugural Function of the National Students' Conference on Connecting Science and Society, organised by Students' Council, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, March 3, 2012

Participated as Chief Guest in the Book Releasing function of the book on “Here and There: An Insight into the Emerging Issues of the Contemporary World” authored by Dr N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bangalore, March 5, 2012.

Speaker on the topic Academicians’ Views on Budget 2012: Budget 2012 – Analysis and Opportunities thereof, organised by SVKM’s Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Bangalore, March 27, 2012.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Co-ordinated Social Science Talent Search Programme by organizing orientation to Nodal Officers of participating colleges, examination to students and valuation of answer scripts and declaration of results.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the UGC National Workshop on Women and Development: Addressing Gender Violence – Forms and Processes, organised by SJMS Arts and Commerce College for Women, Hubli, April 2, 2011, at Hubli.

Co-ordinated one-day orientation to staff of ATI, ANSSIRD and SIUD, Mysore, on Action Research, sponsored by DP & AR, GoK, June, 2011.

Participated as Lead Speaker, in the National Conference on Globalisation and Society: Policies and Perspectives’, on the topic ‘Marginalised Groups, NGOs and Social Change’, Technical Session II, organised by Tumkur University and the Karnataka State Higher Education Council, September 12, 2011, at the Office of the Karnataka State Higher Education Council, Bangalore.

ISEC representative on studies undertaken by ISEC, in the National Workshop on Bonded Child Labour and Child Labour, organised by National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, Department of Labour & RDPR, GoK, December 17 and 18, 2011, at Vikas Soudha, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person in the Workshop on Evaluation of Kutumbashree programme in

Kerala, organised by Centre for Media Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, November 9-10, 2011, at Trivandrum, Kerala.

Gayithri, K

Contributed three chapters – State Finances, Investment and Exports, Banking – to the Economic Survey, Government of Karnataka.

Organised a discussion meeting with Mr Simon Cridland, Head Advocacy programme, Canadian High Commission, New Delhi.

Participated in the Pre-Budget Consultation Meeting and made a Presentation on Karnataka state finances, March 12, 2012, at Vikas Soudha, Planning Board, Government of Karnataka.

Presentation to the Chief Secretary, GOK, Carrying forward the results framework: Some issues, March 16, 2012, at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

‘Fiscal Challenges of Karnataka’, *Deccan Herald*, 22 March, 2012.

Participated in the Annual General Body meeting of Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute May 7-8, 2011.

Coordinated the youth internship programme of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute in 2011 and also guided the work of Ms Abby Gailer.

Moderator, in the panel discussion, Grand Alumni Meet, ISEC, January 20-21, 2012.

Evaluation of Faculty Research, Christ University, 2012.

Presented views on the Union budget 2012-13, College of Journalism.

James, K S

‘Demographic Change in India: Boon or Bane’. *Deccan Herald*, November 5, 2011.

Participated as a Resource Person in the Training for District-level Officers of DHDR districts, organised by Administrative Training Institute, January 11, 2012, at Mysore.

Attended a meeting on HMIS and MCTS data system, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, January 16-18, 2012, at New Delhi.

Attended a meeting to conduct a Networking of Stakeholders for Advocating on Ageing with TISS, Mumbai, as part of the Ageing project, organised by Ministry of Health and F W, Government of India, February 15, 2012, at UNFPA, New Delhi.

'A Social Report Card', article published in *Deccan Herald*, March 3, 2012.

Kannan, Elumalai

Attended the Doctoral Committee Meeting of a PhD Scholar at PG and Research Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur (Vellore), April 15, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'An Overview of Agricultural Development in India', at *EPFL Summer Programme on Introduction to Polity, Economy and Society in India*, August 23, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Delivered a lecture on 'Writing a Research Proposal', for a Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, November 17, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated in a meeting on 'Agricultural Development Perspective and Strategy Planning for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan with Special Reference to Karnataka', organised by Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, Vikasa Soudha, October 19, 2011.

(with Parmod Kumar) Contributed a Chapter on 'Agriculture and Allied Activities' to *Economic Survey of Karnataka 2011-12*.

Kumar, Parmod

Invited by Local TV Channel to speak on NREGA in Karnataka.

Attended meeting in the Planning Commission as a Member of Working Group on Crop Husbandry,

Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, June 29, 2011.

Kumar, V Anil

Coordinated the PhD course work on the paper 'Comparative Politics'.

Lingaraju, M

Attended Diamond Jubilee Lecture Series, organised by Karnataka Public Service Commission, Bangalore, May 18, 2011, at Bangalore.

Manjula, R

Academic Visitor to the University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, during May 1-July 8, 2011.

Nanjundaiah, C

Acted as Judge/Adjudicator for 'State-level Science Exhibition 2011' for degree students, at PESIT, Bangalore, organised by Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat, Bangalore, April 7-8, 2011.

Nautiyal, Sunil

External Examiner for examining students in Practical for the MSc I / Sem. I – Physical Environmental and Ecology of Solapur University on November 23, 2011.

(with S Manasi) Meeting with GIZ on Summary ToR for Technical Cooperation Project Appraisal Mission, Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in India under TEEB approach, Sept 2011, and made presentation on Centre's research activities.

Coordinated the visit of German delegates on August 24, 2011.

Participated in the meeting with the members of Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) regarding future research collaboration between ISEC and NUPI, Oslo, February 06, 2012.

Meeting in Department of Nature Conservation, Ministry of Environment office Oslo, Govt of

Norway, regarding future research collaboration, February 07, 2012.

Ninan, K N

Reviewed 4 articles for Ecological Economics and one article for Environmental Science and Policy submitted to these journals for being considered for publication.

Reviewer for papers submitted to the 28th International Conference of Agricultural Economists, August 2012, Brazil.

Gave inputs for a short-term consultancy assignment on 'Socio-economic Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity Assessment: An Analytical Study' from the World Bank which was undertaken by Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha. The duration of the study was from January 24, 2011 to June 29, 2011.

Delivered the lectures – (i) Economic and Institutional Aspects of Biodiversity Conservation with Case Studies (2 Lectures); (ii) Climate Change: Economics, Environmental Public Policy (2 Lectures) – at the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface', for students of Nordic countries from July 10 to August 6, 2011, organised by CEENR, ISEC, in association with Nordic Centre in India.

Appointed a member of a Study Team on 'Equity in Sustainable Development' as a follow-up of the Durban COP17 Climate Conference, to devise India's approach on equity in the context of Durban decisions, by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Rajasekhar, D

Visited the University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, during March 17-28, 2011.

Visited Australia India Institute, Melbourne, Australia, during June 1-10, 2011.

Academic Visitor to Ormond College, University

of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, during June 1-10, 2011.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Prepared the document on 'Vision for the Approach Paper on the XIIth Five-Year Plan of Karnataka', 2011, with contributions from faculty members of ISEC.

Resource Person, Centre for Development Studies (for PhD programme).

Referee for RBI - Occasional paper series.

Invited Speaker at the National Seminar on Urban Growth of Bangalore on 'IT Industry in Bangalore: Economic and Social Implications', organised by Christ University, Bangalore, February 18-20, 2012.

Resource Person, for the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (International Trade Project).

Resource Person, for the Union Bank Management Institute to give lectures to the bank officials.

Resource Person, for Institute of Finance, Syndicate Bank.

Resource Person, Christ University, Bangalore

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Doctoral degree was awarded to Ms Skylab Sahu, PhD Fellow in Political Science, for her thesis on 'State, Civil Society and Politics of Women's Health'.

Syal, Reetika

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Summer Workshop on Research Methodology: Analysing Quantitative Data on Indian Politics, organised by Lokniti (CSDS), Delhi, and Jain University, Bangalore, May 14-26, 2011, at Jain University, Bangalore.

Syamala, T S

Organised ToT for the Main Survey under the Project, 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India', April 1-6, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Attended the Main Survey Training under the Project Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India, May 16-21, 2011, at PRC, Kerala.

Attended the Technical Advisory Committee Meeting of Karnataka Health Resource Centre on May 31, 2011, at KHRC, Bangalore.

Attended the 5th Meeting to Review the STATUS and Quality of HMIS data in Karnataka State convened by the Regional Office for Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, Bangalore, June 1, 2011, at ISEC.

Attended the data entry workshop for the project on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India at ISEC, Bangalore, during August 1-2, 2011.

Participated in the National Consultation Meeting on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India held at Tata Institute for Social Sciences, Mumbai, on December 15-16, 2011.

Participated in a two-day workshop on Chapter, Tabulation and Analysis Plan on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India, September 26-27, held at ISEC, Bangalore.

Umamani, K S

Participated as a Resource Person for the paper 'Health and Empowerment', in the Seminar on Women's Empowerment – Challenges & Avenues, organised by Department of Sociology and Women's Empowerment Cell of The Siddhanga College of Arts, Science & Commerce for Women, April 20-21, at Tumkur.

Invited as an expert to attend Technical Programme Discussion Meeting for the Review of 'Protocol for Demography and Health Status' organised by BARC, September 24, 2011, at AERB, Mumbai.

Presented Interim Progress Report of the Project 'Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka', at Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad, Rajendranagar, November 18, 2011.

Took a Class to CDD Pre-PhD Students on Health Status: Policies and Programmes.

Usha Devi, M D

Participated as Coordinator, in the State-level Workshop on Decentralisation in Education: Enabling Structures to Plan-Implement-Review, organised by State Coordination Unit, Prajayatna, February 4, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated in the 28th Executive Committee Meeting of the SSA, GoK, February 17, 2011, at SPO, SSA Mission, GoK.

Participated in the MHRD/GoI Project Approval Board Meeting of the 2011-12 Annual Work Plan & Budget of SSA Programme of Karnataka, MHRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, February 28, 2011.

Participated as Coordinator and Lead Resource Person, in the State Level Workshop on Capacity Building for Monitoring & Managing Research by Educational Practitioners, organised by RIE, Bangalore, March 10-12, 2011, at Bangalore.

Participated in a meeting of the Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) of the DSERT convened, organised by Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission), GoK at the Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore on April 12, 2011.

Participated in the 28th Executive. Committee Meeting of the SSA, GoK, on August 02, 2011 at the State Project Office, SSA, GoK.

Participated in the State-Level Meeting of the RMSA Advisory Committee of the SSA, GoK, on Sept. 08, 2011 at State Project Office, SSA, Bangalore.

Attended Meeting of the BoS of the 5-Year MA Integrated Course in Social Sciences of Bangalore University on Sept. 23, 2011 at Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Presented outcomes of MDM Monitoring conducted by ISEC in the Progress & Review Meeting of the MDM Programme in Karnataka

convened by the Commissioner of Public Instruction, GoK, on November 29, 2011 at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

Participated in a Meeting of the State Advisory Committee for identifying strategies for inclusion of NGOs in the implementation of RTE Act (2009) convened by the Commissioner for Public Instruction, GoK, on November 07, 2011 at the State Project Office, GoK, Bangalore.

As an Expert in the Interaction Meeting for Selection of Candidates for Post-doctoral & Sr.

Fellowships in Education at ICSSR, sponsored by ICSSR, January 12, 2012.

Coordinated a training programme for 'Monitoring SSA & MDM Implementation in Elementary Schools for Field Investigators', sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, January 24-25, 2012.

Coordinated Review Meeting of 'SSA & MDM Monitoring in Haveri District', sponsored by MHRD/GoI, February 7-10, 2012.

Coordinated and chaired the 'Women Cell Meeting', at ISEC, Bangalore, February 10, 2012.

9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 01, 2011 and January 27, 2012.

Research Programme Committee

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 24, September 30, December 30, 2011 and March 30, 2012.

Annual General Body

The thirty-ninth Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 16, 2011.

Special Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society met on March 17, 2011.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on June 12, September 24, December 16, 2011 and March 10, 2012.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on September 19, and December 6, 2011.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on September 14, 2011.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on September 14, 2011.

10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

1.	Mr R Vasanth Kumar	Electrician	17.10.2011
2.	Mr K S Prabhu	Driver	28.03.2012

Retirements

1.	Mr B R Prakash	Selection Grade Assistant	30.06.2012
2.	Mr Kanakalingam	Watchman	31.01.2012

Resignations

1.	Dr M Suresh Babu	Associate Professor	31.05.2011
2.	Dr M Sivakami	Associate Professor	02.06.2011
3.	Dr G B Lokesh	Assistant Professor	21.06.2011
4.	Dr H Shashidhar, IAS (Retd.)	Registrar	30.06.2011

11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr V K R V Rao library is a treasure house of important books and reports in the field of social science. Library is fully automated using “LIBSYS” software. Library database is accessible online through the institute website. It is a World Bank depository library. A notable treasure of the library is the collection of valuable books as a bequest from Sir M Visveswaraya and Dr V K R V Rao Collections. ISEC Library is considered to be one of the best reference libraries in social sciences in southern India.

Digitisation Programme

The Library digitisation programme has been going on and the number of books digitised has crossed 3000. Digitisation of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnatak University, UAS- Dharwad is in progress. These digitized documents are hosted on DSpace. A fully renovated air conditioned room for digitization has been made ready. It has an attached server room also.

Library Services

Borrowing Facilities

Borrowing privileges are given to the faculty, visiting faculty, Board members, life members, research scholars and administrative staff. There is also the facility of institutional membership.

Reference Service

The library provides personalised reference services for its users.

New Additions List

This bulletin contains a list of various documents received by the Library during the month.

Current Journals List

It contains a list of latest journal titles along with content pages received by the Library during the month.

Current Journal Contents

This is a monthly information service brought out in print format, indicating the contents of journals subscribed to by ISEC Library. The contents are arranged by main subject category and alphabetically within the subject category.

Article Index Database

The Library generates an article database containing about 66,300 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes to. This can be searched by title, author or subject.

Press Clippings Index

This monthly information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers in which the ISEC user community is interested. The bibliographic citations selected from the newspapers are arranged under broad subject categories. For easy access to these citations, classified index has been provided.

Inter-Library Loan Services

The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the faculty, with the well-established libraries of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore University, National Law School of India University and other institutions. Institute is member of DELNET, JCCC@UGC-INFONET.

Reprographic Service

Xerox facility has been provided at the Library to cater to the needs of the users on request against payment.

Databases

The Library subscribes to a number of databases and e-books related to social sciences and allied subjects. User's assistance, Search facilities and document delivery etc., are also provided.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. **EconLit** an abstracting and indexing database of Economics Literature.
2. **JSTOR** an online database of scholarly literature in social sciences.
3. **ISID RRCD** is a very rich source of social science information developed by the Institute for Social and Industrial Development, New Delhi (ISID). It covers 14 major newspapers and 83 journals. It has 1,00,000 journal article references and 1,50,000 newspaper articles. It also gives the latest statistics of Economic Survey, Union Government policy, budget, etc.
4. **Indiastat.com** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
5. **Economic & Political Weekly (EPW)** is published by the Sameeksha Trust, is one of the Indian publications that enjoy a global reputation for excellence and scholarship. It occupies a special place in the intellectual history of independent India. It publishes analyses of contemporary affairs and academic papers in the social sciences.
6. **World Bank e-Library**, the World Bank always a leader in disseminating information on global economic and social development, is now providing the broadest possible access to its content, packaging its publications into one handy searchable interface. E-Library allows users to access World Bank Publication's 1984 to present. (World Bank) Updated daily.

Library Statistics

Number of journals — 288

Number of newspapers — 10

Number of books&reports — 1,26,086

Stock Verification

The entire library stock verification was carried out and the report of the same has been submitted.

12. DATA BANK

In simple terms, Data Bank is referred as a database. It is a collection of information that is organised and can be classified according to types of content: bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is generally to organise information in a way that it can easily be accessed, managed, and updated.

ISEC produces a significant amount of publications in the form of projects, articles, research papers, monographs and working papers every year. During these activities, large amount of statistical information both on primary (like individual, household surveys etc) and secondary sources (various governmental and no-governmental) are collected. However, very small proportion of these collected information are used due to various reasons. Among the prominent reasons, we found that researchers, less-acquainted with new or available secondary sources of information, spend significant amount of time on searching and retrieving (those who know or have information). Apart from these, projects based on primary source of information collect data on the various issues under considerations. Broadly, these include assessing progress of schemes, impact of developmental interventions, status of developmental process or their dimensions in some time intervals or across the larger space. Though significant amount of information on various dimensions are collected through these sources, finally, very little comes up in project reports after treatment of statistical tools. To avoid or reduce the loss of information and search time, ISEC has taken an initiative for maintaining such data in its Data Bank.

The Vision

- The Data Bank will establish itself as a facilitating centre for the researchers in ISEC.

- It will assemble and collate the useful data from researches carried out in Institute from various sources wherever possible.
- It will regularly collect primary field survey data of completed projects both in soft and hard copies from faculty and students of ISEC. However, this will require consent to access and dissemination from the project director or director.
- Secondary data in soft copies will be regularly collected from the centre and if possible updated.
- It will share available data and information with the faculty and students
- Apart from these, the Data Bank will also offer information regarding availability of statistical data and their sources. The Data Bank will make efforts towards providing available information to its members through Email.

Progress is being made in gathering data on socio-economic and political variables at State and all India level and stored them in a user-friendly manner. These include collection, compilation and updating of secondary data and soft copies of the reports available at websites of govt. departments as well organizations having significance for academic research. The reports mainly include manuals, NSSO reports, reports of task forces/committees /working group/sub-groups set up by various governments and statistical data reports (Economic surveys – centre/states, Abstracts of Statistics, Statistics at glance, water data book etc.) Moreover, each Centre of the Institute has been requested to furnish the data already collected by them in a user-friendly manner for storing in the data bank.

Apart from these, efforts are also being made to list the entire statistical data reports available with ISEC library to reduce the hassle of search for budding researchers and helping library to keep the track on regular subscription of the these reports. The list of this is put on ISEC website and the entire work will be taken up in a time bound manner.

The available data could be made available to the researchers preferably to those working in ISEC and jointly with ISEC, Members of the Board of Governors and the Founder Members of the Institute. They are welcome to use the Data Bank. Any other researcher interested in obtaining these data may seek permission from the Registrar, ISEC, for use of such data, which will be provided keeping in view the prevailing copy right etc. We are happy to state that we do not charge for the supply of data. However, these data could only be provided in the soft-copy form and not as print-outs. The Data Bank is made to create an access to the data and this may please not be treated as centre for research assistance which will require a lot of efforts on the part of the staff of the Data Bank. We expect an acknowledgement on the use of data.

1. Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules)

Following printed data is available in databank and arranged in systematic order.

1. MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project
2. Teachers College Survey: Students teacher's Profile
3. Prospects for Coarse Cereals in Drought-Prone Regions: An Exploratory Study in Karnataka
4. Evaluation of Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) in Karnataka
5. Likely Impact of Liberalized Imports and Low Tariff on Edible Oil Sector in the Country

6. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project
7. The Evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in the State of Karnataka
8. An Analysis of the Results of Crop Cutting Experiments
9. Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project
10. Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka
11. Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/UAS/ISEC Study)
12. Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project)
13. Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project
14. Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes
15. Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?
16. Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka
17. Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka
18. Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka
19. Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka
20. Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka
21. Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka

2. Data Available on Online/Computer System
(for internal access only):

- www.indiastat.com
- Prowess database from CMIE (Database of large and medium Indian Firms)

3. Data on CD-ROMs:

◆ **National Sample Survey (NSS)**

- The NSS Data CDs are available but only to tables prepared by ISEC researchers could be made available.

◆ **Census Dataset**

- The Census Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

◆ **National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Dataset**

- The NFHS Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

◆ **Socio-economic Dataset**

- The Socio-economic Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

4. Data Available in Digital Form

- Data is available on daily list of export and imports from Cochin Port since 2006 to till date.

5. Foreign Trade Statistics of India

- Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade Statistics of India - Principal commodities & Countries 2003- 2008

6. Journal of Economic Literature

7. Data Available in Microfiche Form:

- Census of India data from 1871-1951 is available in microfiche form.

8. Other Documents in Microfiche Form:

- India Gazetteers

9. Links to Major Database Websites.

13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our grateful thanks to:

- The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre.
- Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).
- Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.
- University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the PhD Programme.
- Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, UNDP, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and Ministry of Industry.
- Sponsors of Training Courses.
- Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.

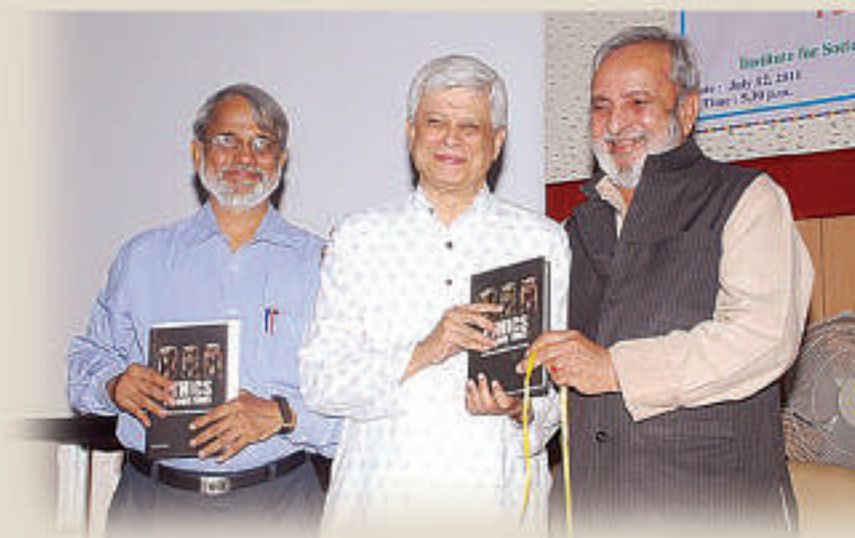
Lectures, Book release



Dr Chandrashekhara Kambar, well-known Kannada litterateur and Jnanapeeth Award winner, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on December 29, 2011 in the Institute. Dr Kambar was felicitated by ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande and Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors Prof K R S Murtthy.



Prof U R Ananthamurthy, Jnanapeeth Award winner, delivered a special lecture on 'Ethics for our Times: Essays in Gandhian Perspective' at Bangalore University's Central College on July 12, 2011. He later released a book with the same title written by Prof M V Nadkarni, Visiting Professor, ISEC.



Prof M V Nadkarni, Visiting Professor, ISEC, is flanked by Prof U R Ananthamurthy (right), who released Prof Nadkarni's book 'Ethics for our Times: Essays in Gandhian Perspective', and ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande (left).



Prof M V Nadkarni and Prof C T Kurien, Member of ISEC Board of Governors, speaking on the occasion

Founders' Day Fete...



ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande and Chairman of Board of Governors Prof K R S Murthy paying floral tributes to Prof V K R V Rao on the Founders' Day on January 20, 2012.



A panel discussion on 'Social and Economic Change: The Way Forward' was held during the day. (From left) Prof P L N Raju, Prof KRS Murthy, Dr Jyothis S, Prof S Iyyanpillai and Prof Siva Prasad during the discussion.



Dr M Lingaraju (right), Assistant Professor at the Centre for Human Resource Development, was felicitated on completing 25 years of service at ISEC.



Among the books released on the occasion was 'Institutional Design for Tackling Child Labour Problems' authored by Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof K G Gayathridevi and Dr V Anil Kumar.



Ms Mini Thomas (Economics category) and Ms Lavanya Suresh (Non-economics category) receiving the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize for having secured the highest marks in their Pre-PhD course work.

...and 'Grand Alumni Meet'

During the 'Grand Alumni Meet' held on 21.01.12, the alumni felicitated their teachers.



Professor M V Naikarai



Professor G Thimmaiah



Professor Abdul Aziz



Professor R S Deshpande



Professor V M Rao



Professor S N Sangita



Professor P H Rayappa



Professor K N Ninan



Professor N Sivanna



Dr K Gayithri



ISEC faculty, students and alumni participated in a variety of games and cultural performances during the day





Some of the ISEC founder-members are seen with the faculty, alumni and PhD scholars during the Founders' Day celebrations



The Annual Meeting of the Directors of ICSSR research institutes was held at ISEC during December 22-23, 2011.

Manual scavenging still prevalent in two districts

ISEC study finds practice thrust upon poor Mehtars, Mangarodis

BANGALORE: Manual scavenging is still practised in many parts of the State with the condition of these social groups continuing to be pathetic and inhuman. This has been revealed by a new research study on the lives and problems of safai karmacharis.

The research carried out by

ural Resources of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, found that manual scavenging has not been totally eradicated and

families, "denying a theory propounded by a section of sociologists who argue that non-SCs and non-Bhangis are attracted to get into such activities."

Numerically small sub-castes of the Mehtars and Mangarodis, found in Gulbarga and a few other districts, are exclu-

logical perspective specifically focusing on understanding the intricate social relationship and socio-economic mobility among the scavenging social groups.

It has come to light that most of the safai karmacharis are women but a majority of them lend their services on behalf of

are the bread-winners in a majority of these households, but still remain among and marginalised not only by outsiders but also by their own kith and kin," says Gayathiridevi.

The study also highlights that the government efforts are not focused on the community from a holistic, integrated per-

son or determined by whether the karmacharis are able to organise themselves or not.

The study has also highlighted a positive trend.

"The experience of being in the government service as safai karmacharis has resulted in occupational mobility for the sons of a few of them in terms of bus-

Imbalance: N-K yet to catch up with progress seen in rest of the State Census lesson: Think beyond B'lore

Vijesh Kamath

BANGALORE: It has been a year since the Directorate of Census Operations began releasing Census 2011 data for Karnataka.

The data released so far presents a picture of the population, economic activity, housing and education, urbanisation, fertility and mortality rate in the State providing the government with valuable information for policy intervention and for fine-tuning various programmes.

The data throws light on a number of aspects like what Karnataka has achieved in the last 10 years, since the last census in 2001, where it stands in terms of development and progress and the government's response to the data.

The latest census data reveals that the urbanisation rate is still slow. Districts of North Karnataka continue to lag behind. This despite the State government conducting thousands of census of population and housing surveys for urban areas in the last few years. The DCM, Suraj Kumar, Director of Census Operations, Report on Regional Imbalances.

Statistics speak. Karnataka may be above the national average in terms of literacy rate, but most parts of the State, especially areas in North Karnataka, have a lot of catching up to do in terms of raising the level of literacy. Bangalore may be the global showpiece of Karnataka, but the rest of the State has a literacy rate of 46.31 per cent, which is much below the national average of 55.46 per cent.

Mixed bag
Prof K S Janardhan of the Population Research Centre, Institute of Social and Economic

being behind for a long time and it would take some time for them to catch up to the rest of the State. Janardhan says the trend of big cities expanding further would lead to concentration of population there and smaller cities being ignored.

A case in point is Bangalore. The State capital has been growing like never before clocking one of the highest decadal growth among metros in the country.

The total population of BBMP areas, as per the 2011 census, stands at 64.21 lakh up from 37.48 lakh 10 years ago. But, unlike many other states, Karnataka does not have tier II 'boom' cities.

The State has now 26 cities with a population of more than one lakh, but as per the census data not a single city has shown the potential of emerging as a popular employment destination and economic hub.

Janardhan says the State government should take serious note of the census data and take remedial steps.

Unemployment trend

Another key finding of the census report is the unemployment trend. K. S. Janardhan points out that the census figures reflect that Karnataka has lagged behind in implementing various programmes compared to neighbouring states.

For the last 10 years, Karnataka has started off well, being ahead of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh on the basis from both the states have now caught up with Karnataka. Poor implementation of programmes reflect lack of political will," Janardhan said.

On the positive side, Janardhan says the penetration of mobile phones and television has increased in rural areas. This would help rural people connect with the world, be-



PRECARIOUS: With government's focus fixed on the North Karnataka continue to remain backward.

Statistics

- Seven districts contribute 66 per cent of the 85 lakh increase in population since 2001.
- Bangalore Urban with 15.68 per cent share of the population is the most populous district.
- Only three districts - Bangalore, Davanagere and Udupi have achieved the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) target of creating 85 lakh jobs.
- Five districts - Bagalkot, Bidar, Channarayana, Gulbarga, Channarayana, Haver and Yadgi have the lowest literacy rate below 50 per cent.
- Bangalore has the lowest rate of 908 females for every 1,000 males.

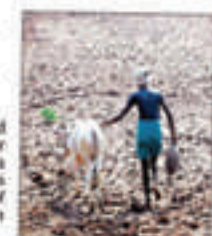
'PM's rehab package not reaching deserving farmers'

BANGALORE: Implementation of the Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for farmers in suicide-prone districts in the State has come a cropper.

The government has failed to spend allocations made for the payment of ex-gratia amounts to distressed families of farmers and distribution of certified seeds, according to an evaluation study.

The study conducted by professors M J Bhende and P Dhanraj of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, has also noted that the government has disbursed the ex-gratia amount to 'rich farmers' and not to the actual beneficiaries. The study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra.

The report says the State government has disbursed Rs 1.77 crore of the total allocation of Rs 3.89 crore towards ex-



"Some of the beneficiaries were either off-takers of milk cooperative societies or had some connections with officials in the Karnataka Milk Federation or the officials from the Animal Husbandry Department," the study said.

The experts said that most of the farmers in the suicide-prone districts benefited from one or the other scheme of the PM package. However, "the existing policy penalises the borrowers who promptly repay loans. The government should waive the loans of all the borrowers and should pursue a policy of selective loan waiver based on socio-economic indicators of the farmer," they suggested.

The entire package involved Rs 16,079.60 crore consisting of Rs 10,479.43 crore (65.23 per cent) subsidy/grants and Rs 5,600.17 crore (34.77 per cent) as loans.

A sum of Rs 10,000.55 crore (62.24 per cent) was allotted to Andhra Pradesh, Rs 2,000.64 crore (12.54 per cent) to Karnataka, Rs 705.24 crore (4.39 per cent) to Kerala and Rs 3,073.26 crore (19.19 per cent) to Maharashtra.

IN News Service

Social Science Talent Search

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, offers the 'Social Science Talent Search Scheme' to rejuvenate and foster social sciences in India. The main purpose is to identify talented students to get into social sciences and nurture them, so as to produce bright torchbearers for future policy making in the state and the country.

For the time being, the course will be offered to students who have studied in the colleges falling under the jurisdiction of Bangalore Division of the Department of Pre-university Education. These colleges are located in the districts of Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Chikballapur, Kolar and Ramangalam.

The 26 students who...

VIEW FROM THE TOP



We don't have a practice of citizens' budget in the country. The central government doesn't ask states while framing Union budget, state governments don't seek needs of districts while making state budgets; similarly BBMP does not ask its citizens

what they need in their city budget. This is a sheer lack of political will. A budget has two components—routine works determined by the administrative officers and developmental works which should emerge from the citizens' needs. There should be a discussion between the corporators, engineers, citizens and experts on infrastructure to downsize the lists as per the need and feasibility of the municipal corporation to fulfil those needs."

— R S Deshpande | DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

For grants' sake, rural

The level of urbanisation in Karnataka increased from 33.39 per cent in 2001 to 35.37 per cent in 2011, while the rural population declined from 66.61 per cent to 64.63 per cent. In absolute terms, while 3.75

'State-run universities facing threat'

DNA Correspondent • BANGALORE

Director of Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Ram Deshpande, said state-run universities are crippled by the commercialisation of education. "We may come to a stage where private institutions call the shots and state-run institutions become centres of mediocrity," he said. He was partic-

ipating in a round-table discussion on whether private universities are a boon or a bane organised by ABVP on Wednesday.

Professor HA Ranganath, director of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), said students should opt for private universities only if state-run institutions fail to meet expectations.

MGNREGA creating shortage of farm labour in state, says study



Two IIC researchers had conducted the study on MGNREGA in the villages of Bidar, Channarayana and Channarayana with a sample of 244 households.

By REPORT

Bangalore, 1/February

Implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a flagship programme of the Central government to eliminate poverty, has resulted in an increase of up to 31 per cent in the cost of farm production in Karnataka. It has also created a shortage of labour in the agriculture sector in the state.

According to a study conducted by the Bangalore-based Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), the shortage of labour was observed during the March sowing season of July, August and September in majority of the villages. The scheme was implemented in February 2009.

ISEC released the findings of the study here on Monday. A majority of the villages

included in the study, Prasad Kumar, professor and head, Agriculture and Rural Development, and Rural Transformation, Centre for Development Studies (CDS), said daily wages in the farm sector increased by 30 per cent after implementation of the scheme. "Works taken up under the MGNREGA should be planned in such a way that labour is not employed for the 10 months after the sowing and harvesting seasons of rice and kharif crops to avoid. This planning has to be done at the panchayat, block and district levels depending upon the cropping pattern of the respective regions," they said.

The ISEC researchers conducted the study in the villages of Bidar, Bellary, Channarayana, Chikmagalur and Channarayana with a sample of 244 households. "Labour shortage in households included in the study has not

prevailed on an average of 33 days of employment in 2008-09, 32 days in 2009-10 and 20 days in 2010-11. Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe women in the village were 37 per cent, 45 per cent, and 45 per cent, respectively. On the positive side, the study revealed that the scheme had created more employment for women in the village. The study also revealed that the scheme had created more employment for women in the village. The study also revealed that the scheme had created more employment for women in the village.

Job scheme led to high farm costs: study

'Labour shortage in villages after MNREGA implementation'

Special Correspondent

BANGALORE: A jump in wages due to labour shortage after the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has led to the cost of farm production increasing by up to 30 per cent in Karnataka, a new study has revealed. The study by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, and that after the implementation of the job scheme, labour shortage in agriculture was observed in many villages.

- Due to labour shortage, the cost of farm production went up by 20 per cent, say villagers.
- 'MGNREGA works should be taken up only after sowing and harvesting are over'

shortage," said the study. It found 'Impact of MGNREGA on wage rate, food security and rural urban migration in Karnataka'. The study by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, and that after the implementation of the job scheme, labour shortage in agriculture was observed in many villages.

Authors of the study, Prasad Kumar, professor and head, Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre, and S. M. Kumar, professor and head, Centre for Development Studies (CDS), said daily wages in the farm sector increased by 30 per cent after implementation of the scheme. "Works taken up under the MGNREGA should be planned in such a way that labour is not employed for the 10 months after the sowing and harvesting seasons of rice and kharif crops to avoid. This planning has to be done at the panchayat, block and district levels depending upon the cropping pattern of the respective regions," they said.

Researchers studied the performance of the scheme in villages of Bidar, Bellary, Channarayana, Chikmagalur and Channarayana with a sample of 244 households. "Labour shortage in households included in the study has not prevailed on an average of 33 days of employment in 2008-09, 32 days in 2009-10 and 20 days in 2010-11. Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe women in the village were 37 per cent, 45 per cent, and 45 per cent, respectively. On the positive side, the study revealed that the scheme had created more employment for women in the village. The study also revealed that the scheme had created more employment for women in the village.

Committee formed for reorganising GPs in State

BANGALORE: The State government has set up a five-member committee to make recommendations on reorganising gram panchayats in the State. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) Minister Jagadish Shettar said on Tuesday. The committee headed by Malendra Karri, an Economics professor, will recommend the reorganising of GP boundaries based on the population. Besides, it will study the need for upgrading GPs to taluk panchayats.

The RDPR department has been receiving large number of applications, seeking reorganisation of GPs. Presently, there is no uniformity among GPs in terms of their population and size. While some GPs are big with more than five villages under them, others are smaller with just two villages. A M. Karri, Prof. Shivaramaiah (both academicians), CEO of Channarayana ZP, Sundar Nayak and Project Director Chikmagalur ZP, Balakrishna are its members.

'No idea who will present budget'

Senior minister Jagadish Shettar, it appears, is not clear as to who will present the State budget 2012-13. To a specific query by reporters whether Chief Minister D V Siddarama Gowda will present the budget on March 25, he said: "I have no information. But I am sure that a BJP chief minister will present the budget." Shettar has of late identified himself with disgraced party leader B S Yeddyurappa, who has been making efforts to come back as the chief minister.

Direct election

Shettar said the government has asked the Centre for Disciplinary Research, Dharwad, to submit a report on introducing direct elections for the post of gram panchayat presidents in the State. Presently, the government has fixed the term of GP presidents at 30 months and they are elected by the GP members. But many GPs are rampantly misusing the existing system of election. Hence, the government wants to explore the possibility of introducing direct election for the post, besides fixing the president's term for five years. Such a system is in practice in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Bihar and Haryana. The government will take appropriate decision based on the report, he added.

On the scarcity of drinking water, he said directions have been issued to deputy commissioners of all districts to take necessary steps to provide drinking water to people. The problem is severe in about 100 villages. The government has so far released Rs.135 crore for this purpose, he added.

ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ತರಬೇತಿ: ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿ, ಸಿಬಿಇಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಐಸೆಕ್ ನಡುವೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ

ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು, ಸಿಬಿಇಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಐಸೆಕ್ ನಡುವೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯಡಿ, ಸಿಬಿಇಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಐಸೆಕ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯಡಿ, ಸಿಬಿಇಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಐಸೆಕ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.



ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿವಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸಿಬಿಇಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಐಸೆಕ್ ನಡುವೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

IT capital is also a killer of lakes

Saswati Mukherjee B | 17

Bangalore: There was a time when unfettered, clear water from the lakes of Bangalore used to be supplied to homes for drinking. Bangalore was then a pensioners' town. The huge lake for instance, Channarayana, supplied a major share of the drinking water. Today this lake lies buried under Bangalore's biggest business area, Koramangala.

Most of the lakes, some dating back to the 16th century, died a slow death. Many were poisoned by the effluents of industries and of

this intervention might have come a bit late in the day.

Now Bangalore's drinking water needs are met by pumping about 900-925 million litres per day (MLD) from the Cauvery, 100 km away. Greater Bangalore has no water. High rises, where most techies live, depend on water-towers that suck water out of illegal borewells. Tippecoodanahalli lake used to pump 140 MLD but supply is down to 25 MLD now because upstream inlets are blocked by encroachments. Water lost in distribution to Bangalore is 30%, nearly 320 MLD.

wouldn't know who to approach. As a town for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) project last year, the city had a lot of meetings with officials and experts. This points to corruption in these departments.

Among those that remain, most are classified 'dead'. There's barely any oxygen and dead fish can often float on the surface. Residential areas discharge their untreated sewage in these lakes.

In the 1800s, the state made efforts to protect lakes, crucial as they were to Bangalore's growing needs. They served as home to fish

sewage disposal, built treatment plants and landscaping. But in 2000, the Environmental Support Group filed a PIL in Karnataka High Court. They contended that leaving most of the lakes (four had been leased out) was against norms. The water bodies, they said, were in prime areas and their privatisation benefited only hoteliers and builders.

The court disposed of the PIL on April 11, 2012 with a list of directions. It ordered removal of unauthorized constructions within 30 metres of a lake's periphery. Officers were made to change and directed to build regular meetings

European Students at ISEC for Summer Course

Express News Service

Bangalore: Students from various European Universities are at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) for their one-month summer course. The institute has started

University, University of Jyväskylä, Uppsala University, University of Copenhagen, University of Helsinki, University of Gothenburg and University of Tampere, are attending the course. Speaking to Express

THE TIMES OF INDIA, BANGALORE
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 2012

TIMES CITY

Urbanization and Cauvery supply spell doom for Bangalore lakes

Borewells Suck Out Groundwater, Dry Water Bodies | Encroachments Add To Woes

Saswati Mukherjee B | 17

Not many know that in the not-so-distant past, Kempegowda was terminal was Dharmahalli lake, or that the picturesque Karnataka Golf Association was Channarayana lake. Bangalore, once the 'City of Lakes', has lost several water bodies to support urban development.

Rapid urbanisation has converted 42 lakes in the heart of the city into residential layouts, playgrounds, stadiums, industries, government buildings and bus stands.

A Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike



Channarayana lake has given way to the stadium. Karnataka Golf Association

14,980 children slog in Bangalore

Poverty Not The Primary Reason; Around 50% Employed In Hazardous Jobs

Sushy Susan Ullas | 17

It is not uncommon to see a trade boy slogging clean a restaurant table or working at a construction site in the city. But you'll be surprised to know that Bangalore Urban district has 14,980 child labourers.

The figure emerged after a state-government sponsored study. A survey on child labour in Bangalore district of Karnataka, done by the Institute for Social and Economic Change. The study looked at 198 BEMP wards, South and North taluk and Anekal taluk. The number of child workers in the age group of 3-14 years in BEMP district is 14,980. The percentage of such children in Anekal is higher at 6.03% (1,500) of the total child population in the area. In other talukas, it's 0.14.

Among these children, 11,500 are boys. Around 80% are employed in hazardous jobs which include construction, garment-making, hotel and bar boys, butchers, sweeping, glass works, blacksmiths and agricultural work. The percentage of female children employed in such jobs is higher. Majority of children are either from scheduled castes or tribes. In the study funded by R. Murthy Foundation, Bangalore at ISEC, a sample of

Children should be in classrooms and playgrounds, not sweating it out at work. While a study estimates the number of child labourers in Bangalore Urban district at around 15,000, this number could well be a little more considering that such labour is often behind closed doors. The government did a good thing by sponsoring the research but it must take it forward and work towards eradicating child labour and putting these kids in school. Even as the country implements the provision of the Right to Education Act, this would be a fitting gesture.

5,504 children from 20 wards were selected to understand the problem. Thirds were in the 13-14 year group and 10% between 9 and 10. Interestingly, girls start working younger age.

They are school dropouts, because they had no interest in studying. Poverty was the second important reason, followed by the fact that they were not working. The study showed that the children were not just poor but family conditions were by parents and teachers. One-third of them work for over a hour a day a week, but with no extra money. It is prevalent among

‘ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದ ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ’

ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪ್ರಜಾವೇಶ 19.4.11

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವು ವಲಸೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

In a city that boasts of its IT status, these children are often in informal complexes, without any



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2011-12: At a Glance

Annual Report 2011-12: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/coordinated	Books published/Edited	Monographs/Working papers	Articles published in J/EBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	Mship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/Awards
R S Deshpande (RSD)		6**** (IMJB+NS+MDB+EK+PGC+SM+M R+SN)	1	1		2		1* (SN)	5	3	18	9	31	2
ADRTC	6	10	2	1	2	22	4	28	6	2	0	3	9	1
Parmod Kumar (PK)	1* (IM)	3** (IM+EK)	1	1		8	1	11** (PGC+EK)	2					
P G Chengappa (PGC)		3** (RSD+MS+NS)				3		7** (PK+SN)	2			3	8	1
M J Bhende (MJB)		1* (NS+MDB+RSD)					1		1					
S Erappa (SE)	2* (KGGD)													
P Thippalah (PT)		2* (KS)												
I Maruthi (IM)	1* (PK)	1* (PK)												
Elumalai Kannan (EK)	1	2** (RSD+PK)	1		2	4	2	10* (PK)	1	1			1	
G B Lokesh (GBL)	1													
Komol Singha (KS)	1	2* (PT)				7		2		1				
CDD	3	3	0	2	2	4	3	9	0	0	0	5	1	1
D Rajasekhar (DR)	2** (DB)	3		2* (KGGD+VA K)	2	4	3	7* (MDB)				5		1
M Devendra Babu (MDB)	3** (DR)	1* (MJB+NS+RSD)						3* (DR)					1	
CEENR	2	8	6	1	2	8	3	11	2	2	4	5	14	0
K V Raju (KVR)		1* (SN)												
K N Ninan (KNN)		1			1	2	1	1	1		1			
S A Pasha (SAP)		2	2											
K G Gayathri Devi (KGGD)	1* (SE)	1* (LS)	3	1* (DR+VAK)		1		5* (VAK)			3	5	12	
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	1	4** (MR+RSD+KVR)	1	1	1	5	2	6	1	2			2	
Manasi S (MS)		1* (RSD+PGC+NS)						2** (UKS)						
Bibhu Prasad Nayak (BPN)	1													

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2011-12: At a Glance

Annual Report 2011-12: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published in J/EBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	SW/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
CESP	7	6	4	3	9	13	3	14	3	2	2	10	14	3
M R Narayana (MRN)	1* (BPV)	1		1	1	4		3	1					1
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	4**** (BPV+VS)	2** (RSD+SN+BPV)	2	1* (BPV)	3* (BPV)	4*** (BPV)	2* (BPV)	2* (BPV)	1	2	2	7	7	
S Madheshwaran (SM)		1* (MY)	1* (KG)		3								3	
K Gayathri (KG)	1		1* (SM)		1	4		6				3	3	1
Veerasekharappa (VS)	4**** (MR+BPV)	1			1									
C Nanjundiah (CN)	1			1		1	1	3	1				1	1
B P Vani (BPV)	2** (MRN+MR+ VS)	1* (MR)	1	1* (MR)	1* (MR)	3*** (MR)	1* (MR)	1* (MR)						
CHRD	3	2	3	2	0	3	2	11	4	6	3	3	6	1
M D Usha Devi (MDU)	3	1	3			1	2	6	3	2	3	1	5	
K S Umamani (KSU)		1* (KSJ)		2		1		2** (MS)				1		1
M Lingaraju (ML)						2* (DWB)		3	1	4		1	1	
CPIGD	1	2	2	1	3	8	5	8	2	1	0	1	9	2
SN Sangita (SNS)		1* (VAK)		1* (VAK)		3	1	3	1			1	9	1
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)			1		1		1	1	1					1
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	1	2* (SNS)	1	2** (DR+KGGD +SNS)	2	5	3	4* (KGGD)		1				
CSSCD	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	2	0	3	3	0
G K Karanth (GKK)	1						1							
Manohar Yadav (MY)		1* (SM)				2		4	1	2		3	3	
Anand Inbanathan (AI)								1						
V Ramaswamy (VR)	1													

Contd.....

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Annual Report 2011-12: At a Glance

Annual Report 2011-12: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published in J/EBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	SW/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	Membership in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
PRC	5	5	4	4	3	9	1	18	5	9	0	6	2	0
K S James (KSJ)	1* (TSS+DWB)	3*** (KSJ+TSS+LS +DWB)	3	1* (DWB)	1	4	1	4	3	2		2	2	
T S Syamala (TSS)	1* (KSJ+DWB)	1* (KSJ+LS+DWB)		1	2			3* (DWB)	1			1		
C M Lakshmana (CML)	1	1		1		2		1				1		
R Mutharavappa (RM)	1	1				2* (TNB)		3		1		1		
T N Bhat (TNB)	2			1		1* (RM)		3	1	3				
Lekha Subaiya (LS)		4*** (KGGD+KSJ+T SS+DWB)	1		1* (DWB)			1		1				
Dhananjay W Bansod (DWB)	1* (KSJ+TSS)	1* (KSJ+TSS+LS)		1* (KSJ)	1* (LS)	1* (ML)		4* (TSS)		2		1		
R K Hegde Chair	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siddharth Swaminathan (SS)		1												
N Sivanna (NS)		5** (MJB+MDB+R SD+PGC+SM)												
Total ISEC	29	42	22	15	21	71	22	104	28	27	27	45	89	10

Note: 1) S/C/W/TP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refreshers' Course respectively

2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies

3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively

4) K and P Address stands of Keynote and Presidential Address

5) Number of Stars (*, **, ***, ****) refers to number of projects/publications jointly taken up with other faculty members

6) Name in the Abbreviation of faculty in the bracket indicates project taken up under the project director and sign + with number indicates number of other faculties engaged in the project with project director

7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculty/ies as a project director in given department

8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties.

9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC 10) The total ISEC number for SW/C/TP/RC indicates the sum of the centres and other than centres at ISEC (Director/Registrar office)



***FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS***

2011 - 2012

K. P. RAO & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**'Poornima', 25, State Bank Road,
Bangalore - 560 001. Karnataka, India.**

K. P. RAO
M. G. VINAYA SIMHA
T. B. KUMARSWAMY
V. NARAYANAN
K. VISWANATH
K. SURYA PRAKASH
DESMOND J. REBELLO
R. PURUSHOTHAM

Phone : 080 - 2558 7385 / 2558 6814
Fax : 080 - 2559 4661
Grams : 'SUREAUDIT'
E-mail : kprao@airtelmail.in

AUDITOR'S REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, Bangalore** as at 31st March 2012, the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material mis-statement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by managements, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
 - a. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit;
 - b. In our opinion , proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the institute so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Accounts dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. Attention is drawn to Note No.3 of the Notes to Accounts regarding the Liability towards the increase in pay scales as per the 6th pay commission considered by the Finance Committee in it's 46th meeting held on 04.05.2010, estimated at Rs 7.34 cores towards salary arrears from 01.01.2006 to March 31.03.2010., However it was decided that the implementation will be from 1st May 2010. This has been implemented with effect from 1st July 2010. An amount of Rs.5.12.Crores has been received till date, balance of Rs.2.22 crores to be received as a grant for 6th pay commission arrears from Government of Karnataka. Further ISEC has requested for grant in aid for Rs 1.45 crore for the period from 01.01.2006 to 31.03.2009 from government of Karnataka, vide letter no ISEC/ACCT/6CPC/ Dated 6.12.2010 and 11.7.2011.
 - e. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the said accounts read with the paragraph 'd' above & the Notes to



Branches

Mysore : #434, 9th Cross, 2nd Main, T.K.Layout, Mysore - 570 009. Phone : 0821 - 3257475
Chennai : Flat A - House, Arun Apartments, Old No. 8, Rukmini Street, Kalakshetra Colony, Besant Nagar, Chennai - 600 090.

Accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- i. In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2012; and
- ii. In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, the income for the year ended on that date.

FOR K P RAO AND COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No 003135S


R. Purushothram
(Partner)
M No: 022169

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.07.2012



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Consolidated Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2011 -12 Rs.	Previous year 2010-11 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
10,28,22,412	Establishment Expenses	4	10,88,82,961	17,42,67,967	Grant receipts	1	19,25,81,396
6,32,75,949	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	7,35,31,753	2,55,57,951	Interest income	2	3,57,16,322
4,60,04,305	Unspent grant		5,86,46,034	1,29,14,255	Other receipts	3	1,35,31,149
6,37,507	Excess of Income over Expenditure		7,68,119				
21,27,40,173	Total		24,18,28,867	21,27,40,173	Total		24,18,28,867

Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2012

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.	Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
38,47,47,677	ISEC & Other Corpus Fund	9	40,12,72,624	32,39,71,009	Investments	6	35,30,56,841
9,87,77,499	Current Liabilities	10	12,77,20,374	15,95,54,167	Current Assets	7	17,59,36,157
9,70,06,255	Fixed Asset as per contra	8	9,52,19,140	9,70,06,255	Fixed Asset as per contra	8	9,52,19,140
58,05,31,431	Total		62,42,12,138	58,05,31,431	Total		62,42,12,138

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2011-12

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
1,02,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,45,00,000
20,00,000	b	Plan Recurring Grants- ICSSR		1,20,00,000
4,45,49,000	c	Non Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		4,84,00,000
5,67,49,000				8,49,00,000
1,50,00,000	d	ADRT Grants (Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,67,68,631
3,23,84,190	e	PRC Grants(Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		1,71,77,685
3,66,51,973	f	Grant in aid for projects/ seminars/ workshop/ courses, etc.,		1,77,89,212
14,07,85,163		Gross Grant		14,66,35,528
4,16,22,287		Add: Unspent grant of previous year		4,96,04,058
18,24,07,450				19,62,39,586
80,71,930		Less: Overspent grant of previous year		35,03,435
-		TDS receivable written back		0
67,553		Grant refunded		1,54,755
17,42,67,967		Net Grant		19,25,81,396

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Interest Income	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
1,97,08,834	a	Interest on Investments		2,96,58,163
38,48,086		Add: interest Accrued but not due on FD		16,91,008
2,35,56,920				3,13,49,171
20,01,031	b	Interest on SB A/c		43,67,151
2,55,57,951				3,57,16,322

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
1,77,92,016	a	Overhead charges received from various projects		1,71,62,972
95,46,405		Overhead charges spent from various projects		84,13,322
82,45,611				87,49,650
46,55,144	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects, Other receipts		47,69,440
13,500	c	Miscellaneous receipts		12,059
1,29,14,255				1,35,31,149

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
9,22,62,665	a	Salary (incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL Encashment)		9,55,56,436
28,87,622	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		56,46,176
12,61,328	c	Ph.D Students fellowship & contingency, internship		21,35,380
64,10,797	d	TA & DA Expenses		55,44,969
10,28,22,412				10,88,82,961

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2011-12

Shedule - 5

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Adminstrative & Work Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
27,57,402	a	Workshop, Seminar, Projects and Group meeting expenses		96,04,400
46,86,203	b	Consultancy & Honorarium		52,56,886
4,48,563	c	Postage, Telephone & Telegrams		11,06,687
34,31,241	d	Printing & Stationery / Computer charges		29,44,552
		Campus Maintenace/ Repairs to Bldgs / Rent for conference hall /		
1,05,61,211	e	Accoummmodation / Food.		1,96,76,921
2,49,909	f	Vehicle Maintenance		4,03,911
7,40,236	g	Data Collection / Entry / Processing / Computer Mani. Charges		7,79,692
47,19,756	h	Books / Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC		55,15,810
11,79,254	i	Repairs and Maintenance- Others (incl AMC)		16,40,547
9,71,645	j	Office Equipment		16,70,958
21,15,103	k	Library Digitisation Expenses		8,65,452
7,41,969	l	Spl ICSSR Grant Expenses		
4,97,875	m	Registration fee / Auditors remuneration		7,33,871
1,50,218	n	Admn Expenses / VKRV Rao Chair / Prize		9,73,780
2,78,47,256	o	Amount transferred to other Fund / Projects		1,74,67,649
1,89,310	p	Staff Incentive Fund		6,44,089
19,88,798	q	Misscellaneous / Contingency / Advertisement Expnses		42,46,548
6,32,75,949				7,35,31,753

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Investments as on 31-03-2012 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet Shedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2011		Balance as on 31.03.2012	
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits
A	ISEC Funds				
1	Overhead and Royalty	1,25,00,000	40,00,000	1,65,00,000	2,15,00,000
2	ISEC Corpus Fund 2	1,00,00,000	2,25,00,000	3,25,00,000	2,00,00,000
3	ISEC Virtual Centre Fund		2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	0
4	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)		1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	55,00,000
5	Corpus fund	71,40,000	3,19,97,000	3,91,37,000	32,19,066
6	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	21,25,000	29,92,000	51,17,000	34,30,051
7	Prof.V K R V Rao endowment fund		1,00,000	1,00,000	0
8	Prof.D M Nanjundappa endowment fund		20,000	20,000	0
9	Prof.M N Srinivasa endowment fund		98,943	98,943	93,345
10	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund		1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,208
11	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund		63,954	63,954	79,879
12	ISEC Endowments Funds			0	2,64,927
13	ISEC Social Science talent Search			0	30,000
14	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship		9,30,000	9,30,000	9,30,027
15	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration		1,15,000	0	1,16,056
16	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics		32,000	32,000	0
17	ISEC Asset replacement reserve		99,96,466	99,96,466	1,03,17,073
18	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant		5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
19	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund		1,00,000	1,00,000	0
20	ISEC Development Fund		1,21,50,000	1,21,50,000	3,47,24,354
21	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC		2,94,25,000	2,94,25,000	1,25,00,000
	TOTAL (A)	3,17,65,000	14,81,90,363	17,99,55,363	6,83,53,559
B	Other Corpus Funds:				
22	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	1,26,00,000	24,00,000	1,50,00,000	54,00,000
23	Centre for Decentralisation & development	2,82,34,000	1,02,00,000	3,84,34,000	3,81,43,527
24	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	50,00,000	3,48,25,000	3,98,25,000	2,08,30,509
25	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	1,50,00,000	35,00,000	1,85,00,000	18,00,819
26	ISEC ADRT Seminar outreach		22,06,646	22,06,646	0
27	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund		2,85,00,000	2,85,00,000	1,60,00,000
	TOTAL (B)	6,08,34,000	8,16,31,646	14,24,65,646	8,21,74,855
C	Projects:				
1	Baseline study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining area at GOGI		7,50,000	7,50,000	0
2	GDAP Monitoring review of District Agricultural Plans		8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
	TOTAL (C)	9,25,99,000	23,13,72,009	32,39,71,009	15,13,28,414
	TOTAL (A+B+C)			20,17,28,427	35,30,56,841

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthiah
Registrar

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.031355

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2011-12

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assests	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
13,405	a	Cash on Hand		34,168
11,84,21,024	b	Cash at Bank		12,25,00,964
8,97,500	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		54,28,071
3,36,91,001	d	Advance to other units		4,28,13,154
62,19,067	e	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)		49,63,001
3,12,170	f	Prepaid Expenses		1,96,799
15,95,54,167				17,59,36,157

Schedule - 10

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
46004305	a	Unspent Grant		5,86,17,359
1818969	b	Overhead Charges Payable		1,43,962
35370436	c	Advace from other units		1,03,99,041
15583789	d	Sundry Liabilities		5,85,60,012
98777499				12,77,20,374

Schedule - 8

Previous year 2010- 11 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Assets As Per Contra	Rs.	Current year 2011 - 12 Rs.
10,01,90,268	a	F.A as in last balance sheet		9,70,06,255
22,66,421	b	Add: Additions during the year		39,50,113
10,24,56,689				10,09,56,368
54,50,434	*d	Less: Depreciaion		57,37,228
9,70,06,255		F.A as in Balance Sheet		9,52,19,140

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statements as on 31-03-2012- Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

SI No	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 01/04/2011	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the Year	Value as on 31/03/2012
1	Buildings	1.63	72,279,105	-		7,22,79,105	13,05,731	7,09,73,374
2	Furniture & Fixtures	9.5	2,873,188	304,873		31,78,061	5,94,105	25,83,956
3	Electrical Items	7.07	4,609,202	618,648	16,498	52,11,352	4,80,408	47,30,944
4	Computers & Peripherals	16.21	6,579,055	2,277,146		88,56,201	26,09,709	62,46,492
5	Library Books	4.75	9,951,405	740,634		1,06,92,039	6,66,536	1,00,25,503
6	Other Assets (Utensils)	4.75	58,992	25,310		84,302	3,882	80,420
7	Vehicles	9.5	655,308	-		6,55,308	76,857	5,78,451
			97,006,255	3,966,611	16,498	10,09,56,368	57,37,228	9,52,19,140

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer
Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Capital fund as on 31.03.2012 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 9

Sl.No	Fund Account	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2011	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2012
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	3,60,60,047	1,25,00,000		2,05,130	0	4,87,65,177
2	ISEC Corpus Fund 2	3,45,00,000			2,57,326		3,47,57,326
3	Virtual Centre Fund	2,00,00,000					2,00,00,000
4	FCRA Main account	500					500
5	Corpus fund	3,92,39,152			9,46,832		4,01,85,984
6	Endowment fund - Founders	56,89,412			3,65,555		60,54,967
7	Prof.V K R V Rao Endowment fund	1,50,677		1,61,911	11,234		0
8	Prof.D M Nanjundappa Endowment fund	23,091		24,462	1,371		0
9	Prof.M N Srinivasa Endowment fund	1,08,127		15,000	7,843		1,00,970
10	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	1,70,967			16,131		1,87,098
11	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	70,076			14,443		84,519
12	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	9,68,521			87,453		10,55,974
13	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,22,822			3,585		1,26,407
14	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics	44,534		48,927	4,393		0
15	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	1,12,62,291				13,01,434	99,60,857
16	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	4,84,380			7,345		4,91,725
17	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	1,10,971			7,833		1,18,804
18	ISEC Development Fund	3,91,08,038	1,02,30,417			8,00,810	4,85,37,645
19	GVK Rao Travel Grant	2,57,999			9,983		2,67,982
20	Social Science Talent Search	2,53,831			41,345		2,95,176
21	ISEC UGC 8th Pay Salary Arrears Scale	4,63,19,646	70,51,953	3,61,13,161	1,81,738	0	1,74,40,176
22	ISEC Staff incentive fund	1,93,769			2,33,092		4,26,861
23	ISEC ADRTC Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
24	ISEC PRC Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
25	ISEC CDDU Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
26	ISEC CEENR Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
27	ISEC CHRD Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
28	ISEC CESP Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
29	ISEC CPIGD Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
30	ISEC CSSCD Projects a/c	1,000					1,000
31	ISEC Endowment Fund	0	2,75,902		4,941		2,80,843
	Total (A)	23,51,46,851	3,00,58,272	3,63,63,461	24,07,573	21,02,244	22,91,46,991
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	1,50,00,000	1,28,78,033				2,78,78,033
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,09,92,731					4,09,92,731
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	4,08,04,679	13,41,038				4,21,45,717
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	1,91,06,330	1,00,00,000		1,30,485		2,92,36,815
5	ISEC ADRT Seminar out reach	30,88,872	9,10,500	43,31,677	3,32,305		0
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	3,02,95,061	15,77,276				3,18,72,337
	Total (B)	14,92,87,673	2,67,06,847	43,31,677	4,62,790	0	17,21,25,633
	TOTAL (A+B)	38,44,34,524	5,67,65,119	4,06,95,138	28,70,363	21,02,244	40,12,72,624

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule No 11

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1) Basis of Accounting

The accounts shall be prepared on double entry system on accrual basis, for each financial year (April to March). Grants shall, however, be recognized on receipt basis.

Consolidated financial statements comprise of ISEC main account (both Plan and Non-Plan accounts) along with unit project accounts (Both FCRA and others).

Separate accounts shall be maintained for Employees Provident Fund and Gratuity Trusts and these accounts shall not form part of Consolidated Account of the Institute, as the PF and Gratuity funds are managed by the PF and Gratuity Trusts.

- 2) Separate accounts shall be maintained for projects, if the funding agency so desires and FCRA accounts. In other cases, the project account shall be within the Centre Project account. Separate sub ledger accounts shall be maintained for individual projects within the Centre Project account. Both Centre Project accounts and individual project accounts shall be got audited and certified by the Statutory Auditors

3) Fixed Assets & Library books

Cost of all fixed assets including library books purchased shall be debited to the income and expenditure of the account concerned in the year of purchase. For control purposes, original cost less depreciation suffered shall be shown in the Balance Sheet under Assets as well as Liabilities in consolidated Balance Sheet.

4) Depreciation:

Depreciation in accordance with the Company's Act 1956 - Schedule XIV, on Straight Line Method basis, shall be charged, separately for each class of assets.

5) Investments:

Investments shall be valued at cost. Premium paid/Discount received, if any, on Government securities shall be accounted for in the year of purchase. Interest on investments shall be recognised on accrual basis.

6) Interest on investments:

Interest accrued on the Centre Project accounts shall be construed as institutional maintenance charges, if interest is not required to be credited to individual project account

7) Overhead Charges:-

Overhead charges shall be debited to project accounts on receipt of grants, as determined by the Institute.

8) Recognition of grants:

Grants are recognized on receipt basis and for certain grants shown as receivable basis.

9) Retirement benefits to staff

- a) The employer's contribution to LIC Annuity scheme shall be debited to Overhead and Royalty account.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



- b) Gratuity liability calculated on actuarial basis by LIC shall be discharged and accounted for on actual basis and shall be paid from Gratuity Fund account.
- c) LIC pension annuity scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to the employees of the Institute. The Employer's Contribution to this scheme was 5% of basic pay of all employees except in respect of class IV employees this is made 10% from Overhead and Royalty a/c as decided by the Board. From 1.4.2009 the employers contribution to the scheme is enhanced to 10% in case of employees except Class IV employees where this is made at 15%.
- d) Leave encashment is accounted on accrual basis from 2009-10 onwards, based on liability determined by the Institute.

10) Overhead & Royalty A/c:

On closure of the project, any unspent balance shall be transferred as institutional charges to Overhead & Royalty account, after transferring such amounts as determined by the Director to Staff Incentive Fund as decided by the Board of Governors in its meeting held on September 4, 2011.

11) Subscription to Library Journals:

Subscription to Journals shall be charged off to the Income and Expenditure account.

12) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever found necessary.

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 16-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi P. O., Bangalore - 560 072.

Phone: 23215468, 23245519, 23215592

E-mail: admn@isec.ac.in

Fax: 080 - 23217008

website: www.isec.ac.in

AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Schedule No 12:

Notes to Accounts:

1. Asset and Replacement Reserve Account

As recommended by the Finance Committee the Board of Governors in their meeting held on 29.9.2007 has approved for transfer of funds up to Rs.1.00 Crore from Overhead & Royalty a/c as one time measure to open an account called Asset Replacement Fund a/c. This amount is to be used for urgent repair, refurbishing and renovation of residential houses and campus infrastructure.

2. Income tax:

The income of the Institute is exempt from Income tax under the provision of section 10(23C) (III ab) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, no provision has been made for Income Tax for the current year.

3. 6th Pay Commission


Pursuant to the approval of the Board at its meeting on 24.4.2010, the Finance Committee in its 46th meeting held on 04.05.2010 decided that the 6th pay revision of scales will be effective from 01.01.2006. However, it was decided that the implementation will be from 1st May 2010. This has been implemented with effect from 1st July 2010.

The management has estimated total liability of Rs.7.34 crores towards salary arrears from 01-01-2006 to 31-03-2010.

An amount of Rs 5.12.Crores has been received till date balance of Rs.2.22 crores to be received as a grant for 6th pay commission arrears from Government of Karnataka. Further ISEC has requested for grant in aid for Rs 1.45 crore for the period from 1.01.2006 to 31.3.2009 from government of Karnataka, vide letter no ISEC/ACCT/6CPC/ Dated 6.12.2010 and 11.7.2011.

4. Leave encashment provision.

Leave encashment for the provided for current year works out to Rs 25,98,178/- in ISEC main account. No provision for leave encashment made in ADRT and PRC accounts


Sudha Rajagopal
(Accounts Officer)


Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar


R S Deshpande
Director

For M/s K P Rao & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)

Purushotham R
Partner
MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.0331355

Place: Bangalore

Date 16/7/2012



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC NON-PLAN

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Previous Year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
	Establishment :			Grant in aid :	
34497158	Salary	47295451	20249000	Received from ICSSR	24100000
3007570	Encashment of earned leave	1597226	24300000	Received from GOK	23300000
282659	Medical reimbursement	264167	44549000		47400000
38774	Home travel concession	67128	-	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	-
37826161			44549000		47400000
644196	Printing and stationery	-	6367785	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1882322
328887	Postage, telephone and telegrams	437093	38181215	ICSSR-Directors Meeting 2011-12	1000000
723259	Travelling & daily allowance	831660	149992	Interest on SB a/c	441718
3382482	Campus maintenance	-	5047291	Other receipts	7276077
270775	Repairs and maintenance	1008433	1882322	Overspent grant	1345036
249909	Vehicle maintenance	-			
	ICSSR-Directors Meeting expenses	1524418			
	Planning commission second meeting expenses	17289			
	Contingencies :				
162875	Audit fees	246450			
334657	Mess charges	417790			
6307	Bank charges	3905			
281500	Institutional membership fee	40000			
260000	Legal fee	156111			
53500	Registration fee	487421			
26994	Insurance to library assets	19183			
317058	Honorarium	336008			
49084	Subscription to datanet	53724			
8000	Internship	37215			
335176	Miscellaneous	739837			
45260820	Total (A)	55580509	45260820	Total (A)	55580509
1901676	Special grant expenses	44745	1946421	Unspent Special grant of prev.year ICSSR	44745
44745	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	-			
1946421	Total (B)	44745	1946421	Total (B)	44745
47207241	Total (A+B)	55625254	47207241	Total (A+B)	55625254
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012					
Previous Year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous Year	Assets	Rupees
15441005	Sundry liabilities	39718788	13405	Cash on hand	34168
44745	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	-	12597956	Cash at bank	36806363
			12611361		
			450236	Advance and deposits	490927
			541831	Due from other units	1042294
			992067		
			1882322	Overspent grant	1345036
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
104359759	As in last balance sheet	104359759	104359759	As in last balance sheet	104359759
	Add: Additions during the year	-		Add: Additions during the year	-
104359759		104359759	104359759		104359759
119845509	Total	144078547	119845509	Total	144078547

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC NON-PLAN

Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Transport	255802
	2 Xeroxing	204220
	3 Computer charges	104107
	4 Subscription to journal	73113
	5 Sale of working papers	32824
	6 Tuition Fees(ph.D)	-56000
	7 Misc. Receipts	91970
	8 Project Receipts	6570041
	Total	7276077
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary	37338854
	2 P.F.Contribution	2100159
	3 Gratuity Contribution	1475610
	4 Salary-Plan (Incl. PF & Gratuity Contributions)	6380828
	Total	47295451
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage	135330
	2 Telephone	301763
	Total	437093
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	115907
	2 TA DA Field and others	409497
	3 TA DA Conference	45815
	4 TA DA Faculty Evaluation Committee	189374
	5 TA DA HR Advisory Committee meeting	22041
	6 Conveyance charges	49026
	Total	831660
V	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	247419
	2 Lease rent charges	7700
	3 Miscellaneous	484718
	Total	739837

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC NON-PLAN

Schedules to Balance Sheet

		Liabilities side:	Amount(Rs.)
VIII	Sundry Liabilities		
	1 Sundry payable:		
	A. Establishment:		
	Salary payable a/c (incl PF & Gratuity)	6257868	
	Provision of El encashment	2598178	
	GIS	22764	
	Income tax	169118	
	Profession tax	15674	
	HBL Vehicle loan	8172	
	LIC Pension Subscription	1525008	
	LIC Pension Contribution	248845	
	Staff Welfare Fund (SWF)	15	
	Dr Karanth's Deductions	6000	10851642
	B. Equipment		37440
	2 Due to others:		
	A. Fellowship:		
	ICSSR Fellowship & Contingency	1156315	
	ICCR fellowship	9895	
	ICSSR Fellowship (Dr S Sudha)	32787	
	ICSSR Fellow Grant (G S Sastry)	4605	
	Maastricht University fellowship	346171	
	Malcolm & Elizabeth Adishehaiah Trust	69934	
	ICSSR Fellowship Reserve fund	5367	
	UGC Ph.D fellowship	59203	1684277
	B. General family expenditure	50000	
	C. Audit fees	246450	
	D. Two days workshop on rain fed agriculture	250246	
	E. SBM credits/debits	93680	
	F. ISEC Alumni Fund	136000	
	G. Information technology and Infrastructure for the new block	900000	
	E. Due to ISEC Plan	25077724	26754100
	3 Deposits:		
	Security deposit	230	
	EMD A/c	10000	
	Hostel deposit	52100	
	Library deposit	320700	
	Mess deposit	8299	391329
	Total		39718788
		Asset side:	Amount(Rs.)
IX	Cash in hand:		
	1 Petty cash - Accts.		1168
	Petty cash - B Akila		5000
	Petty cash - K S Narayana		5000
	Petty cash - S A Sudarshan		10000
	2 Petty cash - Amarnath		10000
	3 Petty cash - Mohana Devi		3000
	Total		34168
X	Advance and deposits (assets):		
	1 Festival advance		28741
	2 Advance		108900
	3 KEB deposit		348336
	4 Gas deposit		4950
	Total		490927
XI	Due from other units/projects (Asset):		
	1 Due from VKRV Rao prize in Economics		10000
	Asset replacement reserve a/c		720958
	L S Venkataramanan Memorial Fund		10710
	2 Prepaid expenses		73968
	3 Sundry receivable:		
	ICSSR fellowship & contingency		
	UGC PhD contingency	20233	
	Dr VKRV Rao Prize a/c	50000	
	ICRISAT fellowship	31201	
	LIC	4121	
	T-shirts	27472	
	WTO Projects	92064	
	Medical Insurance Ph.D students	1567	226658
	Total		1042294

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC PLAN

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2012

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
6487989	Salary (Including PF & Gratuity cont., etc.)	-	4200000	Grant in aid :	
294221	Office equipment	-	6000000	Received from ICSSR	4500000
501897	VKRV Rao fellowship & Contingency	1536923	10200000	Received from GOK	20000000
1213242	ISEC Construction & Renovation	-	100579	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	24500000
42710	Working paper expenditure	20520	10300579	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	85947
673872	Library books	-	10300579	Special grant from ICSSR for	24500000
1093290	Library subscription	1882693	-	PhD Programme	300000
32857	Library Book binding	23395	10300579	Overspent Grant	-
46448	Seminar/project expenses	106547	85947		
-	Special grant PhD programme expenses	525516			
-	Printing and Stationery	724148			
-	Campus maintenance	3648829			
-	Vehicle maintenance	209784			
-	Amount transferred to ear marked				
-	expenditure	8168639			
-	Amount transferred to Girl's Hostel a/c	6445000			
-	Unspent grant	1422059			
10386526	Total (A)	24714053	10386526	Total (A)	24714053
2115103	Library Digitization	865452	16502510	Unspent Specialgrant of pre.yr. Dig'n-GOK	15115407
15115407	Unspent Specialgrant Dig'n-GOK	15393138	728000	Interest on FD	1143183
17230510	transferred to Fund account	15393138	728000		
17230510	Total (B)	16258590	17230510	Total (B)	16258590
741969	Special grant expenses	49616	791585	Unspent Special grant of pre. year ICSSR	49616
49616	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	-	791585		
791585	Total (C)	49616	791585	Total (C)	49616
-	Construction of G.Hostel expenses	5620000	-	Grant in aid :	
3000000	Grant available for payment to Rajiv	15825000	2000000	Received from ICSSR	2000000
	Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd.		10000000	Received from GOK	10000000
			6445000	Amount transferred from Plan Grant	6445000
			3000000	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	3000000
3000000	Total (D)	21445000	3000000	Total (D)	21445000
-	Construction of Faculty Building expenses	2495200	-	Grant in aid :	
-	Rain water harvesting expenses	113639	-	Amount transferred from Plan Grant	8168639
-	Grant available for payment to Rajiv				
	Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd.				
	towards:				
	(1) Faculty Building	3742800			
	(2) Porch Construction	470000			
	(3) Rain water harvesting	1347000	5559800		
0	Total (E)	8168639	0	Total (E)	8168639
31408621	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	70635898	31408621	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	70635898
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
-	Unspent grant	1422059	-	FD with IDBI Bank	2500000
	Construction of Faculty Building payable			FD with KTDFCL	2500000
	to Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corp. Ltd.	3742800		FD with SBI	1500000
	Porch construction payable to RGRHCL	470000		FD with SSNL	5000000
	Rain water harvesting payable to RGRHCL	1347000		FD with Syndicate Bank	1500000
			13000000	FD with SBM	-
15115407	Library Digitization Fund	15393138	42765	Prepaid Expenses	42765
49616	Unspent Special grant ICSSR		16329	TDS receivable	79508
3000000	Grant available for payment to Rajiv	15825000	85947	Overspent Grant	-
	Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd.				
1207974	Salary payable	-	6227956	Due from ISEC Non-plan	25077724
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
2989398	As in last balance sheet	4315825	2989398	As in last balance sheet	4315825
1326427	Additions during the year	0	1326427	Additions during the year	0
23688822	Total	42515822	23688822	Total	42515822

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**ISEC - PLAN****Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account**

Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Electricity charges	1385472
	2 Maintenance & repairs (Estate)	2294733
	3 Water charges	-31376
	Total	3648829
II	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Fuel and repair charges	191949
	2 Vehicle insurance	17835
	Total	209784
Library Digitization:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Expenses:</u>	
	1 Salary	520936
	2 Honorarium	5500
	3 Equipment	81757
	4 Repairs & maintenance	227015
	5 TA & DA	29914
	6 Miscellaneous	330
	Total	865452

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered AccountantsSd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts OfficerSd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
RegistrarSd/-
R S Deshpande
DirectorSd/-
Purushotham R
PartnerPlace : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC)	10026503	Grant in aid : Received during the year	15500000
Partpayment of 6th CPC salary arrears	5051953	Less: Overspent of previous	110136
Printing and stationery	446919	Interest on SB a/c	117631
Books & periodicals	382912	Overspent Grant	5884744
TA & DA	297782		
Postage, telephone and telegrams	112795		
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent	740000		
Repairs & Maintenance	590614		
Building repairs	428750		
Project expenses	996227		
Seminars & Conference etc.,	904115		
Advertisement	83586		
Contingency	1330083		
Total	21392239	Total	21392239

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liability	Rupees	Asset	Rupees
Sundry Payable:		Cash at bank	39666
Salary	639355	Overspent Grant	5884744
PF Contribution	40652		
Gratuity Contribution	28238		
Other payables	16165		
	724410		
Overhead and Royalty a/c	5200000		
Fixed assets per contra :		Fixed assets per contra :	
As in last balance sheet	3551818	As in last balance sheet	3551818
Add : Additions during the year	42868	Add : Additions during the ye	42868
	3594686		3594686
Total	9519096	Total	9519096

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Population Research Centre (PRC)

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (including Sal arr, PF and Gratuity contribution, HTC, EI encashment, Medical reimbursement)	10658812	Grant-in-aid: Unspent grant of Previous year	14482196
TA & DA	210997	Interest income	518457
Books and Periodicals	92019		
Printing, Stationery & Communication	47111		
Computer and Perepherals	7376		
Fellowship & Contingency	261242		
Vehicle maintenance	194126		
Contingency	68507		
Unspent grant	3460463		
Total	15000653	Total	15000653

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liabilities	Rupees		Rupees
Unspent grant	3460463	Cash at Bank	7143736
Sundry Expenses payable:		Festival advance	6300
Salary	3625863		
Fellowship	22000		
TA & DA	3258		
Vehicle maintenance	15486		
Expenses	22966		
	3689573		
F.A as per contra :		F.A as per contra :	
As in last Balance sheet	2479824	As in last Balance sheet	2479824
Add: Additions during the year	76429	Add: Additions during the year	76429
Total	9706289	Total	9706289

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Reserve Bank of India Endowment Scheme

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Overspent grant of previous year		1250303	Interest on		
Salary		1584901	Government securities	822151	
(including PF and gratuity contribution, and leave encashment)			GOI Bonds	583438	
Contingency		3759	TD/FD	409314	
Amount transferred to Fund a/c		378033	Savings Bank account	75261	1890164
			Discount on GOI Bonds		263100
			Overspent grant		1063732
Total		3216996	Total		3216996

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corpus Fund:			Cash at bank		520471
Opening balance	15000000		Investments:		
Received from RBI			7.59% Government Stock 2016	4200000	
during the year	12500000		10.71% Government Stock 2011	4700000	
Add: Amount transferred			7.83% GOI Bonds 2017	11300000	
from Income and			8.07% GOI Bonds 2018	1900000	
Expenditure account	378033	27878033	FD with IDBI Bank	1800000	
Overhead & Royalty loan a/c		1500000	FD with Canara Bank	600000	
Sundry payable:			FD with Dena Bank	600000	
Salary	109478		FD with Syndicate Bank	600000	
PF Contribution	7159		FD with State Bank of India	600000	
Gratuity Contribution	4971	121608	FD with SBM, Vinayaka Layout	600000	
			FD with SBM, Mallathahalli Brar	600000	27500000
			Overspent grant		1063732
			Interest accrued but not due		380127
			TDS receivable		35311
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		29999641	Total		29999641

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Centre for Decentralisation and Development

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary	2928540	Grant in aid:	
Books	1799	Unspent of previous year	445130
Postage & courier charges	450	Interest received:	
Miscellaneous	3243	Interest on SB a/c	375445
		Interest on term deposits & GOI Bo	1854834
		Overspent grant	258623
Total	2934032	Total	2934032

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund a/c		Cash at bank	2073101
Opening balance	40992731	Fixed deposit with:	
Publication of Book "Institutional Design"	5000	GOI Bonds - ICICI	800000
Preparation of Manuscript for publication (IIPA)	41216	HDFC Bank	5900000
Salary payable	236304	Dena Bank	24434000
		SBM	5809527
		SBM, Chandra Layout	2000000
		Overspent grant	38943527
			258623
Fixed assets per contra:		Fixed assets per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	215437	As in last balance sheet	215437
Add: Additions during the year	1799	Add: Additions during the year	1799
Total	41492487	Total	41492487

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Corpus Fund

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Library Subscription		2000000	Interest on SB a/c		114034
VKRV Rao Chair expenses		143167	Interest on FD a/c		3188231
Fellowship and Contingency		300000	Miscellaneous receipts		87734
Allocated to fund a/c		946832			
Total		3389999	Total		3389999

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		837869
Opening balance	39239152		TDS receivable		109049
Allocation during the year	946832	40185984	Fixed Deposits with:		
			HDFC	3000000	
			ICICI Bonds	3000000	
			IFCI Bonds	20000000	
			SBM	3141066	
			Syndicate Bank	78000	
			TNPFC	10020000	39239066
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		50434617	Total		50434617

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Endowment Fund of founder members

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
TA & DA		2884	Interest on SB a/c		26420
Seminar		60029	Interest on FD a/c		404310
Contingency		2262			
Allocated to fund a/c		365555			
Total		430730	Total		430730

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		916206
Opening balance	5689412		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Allocations during the year	365555	6054967	SBM	3450051	
			SSNNL Gujarat	265000	
			TNPFICL	177000	
			H&UDC	1225000	5117051
			TDS Receivable		21710
Total		6054967	Total		6054967

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2012

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
<i>Leased line</i>	449784	Interest on SB a/c	81287
(Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		Interest on FD a/c	3862974
<i>Library services</i>	400000		
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i>	325400		
(for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)			
<i>Grants to Researchers</i>	400000		
(from other Institutions with ISEC participation and collaborative academic events)			
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i>	300000		
(capacity building, Internship and PDP)			
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>	115140		
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i>	600000		
(Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations)			
<i>Contingency</i>	12899		
<i>Plough back to Fund</i>	1341038		
Total	3944261	Total	3944261

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2012

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
<i>Fund a/c :</i>		Cash at bank	2222294
Opening balance 40804679		Investments:	
Plough back to Fund 1341038	42145717	Fixed deposit with Dena Bank 1000000	
<i>Payable:</i>		Fixed deposit with HDFC Bank 2500000	
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i>	268000	Fixed deposit with SBM Bank 15330509	
<i>Assistance to visiting scholars</i>	94120	Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd., 22000000	40830509
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i>		Security deposit with DOT 1000	
(capacity building, Internship and PDP)	300000	Prepaid lease line subscription 154034	
<i>Grants to Researchers</i>	400000		
<i>Fixed assets as per contra:</i>		<i>Fixed assets as per contra:</i>	
As in last balance sheet 424934	424934	As in last balance sheet 424934	424934
Total	43632771	Total	43632771

for K P Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Sudha Rajagopal
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 18-07-2012

MM No.-022169
Firm Regn.No.03135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072
Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2011-2012

I Permanent Units

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks	
		Income					Expenditure						
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent				
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	1837577	48400000	7717795	54280218	55625254	0	1345036		0	Vide page No. 139 for details	
2	ISEC - Plan	18079076	0	36800000	1143183	56022259	17822262	38199997	0			0	Vide page No. 142 for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre												
4	Population research centre (PRC)	0	110136	15500000	117631	15507495	21392239	0	5884744		0	5884744	Vide page No. 144 for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	14482196	0		518457	15000653	11540190	3460463	0		0		Vide page No. 145 for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	1250303		2153264	902961	1966693	0	1063732	27878033	0	1063732	Vide page No. 146 for details
		445130	0		2230279	2675409	2934032	0	258623	40992731	0	258623	Vide page No. 147 for details
	Sub-Total	33006402	3198016	100700000	13880609	144388995	111280670	41660460	8552135			68870764	

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income	Fund balance as on 31.03.2012	
FUNDS :											
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	18375782	18375782	18170652	205130	0	48765177	
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	35487	35487	35487	0	0	500	
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	3389999	3389999	2443167	946832	0	40181918	Vide page No. 148 for details
4	ISEC - Corpus fund II	0	0	0	1157326	1157326	900000	257326	0	34757326	
5	Direct receipts	0	0	0	3607	3607	3607	0	0	8678	
6	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	430730	430730	65175	365555	0	6054967	Vide page No. 149 for details
7	ISEC Endowments fund	0	0	0	4941	4941	0	4941	0	280843	
8	Prof. D M Nanjundappa endowment fund	0	0	0	1371	1371	0	1371	0	-	
9	Prof. VKRV Rao endowment fund	0	0	0	11234	11234	0	11234	0	-	
10	Prof. M N Srinivas endowment fund	0	0	0	7843	7843	0	7843	0	100970	
11	Prof. VKRV Rao prize in economics	0	0	0	4393	4393	0	4393	0	-	
12	Prof. VKRV Rao fellowship	0	0	0	87453	87453	0	87453	0	1055974	
13	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	16131	16131	0	16131	0	187098	
14	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	14443	14443	0	14443	0	84519	
15	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	17771	17771	14186	3585	0	126407	
	Balance c/f	0	0	0	23558511	23558511	21632274	1926237	0	131604377	

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2011-2012

II - Funds												
Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening balance			Income			Expenditure			Remarks	
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income	Donations/ Fees received	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance				
								Income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of income over expenditure/ income	Fund balance as on 31.03.2012		
FUNDS :												
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	23558511	23558511	21632274	1926237	0	131604377		
16	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	961024	961024	2262458	0	1301434	9960857		
17	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	44345	44345	37000	7345	0	491725		
18	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	7833	7833	0	7833	0	118804		
19	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	1761663	1761663	2562473	0	800810	48537645		
20	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	9983	9983	0	9983	0	267982		
21	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	662000	37407	699407	58062	641345	0	295176		
22	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC	0	0	0	2181738	2181738	2000000	181738	0	17440176		
23	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	3944261	3944261	3944261	0	0	42145717		
24	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	454987	454987	221875	233092	0	428861		
25	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	1474437	1474437	1343952	130485	0	29236815		
26	Virtual centre for public policy and governance	0	0	0	958697	958697	925000	33697	0	20033697		
27	ISEC ADRTC seminar outreach account	22645	0	910500	412486	1345631	1013326	332305	0	-		
28	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	2510622	2510622	2510622	0	0	31872337		
	Sub-Total	22645	0	1572500	38317974	39913119	38511303	3504060	2102244	332432169		

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2011-2012

III Projects

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks
		Income					Expenditure					
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Unspent	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent						Overspent	Fund balance		
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	569588	0	0	37810	607398	557555	49843	0	1000		
2	CDAP Monitoring review of District Agriculture Plans	1872114	0	1300000	125089	3297203	510817	2786386	0	0		
3	Capacity Building to enhance the competitiveness - WTO	0	0	0	887	887	0	887	0	0		
4	Institutional and Policy Options for Intusive Agriculture Growth	625925	0	610531	22769	1259225	1047578	211647	0	0		
5	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	0	0	7567600	27777	7595377	3657919	3937458	0	0		
6	Study on Competitive Assessment of onion Market in India	0	0	480000	1256	481256	384412	96844	0	0		
7	Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	0	0	400000	9659	409659	30772	378887	0	0		
8	PRC Projects	0	64000	164000	10665	110665	110665	0	0	1000		
9	UNFPA - Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India	739053	0	15587984	93141	16420178	15629417	790761	0	0		
10	Identification of Child Labourers who are working in hazardous/non-hazardous Industries in Bangalore Urban District	0	0	800000	592	800592	448755	351837	0	0		
11	ISEC - CDDU Projects	218763	0	685688	12282	916733	865652	51081	0	1000		
12	Comprehensive district development plan - Bangalore	57856	0	0	2941	60797	0	60797	0	0		
13	Comprehensive district development plan - Ramanagar	58003	0	0	4094	62097	0	62097	0	0		
14	Comprehensive district development plan - Chickballapur	0	23144	0	2980	-20164	12118	0	32282	0		
15	ISEC NCAER Elite Capture Study	48326	0	300000	3981	352307	118141	234166	0	0		
16	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	5654818	0	5056117	196261	10907196	2784883	8122313	0	0		
17	ISEC GTZ Social Security Project	0	61430	1185951	9043	1133564	376912	756652	0	0		
18	CESP Projects	1788760	0	3439790	179831	5408381	4204586	1203795	0	1000		
19	SANEI - The New Economic Context and Changing Migration patterns in India	0	13525	0	635	-12890	0	0	12890	0		
20	Ingrid Project - India and Globalisation	0	0	603045	14687	617732	324824	292908	0	0		
21	BMRL Project	0	0	650000	3443	653443	513916	139527	0	0		
22	ISEC CHRD Projects	119312	0	4449458	50619	4619389	3276736	1342653	0	1000		
23	ISEC CPIGD Projects	565319	0	706555	63992	1335866	1111473	224393	0	1000		
24	ISEC CSSCD Projects	1056069	0	205200	68775	1330044	417038	913006	0	1000		
25	ISEC CEENR Projects	1895896	0	5981790	128343	8006029	5809395	2196634	0	1000		
26	ISEC - NCI Course	11745	0	1199545	12627	1223917	1154346	69571	0	0		
27	Adaptive Management of Ecosystems - Conference	0	0	2200076	101448	2301524	1857323	444201	0	0		
	Balance c/f	15281547	162099	53573330	1185627	69878405	45205233	24718344	45172	8000		

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2011-2012

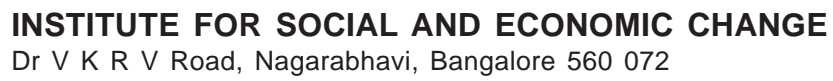
		(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks
Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure					
		Opening balance		Grants received/receivables	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent			
	Balance b/f	15281547	162099	53573330	1185627	69878405	45205233	24718344	45172	8000		
28	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	134000	585	134585	63	134522	0	0	0	
1	Evaluation study of Housing Schemes being implemented by RGRHCL	484675	0	0	1803	486478	486478	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
2	CACS - EPFL summer programme	0	0	105381	2000	107381	107381	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
3	Refresher training programme on Econometrics for ISS officers	0	0	1209500	14990	1224490	1224490	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
4	Study on Inequalities in access to health care in Brazil and in India	124406	0	520320	13260	657986	657986	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
5	ISEC - Organization of training of trainers GTZ	0	0	0	3304	3304	3304	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
6	Gender Friendly school indicators project (GFSI)	0	12628	0	12628	0	0	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
7	SANEI Evaluation of Sanitary and Phyto sanitary measure of Uruguay round of supply chain A study on Tea Sector in the region of southern India	72650	0		3663	76313	76313	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
8	SANEI Health and livelihoods of community and traditional medicinal plants and SWOT	248516	0	0	12551	261067	261067	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
9	Ecological impacts of agricultural production systems in rural India (ZALF)	136207	0	0	2847	139054	139054	0	0	0	0 closed projects	
	Sub-Total	16348001	174727	55542531	1253258	72969063	48161369	24852866	45172	8000		
	Grand total (I + II + III)	49377048	3372743	157815031	53451841	257271177	197953342	70017386	10699551	401310933		

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Rs.		Expenditure side	
Income side		1 : Unspent grant	
1 : Unspent grant of previous year (49377048-3372743)	46004305	58646034	
2 : Grant received during the year	157899031	768119	
Grant-in-aid receivable	-	59414153	
157899031		10699551	
3 : Other receipts:		401310933	
Interest on SB a/c		4367151	
Interest on FD a/c		31349171	
Other receipts		17735519	
53451841		53451841	

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072





Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

