



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE



ANNUAL REPORT

2012-2013

**ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2012– 13**



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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ISEC: An Overview

(2008-09 to 2012-13)

While writing this overview of the Annual Report 2012-13, I traced back my journey through the memory lane beginning with 21st of August 2008 the day I took over as Director of ISEC. It was indeed a great responsibility on my weak shoulders with significant challenges confronting me. ISEC has already been recognised as one of the top-notch research Institutions in Social Sciences in the country. It has a brand name of its own and made significant forays in almost every field of Social Sciences. I had the responsibility not only to maintain this high reputation, the tradition and the position but also to enhance that. Before me ISEC had a history of illustrious Directors and Chairpersons who endeavoured earnestly to bring ISEC to an enviable prestigious position. My initial aim was to continue to strive sincerely in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessors and add as much possible to the existing glory. As I lay down my office as Director of ISEC at the end of my term, I feel quite happy that during my tenure we all could sustain ISEC on the growth curve and bring in reality the dream of the founders of ISEC as an interdisciplinary research Institute in Social Sciences.

We, over the last five years focused on a few well-deliberated and important components including: i) Research & Training Activities/ Programmes; ii) Sponsored Projects and getting into New Areas of Research; iii) New Academic Initiatives; iv) Financial Stability; v) Administrative Initiatives; vi) Community / Staff / Students Welfare; vii) Outreach Activities and viii) Infrastructure strengthening. I laid the path carefully with each brick and of course with the complete participation of my faculty and non-faculty colleagues. It was a fourfold challenge that

I had promised to achieve. First, to provoke the faculty and staff to reach a higher level of productivity, through increased publications both in terms of quality and quantity. Second, it was intended to enhance our national and international visibility in academic circles through participation in conferences, seminars and visiting fellowships abroad; bring in partnership with international institutions and universities. We have now our students registered as Ph.D. scholars in Maastricht University, Groningen University and collaborative research with world known institutions. Third, it was intended to enter into new and ambitious academic programmes. This was achieved with quite a few new initiatives like research on ageing, institutions for pro-poor initiatives, agricultural overview, migration and other many such things. The strengthening of relationship with state and central level policy bodies was another important theme that we took forward. The results are quite encouraging (See Table).

At the same time it was just good that we could sustain as well as enhance the financial stability of the Institute. Our corpus funds are strengthened as also now we are receiving the increased but sufficient grants. Some building infrastructure was created that includes: a new faculty block, extension of library stack space, digital library, front office renovation, replacement of flooring in corridors and rooms with granite and vitrified tiles and a newly constructed ladies' hostel. Besides, maintenance and utility of the existing building infrastructure have been enhanced. Some new faculty members have joined the Institute and at the same time some of our colleagues have attained superannuation.



Achievements at a Glance

	2003-04 to 2007-08 (Five Years)	2008-09 to 2012-13 (Five Years)
Research Projects Completed /Ongoing	349	488
Books & Monographs	60	72
Papers published	432	545
Papers Presented	412	542
Seminars Organized	101	115
Ph.D Degree Awarded	34	42

Source – Based on the Annual Reports and Minutes of RPC Meetings

Year 2012-2013

Conferences and Seminars

During the current year too as in the past, ISEC has organized many conferences, seminars, workshops, special lectures and other events. The seminars, workshops, training programmes and lectures together averaged more than one every week. We had 23 seminars and workshops. Some important among these included the issues that addressed Economic growth, Trade and Poverty; Access to Health; Migration and Urbanization and its implications on family life. With changing economic scenario and its implications for poverty, ISEC organized two-day international seminar jointly with Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China on 'Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty'. The seminar deliberated the economic issues affecting growth in India and China, and extensively discussed growth strategy factors behind relatively high economic growth over time and differential implications of growth and trade reforms for poverty reduction in the two countries. There was a good debate on the anti-poverty strategies followed in the two countries and their policy emphasis. A seminar on 'Indic Economic Thought in Pursuit of Happiness and Sustainable Development' was conducted jointly with Development Foundation and deliberated on ancient Indian way of understanding development and dealing with the problems with current relevance and applications. Near home there was an uneasy feeling about the trends in agricultural development of Karnataka in the policy circles. It was felt necessary to clear some of these issues and

hence a policy seminar on 'Growth and Development of Agriculture in Karnataka: Prospects and Strategies' deliberated on the constraints and opportunities for the state. The second conference of the Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA) was organized in ISEC with the theme on 'Better Health Access: The Rough Road Ahead'. The conference was organized jointly with Azim Premji University, Bangalore and financial assistance from UNFPA and World Bank. The participants came from India and abroad. Recent concerns on urbanization and migration sounded many changes needed in the policy. The working conditions of migrated labours and their family life has not been clearly understood and policy initiatives have by-passed these vulnerable section of the urban society. To probe these dimensions of urbanization and migration conferences were held on 'Urbanization and Migration in Transnational India Work and Family Life from a Welfare Perspective' and 'Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery'. It is quite heartening that outcomes of many of these initiatives are being converted into published materials for making them available to the academic community at large.

Research Studies

During the year 2012-13, we have to our credit 34 research studies and these can be grouped into five thematic groups. The first group involves issues covering themes in agriculture and natural

resource management and attracted attention of the analysts and policy-makers. The issues related to agrarian change and farm sector distress, farmers' indebtedness and risk management, inclusive agricultural growth, specifically focusing on policy and institutional options, and competitive assessment of onion markets in India have been well received. Apart from these, the studies highlighted issues like integration of major agricultural markets. The studies on understanding environmental concerns helped policy-makers, other institutions and researchers through baseline survey of demographic and health profile as well as flora and fauna around proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, in Gulbarga district of Karnataka.

The second group of studies includes analysis of the impact of developmental programmes and the possible corrective policy steps. Often the developmental programmes fail in their implementation and unless the problems are mapped clearly, we may not be able to enhance the policy impact. This group includes seven studies addressing different issues. Developmental programmes in agricultural sector were reviewed for the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and helped policy makers with strong feedback from the field. National Horticulture Mission Scheme in the state, Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing, and Farm Mechanization Programme need some attention and online corrective measures. Besides, our studies also helped policy makers by engaging in Mid-term Appraisal of Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Karnataka; providing framework for assessing performance and outcome monitoring of schemes, assessing government subsidies in Karnataka and rapid appraisal of Results Framework Documents. We also mapped functioning of BBMP and brought out soft spots in urban governance as also failure in planning in that field. On social development side an important study on Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme, Housing Scheme for Devadasi and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana highlighted the bright side of the state interventions. Works on Millenium Development Goal and SANKYA an

NGO working on Programme of Computer Education are also important land mark studies. The central idea in all these studies was to locate the weak spots, suggest corrective policy interventions and improving the outcomes of programmes.

The third group of studies encompasses some of the major livelihood concerns that have become prominent in the changing economic and social scenario. A few of these bring new policy perspectives on child labour and welfare deprivation in the major cities of Karnataka. Taking note of the increased flow of rural-urban migration in the cities as also the resultant neglect of the livelihood system of migrant workers an important study was completed with the financial support from Government of Karnataka. This study was participated by researchers from different disciplines. The study addressed the issues and problems confronting migrant workers in informal sector. The central theme running through these studies is to locate various factors of welfare concerns of migrant workers in informal sector and child labour in the state.

The fourth group of studies addressed demographic changes and issues in health sector. Given the changing demographic structure, issues about ageing, birth rates, sex ratio, health, schooling and related aspects have assumed greater importance. The nexus between access to healthcare and economic growth is an important area addressed in a research project that brought out constraints bridging the gap between the poorest and others. Studies on assessing quality of HMIS data are initiated on a larger scale with a nationwide study in which ISEC takes the lead institutional role. We are quite proud that we are on the forefront of research pertaining to ageing and have established collaboration with international agencies and universities. An evaluation study addressed issues in the implementation of Health Insurance Scheme in Karnataka.

The fifth important group of studies involves socio-cultural and gender issues, especially



focusing on the role, identity, culture and extent of participation by women in politics and governance. Engendering development is one of the themes pursued by researchers at ISEC. Role of gender in governance as well as women's representation in Grama Panchayats of Karnataka featured as an important theme pursued by the faculty. Over the years, the studies addressing issues in gender discrimination as also understanding development in feminist perspective have been focus of research. We are contemplating a Centre for Women's and Gender Studies at ISEC in the coming year.

Besides the above completed research studies, the faculty members of the Institute have submitted final drafts of 13 research projects. Following the ISEC policy these drafts are sent to experts for evaluation and after receiving the comments the authors finalise the studies. Presently we have 40 ongoing studies which are at various stages of completion. We have taken up quite a few new research studies this year. Among these a few include Mapping Agricultural Indicators; Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance: An Appraisal in the Context of India's Select SEZs; Child Labour Policy in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; Human Development understanding at district and sub-district levels; Demographic and Health Study in and Around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga district; Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Access and Quality of Services for Elderly; Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World: Migration Norms, Identity and Social Capital between India and Netherlands; Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North East India; Discrimination and Patterns of Health Seeking Behavior of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka.

Lectures and Outreach Programmes

Following our pre-decided calendar of prestigious lectures, three lectures were organised during the year. This included Prof. L S

Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture, delivered by Prof. Vinod Vyasulu, Research Advisor for the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bangalore, on 'Agriculture in India's 21st Century'. The prestigious fourth Raj Bhavan's Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Kaushik Basu, then Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and now Senior Vice- President and Chief Economist, the World Bank as also C Marks Professor at Cornell University. Prof. Basu spoke on 'The Indian Economy: Social and Moral Foundations of Development'. His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka, Shri. Hans Raj Bhardwaj Chaired the function held at Raj Bhavan. Prof. Pranab Bardhan, Professor of Graduate School, Department of Economics, University of California, Berkeley delivered the coveted VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture at ISEC. Dr K Ullas Karanth, Director for Science-Asia, Wildlife Conservation Society and Director, Centre for Wildlife Studies, delivered this year's Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on the topic 'Recovering Fragile Species in a Crowded Sub-continent, organized at ISEC'. Many academicians, high level officers and researchers from Bangalore attended these lectures. In addition to these, there were other 35 lectures/seminars delivered by distinguished visitors and ISEC faculty members.

Publications

On the publications front, the faculty members of the Institute have kept up the tempo of good publication record. This year, faculty members of ISEC published nine books and three monographs including Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analysis from India; Economic Reforms and Small Farmers: Implication for Production, Marketing and Employment'; Report on the Status of Elderly in Select States of India 2011 by UNFPA; Assessing the Quality of District Data for Improved Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes by UNFPA; Decentralised Governance and Planning in Karnataka, India by Cambridge Scholars Publishing; Ethnicity, Resources and Institutions for Development of North Eastern States of India;

and Structure and Performance of Agricultural Schemes in India.

During the year, the faculty and Ph.D students of the Institute have published a large number of articles in refereed national and international journals as well as in non-refereed journals. These add up to about 113. The research publications clearly demonstrate a wide span as well as depth of different issues. There are a number of publications in other journals as well as in many reputed edited books. Our faculty members have published in Indian Journal of Environment Protection; Journal of Asian Public Policy; Asian Population Studies; Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences; Economic Modelling; Indian Economic Journal; International Journal of Microfinance; Oxford Journal of Applied Economic Perspective; Social Science & Medicine; Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development; Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics; Asia-Pacific Population Journal, United Nations ESCAP; Asian Business and Information Management; Maternal and Child Health Journal; Vienna Yearbook of Population Research. Fifteen Working Papers and a large number of seminar and conference presentations (almost 100) also feature in the work report.

In addition to these, there are papers presented by the faculty members in various seminars, conferences and workshops. Some of these were presented in international conferences. I am happy to note that some of our students are also quite ahead in contributing and presenting papers in international conferences. Public lectures, talks, and interviews to media were quite as usual but at the same time, the Institute's faculty members have participated in various outreach activities as well as contributed to the policy planning bodies.

Policy Interface

ISEC not only addresses the policy issues but also now brings out Policy Briefs periodically based on the studies completed by our faculty members. The policy briefs are prepared by the Virtual Centre for Public Policy and Government periodically. During the year we have brought out

Policy Briefs on Providing Community Street lights in Karnataka; Farmers' indebtedness and risk management; Managing e-waste in Bangalore and others. We have also partners with STRIVER to prepare a few important Policy Briefs in the Natural Resources sector. Our new initiative of issuing "SMS from ISEC", has received encouraging responses from policy makers as well as political leaders. The SMS refers to State Macro Scan and is issued broadly twice a year. The recent SMS (State Macro-Scan) brought out by ISEC focused on approach to 12th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka: priority and challenges at sectoral growth, fiscal planning, Education, Demography and Health, Agriculture; Management of Natural Disaster and Droughts and social issues like Manual Scavenging and Rehabilitation of Devadasis in the State. The faculty members of ISEC have made a very good mark in various Policy bodies both in the Central and State Governments.

Ph.D. Programme

This is one of the most important activities of ISEC since its inception. Over the years, we have strengthened the Ph.D programme. Currently, we have standing MoUs with Mysore and Bangalore Universities. We are in the process of entering into an MoU with the Pondicherry Central University and steps are taken to have a similar MoU with Karnataka Central University. The number of Ph.D fellowships has increased substantially both in terms of number of students and the amount paid to them. With the construction of a new ladies' hostel, in take of girl Ph.D. scholars in ISEC is expected to increase. The bi-annual seminars were held systematically and the presentations by students were of a very high quality. Many external experts participated in the bi-annual seminars. Some of our students have presented research papers in international conferences and seminars. They have received financial assistance from international funds and a few students were supported through SRTT funds. This year 10 of our students have been awarded their Doctoral Degrees.



Way Ahead

During the past five years, we have achieved significantly well and scaled many a new peaks. During this testing time, I could establish that incentivizing and encouraging atmosphere helps us to reach new heights with ease. Work can never be difficult to achieve with a few encouraging words it becomes rather a child's play of pebbles. As Rabindranath wrote 'clouds come floating to the life to add colours to the sky', we mistake them as challenges and forget that there are many hands to take on them. We take on to these rain filled clouds of May and the colours emerge one by one as beautiful rainbow. It is our efforts that shape our dreams but not to stall and be contented with

what has been done but to take upon the next cloud. For me every day was a challenge and the shudder of incomplete achievements loomed large even in my dreams but the dawn was made beautiful by all of you. It was made possible for me to see that spread of golden rays painted by my faculty colleagues, staff and the members of the Board of Governors. The success was patiently carved by them without any clatter and I was a quite witness to the beautiful shape and achievements that they accomplished. Like a flock of homesick birds fly back home in the evening, let me take that journey with a heartfelt salutations to all those who sculpted the success.

R S Deshpande
Director

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Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik
Director (since 21.08.2013)
Change

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Professor Binay Kumar Pattnaik (since 21.08.2013)

As on 31st August 2013

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 Dr. Satyanarayana Sangita, CPIGD
 Dr. K V Raju, CEENR
 (on deputation to GOK up to 15.05.2013)
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 Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP
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 (on deputation to GOK)
 Dr. Supriya Roy Chowdhury, CPIGD
 Dr. Parmod Kumar, ADRTC
 Dr. Manohar S Yadav, CSSCD
 Dr. P.G. Chengappa,
 ICAR National Professor
 Prof. Siddharth Swaminathan,
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Adjunct Professors

Dr. M J Bhende, ADRTC
 Dr. N Sivanna, RK Hegde Chair

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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. In addition, Virtual Centre for Public Policy and Government (VCPGP) was formed in 2012, which is coordinated by the R K Hegde Chair Professor. 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)

Perspectives

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) was established in 1972 with an objective to provide continuous policy feedback to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence 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 ADRT 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.

Activities during the Year

During 2012-13, the ADRT Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as **Economics of Fodder Cultivation in India**, **Hulling and Milling Ratio of Paddy in Karnataka/India**, **Concurrent Evaluation of Mechanization in Karnataka**, **Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress**, **Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka**, **Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive**

Growth, Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India. The Centre completed a total number of 8 projects during the year. **The Centre faculty** 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 widely indulged in various training programmes, publication of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

Among the ongoing projects, the important ones are: **Impact of MGNREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration, All-India Report**; **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme – Consolidated All-India Report**; **Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North-East and Himalayan States**; **Assessment of Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Major Food grains in Karnataka**, **Estimation of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses among Selected Crops in Karnataka and all India**, **Problems and Prospects of Sunflower Production in Karnataka**, **Preparation of State Agricultural Profile of Karnataka and Agricultural Indicators**. These projects are funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. 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; Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring and Outlook on Agriculture.

The Centre's faculty have written three books during the year: Economic Reforms and Small Farms: Implications for Production Marketing and Employment (published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi); Structure and Performance of Paddy Processing Industry in India: A Case of Karnataka (Scientific & Academic Publishing, USA); Structure and Performance of Agricultural Schemes in India (LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG, Germany). In addition, the faculty members published 18 quality papers in various refereed journals of national and international repute, four papers in edited books, three popular papers in magazines.

The Centre conducted One Day Conference on Growth and Development of Agriculture in Karnataka. It also organized Inception workshop of the project 'Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development, and

Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India, The Centre organized One Day Workshop on 'Baseline Survey on Area, Production and Yield of Horticulture Crops in NER and Himalayan States' at AERC Jorhat, Assam. The Centre faculty coordinated CACS-EPFL Summer Programme of University of Lausanne, Switzerland, on "Social Change in Urban and Rural India" at ISEC. The centre organized a meeting for Working Group on TOT between Agriculture and Non Agriculture Sectors at ISEC Bangalore. The Centre faculty participated widely in National and International Conferences and Symposium and presented papers, Key-note Addresses etc. One faculty member also served as a Member of 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. The Faculty of the Centre, Prof Chengappa has served as Conference President by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics for 2012. The faculty is also involved in referring papers by national and international journals and PhD / MPhil Theses.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

Perspectives

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.

Activities during the Year

The Centre has handled the following five research projects during 2012-13: 1) A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka, 2) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 3) Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers, 4) Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka, and, 5) District Human Development Report for Ramanagara. Of them, the first one is completed. While two (No. 2 and 3) are ongoing projects, the last two were initiated during the year. It may be noted that all the projects, except one (No.4), are externally sponsored projects. In collaboration with the University of Melbourne, Australia, a study on *Social Audits under MGNREGS in Karnataka* was also undertaken.

Three studies undertaken at the Centre have contributed to policy change. First, the main conclusion of the Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka was that there is duplication among the three major health insurance schemes implemented for the poor in Karnataka, and that convergence is needed. Subsequently, a committee was constituted by the Karnataka government to work out the details of the convergence. The Committee's recommendation that the health insurance schemes should be merged is accepted by the government. Second, a working paper on *Can Rural Public Works Affect Agricultural Wages? Evidence from India*, was brought out in collaboration with faculty members from the University of Oxford, UK. In this paper, it has been shown that MGNREGS has boosted real agricultural wages in India. This finding has received very good attention in the print media. In addition, the study was quoted by the Ministry of Rural Development in its synthesis report on

MGNREGS. Third, a sub-sample study on the impact of Worker Facilitation Centres (WFCs) on improving the access to social security among unorganized workers, undertaken in this year, showed that WFCs have had positive influence on the access to key social security schemes of the government in the pilot districts. Based on the study findings, the Karnataka government has accepted to scale up the formation of WFCs in one or two taluks in all the other districts in Karnataka.

The faculty and staff members of the Centre disseminate their research findings as academic articles, policy brief, news paper stories and by making presentation in seminars. During the year 2012-13, two journal articles on *Affordability of Streetlight Services by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Status, Determinants and Ways Forward* and *Local Self-Government in India: An Overview* were published. In addition, three papers [i) *Social Protection Policies, Experiences and Challenge*, ii) *Organizing Practices and Coping Strategies of Agricultural Labourers: A Case of Mutah Labour in South India* and, iii) *Comprehensive District Development Plan: Karnataka's Experience*] were published as chapters in edited books. There was also a working paper on *How Effective are Social Audits under MGNREGS? Lessons from Karnataka*. Members of the Centre have presented papers in 5 national and 2 international seminars.

Currently, the centre's staff members are involved in four research projects. As a part of research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*, in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the London School of Economics, the Centre has been undertaking a randomised experiment on how to provide information on MGNREGS entitlements in a large number of villages in Karnataka. The final survey on the impact of WFCs on improving the access to social security benefits among unorganised workers in Karnataka will be undertaken, and the research findings will be provided to Karnataka government. The Centre is also helping the Karnataka government in the preparation of human development reports for Ramanagara and Chikballapur districts.

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

Perspectives

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country, now renamed as 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 the 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 and 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.

Activities during the Year

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities during 2012-13 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 organizing 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 last year, CEENR completed the following research 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.

CEENR organized eight seminars/workshops/training courses during the year including Orientation to the 2010 batch of IAS &



IPS officers of Karnataka; Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research; Orientation to College Nodal Officers pertaining to conducting of Social Science Talent Search Examination; ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface' etc.

Besides, the CEENR faculty have 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.

Five scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre. CEENR faculty members have supervised two intern students during the year.

The CEENR has the following Ongoing Projects: (a) Eco-diversity study in and around the BARC Project site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka, sponsored by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mysore; (b) Evaluation Study on Western Ghats Development Programme, sponsored by Rural Development and Panchyat Raj (RDPR), Government of Karnataka; (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, Government of Karnataka; (f) Status of Women in Karnataka – A Monograph, sponsored by State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka; (g) Land Policy and Administration (Assignment), sponsored by The World Bank; (h) Tata Coffee Limited: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers, sponsored by Tata Coffee Limited; (i) 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 Forest, Government of India.

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.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

Perspectives

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy engages in teaching and research in diverse themes of core Economics. The Centre's research encompasses a broad spectrum of themes from National income transfer accounts for India, trade, services sector, Public Economics, banking and finance, 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.

Current research of the CESP faculty members include topical themes in the international context like India's age structure transition, sectoral labour productivities and economic growth using National Transfer Accounts. A study of impact of population ageing on sustainability of current fiscal policies by

using Generational Accounting is under way. Public Economics research undertaken in the Centre includes study of the international best practices in assessing the performance of government programs and appraisal of results/outcomes frameworks, public expenditure review, government subsidies, public budgeting and financial management reforms in the global and Indian context. An international collaborative research on Globalization and India explores the role of various subsectors within the services sector across states of India. The study covered issues on regional disparity, industrial development, sectoral performance, trade and environment and in particular examines the access to financial services. Climate Change, efficiency of urban water supply and demand management are being studied in the context of Bangalore and New York Cities. Aspects of international trade and Development Economics involving a study of Indian and Chinese Special Economic Zones (SEZs), trade facilitation, agriculture and trade are also being studied.

In addition, the current research also includes themes such as financial exclusion of the urban poor, Institutional finance (commercial banking and Cooperative banks), microfinance, financial inclusion, Credit to vulnerable sections. The study on economic instruments for environmental conservation strongly argues for application of economic instruments in environmental conservation to bring efficiency in resource allocation and pricing of environmental goods as command and control policies still dominate environmental policies in India. The study on valuing eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by using travel cost and contingent valuation methods has found that tourists' increasing willingness to pay for conservation of national parks as they place high value on both recreation and indirect uses of national parks.

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. Centre's faculty members have been working in this area and would continue to do so in the medium term.

Priority areas of research include issues of technology choice for economic and environmental efficiency improvement in the Industry to study the implications of various technologies on key macroeconomic indicators of the economy. Implications of fiscal instruments such as subsidies to strengthen agriculture and industrial growth in India are also the areas of interest. The junior faculty members have evinced interest in the areas of Climate change finance to achieve low carbon economy.

The Centre plans to continue its research in the areas of study of poverty. Human development related issues will continue to attract attention of Centre's faculty in the medium term. Macro models for any economy are generally based on Structural Macro Econometric models or the Computable General Equilibrium approach. However both these approaches are not only time consuming and computationally heavy they are not quite suitable when one wants to build a macro model for the State economy. Here the time series approach through Vector Error Correction model is quite appealing and using which one can build a macro model for the state economy through which many policy implications can be deduced.

A macro model for Karnataka economy is attempted here and the work is very much at a preliminary stage. Once a model is built it can be subsequently used for forecasting and also to analyze policy impacts.

Activities during the Year

The Centre's academic pursuits during the last academic year include conduct of sixteen research projects largely sponsored by external agencies. Five of these projects are completed; seven reports are in the draft stage and four projects are underway. Faculty members have also



actively engaged in publishing their work, two faculty members have jointly published one ISEC Monograph. Twenty-one papers have been published in refereed journals and edited books. Six working papers have also been published. In addition, there has been an active participation in

seminars and conferences both at the national and international levels by the CESP faculty members. The Centre has also organized a training course on Applied Econometrics for the ISS probationary officers. Faculty members of CESP have served as members in a number of expert committees.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

Perspectives

The major objectives of the centre are to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development and provide support to Government of Karnataka and Government of India 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 centre 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 centre 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.

Activities during the Year

Completed Projects:

1. Monitoring of SSA & MDM in Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Koppala, Shimoga and Udupi Districts of Karnataka (MHRD, GoI).

2. Monitoring of SSA & MDM in Bagalakote, Bangalore Urban [North], Bangalore Urban (South), Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yadgir districts of Karnataka (MHRD, GoI).
3. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A Study of Spatial & Temporal Dimensions.
4. Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka" (Sponsored by GoI, Dept. of Atomic Energy, BRNS Secretariat).

The Centre's **ongoing projects** include: 'Demographic and Health Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga', and 'Preparation of Human Development Report for Davanagere' (sponsored by Davanagere Zilla Panchayat).

The faculty's **published books** include *Karnatakada Sarvatomukha Pragatiya Vividha Aayamagalu* published by Global Research Publications, New Delhi.

The Centre's faculty were resource persons for several seminars and workshops. They delivered lectures on different topics at national and international conferences and workshops.

The Centre organized an 'ICSSR-Sponsored Capacity-Building Programme in Social Science Research Methods' for young PhD Scholars/ Researchers and faculty members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and ISEC's SSTSS examination with Bangalore and Christ universities.

The Centre's faculty have published several papers in journals and edited books.

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

Perspectives

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.

Issues concerning the study of social and economic change from the political and governance perspective are the major focus of the centre's research. The thrust areas for research are: development politics, political theory, globalization, democracy, labour (informal sector), civil society, movements, rights, governance (political, administrative, rural, urban, sectoral and electronic) and ethics in public life.

Activities during the Year

The centre's achievements in terms of publications, research projects, award of PhDs, presentation of papers, organisation of seminars in the current year is quiet rewarding. During 2012-13, the Centre published a book; three working papers and eight papers in journals and edited volumes; presented 18 papers in international and national seminars/ conferences/ workshops; delivered 21 keynote addresses/ lectures; attended 7 seminars/ conferences/ workshops; organised a national seminar and a panel discussion. During this period, four PhDs were awarded; one was submitted and eight PhD scholars are on rolls. One of our faculty members visited Australia to present a paper. Another faculty member presented a paper in World Congress of Political Science, Madrid, Spain. One of our faculty members served as an Expert/ Board of Studies Member in University of Hyderabad, Kerala, Gandhigram and Bangalore.

The published research papers covers a wide range of current issues such as personal administration, Gramsci, Federalism, Politics and Governance in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu,

Civil Society on Policy Advocacy, Educational Mobility, Politics and Human Development and Child Labour.

The Centre has completed four research projects – (a) "Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities (Government of Karnataka)", (b) Functional Review of BBMP", (Government of Karnataka), (c) Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka", and (d) "Child Labour Survey in Haveri District" (Government of Karnataka).

The other ongoing projects in the centre are: (a) Impact Evaluation of Sankya Programme on Computer Education (SANKYA, Bangalore); (b) Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes; (c) Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and (d) Child Labour Policy in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

The themes of the PhDs awarded are: (a) Political Regimes and Social Security: A Study of BSP Regime in Uttar Pradesh; (b) Refugees, Identity and Citizenship: A Study on the Tibetan Refugees in Karnataka; (c) Urban Governance and Service Delivery in India: A Study of Water Supply and Sanitation in Bangalore; (d) A Study of Religio-Cultural Dimension of Self-Determination Movements in Kashmir. One student submitted PhD thesis on 'Civil Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh'.

The current doctoral students are working on issues related to (a) Political Governance in Orissa; (b) Urban Governance and Public Health in the Slums of Bangalore; (c) Decentralisation, Governance and Forest Resource Management in Tamil Nadu; (d) Coalition Regimes and Development Process: Analysis of Two Indian States; (e) A Study on Politics of Dispossession and Under-Development in Jharkhand; (f)



Globalisation and Industrial Working Class in India; (g) The BJP and Distributive Politics in Gujarat (h) Policies and Politics of Genetically Modified Technology in India.

The Centre's one day national Conference on "Urban Governance, Development and Service Delivery" was attended by eminent scholars, policy makers, administrators, and civil society representatives. Important participants include: Prof Pranab Bardhan, University of California, USA, Prof KRS Murthy, Prof R S Deshpande, Shri

S Ramanathan, IAS (Retd.), Dr A Ravindra, IAS (Retd), Prof S L Rao, Prof G Thimmaiah, Shri A N Yellappa Reddy, IFS (Retd), Dr PV Shenoi, IAS (Retd). Altogether 12 papers were presented in four technical sessions.

The centre organised half-a-day panel discussion on "Gender, Law and Empowerment". Eminent panellists included Prof G S Elizabeth, Shri Arvind Narain, Dr Etienne Rassendren, and Mr Madhu.

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

Perspectives

The CSSCD has been engaged in research in several areas, which reflects both the diverse interests of the faculty of the Centre, as well as the needs of research on social developments and changes that have been taking place in society. These studies also cover a range of subjects which go into disciplinary preserves not exclusively that of Sociology and Anthropology, giving a more interdisciplinary orientation to the studies.

Activities during the Year

Research work is presently going on (i.e. continuing through 2013) in these studies

- (i) Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka, (ii) Manipur: Acculturation to Korean Culture; (iii) Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India, (iv) Trade and Marginalization: Review of Probable Impact of FDI in Retail Sector on Marginalized Communities in India, (v) Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka.

Completed projects and studies

Five studies were completed during the year April 2012 to March 2013:

- Kodava: Culture and Identity.

- Women Presidents and Women Representatives in Grama Panchayats of Karnataka.
- Evaluation of Housing Scheme for Devadasis under the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme.
- Evaluation of Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme.
- Programme of Subsidy (incentives) for Value-based Quality Films in Karnataka.

Several articles, and a monograph, authored by the Centre's faculty have figured as publications during the year. In addition to these, faculty members have also contributed and participation in seminars and conferences held in various parts of the country. A workshop and a training programme on research methodology were also organized and coordinated by the Centre's faculty and were held in ISEC. The workshop was on "Urbanization and migration in transnational India: work and family life from a welfare perspective." This was jointly organized by ISEC, the Swedish South Asian Studies Network and the Nordic Centre in India, and was held in March 2013. In February 2013, a one day seminar was jointly organized by ISEC and the Department of Sociology of Christ University in Christ University, on "Contours of Development: Vulnerability and

Social Justice.” Faculty of the CSSCD also participated in training programmes in ISEC, and delivered lectures in these programmes. Faculty members delivered lectures and addresses by special programmes held outside the institute, and also on occasions when they were invited to give key-note addresses.

Four PhD students completed and submitted their PhD dissertations, and are awaiting the process of evaluation. The Centre has seven students who are in various stages of work in their PhD research.

8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

Perspectives

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. The PRC is actively engaged in rigorous research relating to the contemporary issues of demography and health in India and that relating to the changing governmental priorities in the health sector. Currently, the major areas of research covered by PRC researchers include the demographic changes and its implications, quality of data, reproductive and child health with emphasis on NRHM programme.

The implications of demographic changes are far-reaching and various dimensions of the implications have been a thrust area of research in PRC during the last few years. PRC is coordinating a long-term study on ‘Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India’ in partnership with United Nations Funds for Population and Ageing (UNFPA), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. As part of the study, a large-scale survey covering seven States of India was conducted in 2011.

Activities during the Year

A detailed report titled ‘Report on the Status of Elderly in Select States of India, 2011’ was brought out in November, 2012. This report, which is the first of its kind in the country, provides

credible baseline information on various dimensions of elderly issues in the country. The survey result was disseminated in collaboration with the Planning Commission, Government of India at New Delhi. It is expected that the findings of this study would enable both government and other agencies to design appropriate policies and programmes for the welfare of the elderly.

Assessing the coverage, completeness and adjustment in data has been a priority area of research for the PRC for a long time. The Health Management Information System (HMIS) developed under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, is one of the important sources of administrative data to monitor the progress of health indicators in the country. The PRC has been involved in assessing the quality of HMIS data through different studies during the last one year. The studies include estimating different indicators for understanding the completeness, coverage and quality and making feasible adjustments in the estimation for deriving various demographic and health indicators at district and sub-district levels. In addition, PRC is coordinating another long-term study on assessing the quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) data in India with the funding from UNFPA. This is a collaborative research project with Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. The major aim of this study is to examine the quality of CRS data and make possible adjustment and bring out bi-annual national report on the estimates of vital rates and other relevant indicators at the districts level in the country. The



PRC is also actively involved in monitoring the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Government of Karnataka. The PIP monitoring is carried out for each quarter so as to help Department of Health, Government of Karnataka, and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, to regularly get the feedback on the implementation of the NRHM programme in the state. These reports not only directly lead to programme correction but also provide feedback on re-designing various aspects of NRHM programmes. Thus, PRC actively participates in the monitoring and evaluation of the NRHM, particularly in Karnataka.

The Centre is also involved in a larger partnership with University of Southampton, UK, University of Groningen, Netherlands, and Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum, in understanding the issues of ageing in comparative global perspective. This study is funded by the respective social science research councils in these three countries. For India, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, provides funding for this three-year research and networking study initiated by the end of 2012. The ultimate aim of this collaborative study is to bring out research papers to understand the methodological and scientific issues relating to ageing in these countries and learn from each other's experiences. The Centre has initiated a collaborative joint PhD programme with the University of Groningen, Netherlands, as well as a post-doctoral exchange programme.

The Centre is expected to continue its activities on all the three important dimensions of research in the coming year. Firstly, the research activities in the Centre will be extended more

towards understanding the implications of rapid demographic changes taking place in the country. The on-going programme towards Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India will be continued. The on-going collaboration with the University of Southampton and the University of Groningen will be further strengthened on undertaking comparative research on ageing.

Secondly, the emphasis on assessing the quality of administrative data like HMIS and CRS will be continued. Thirdly, the Centre will be actively participating in the NRHM activities, particularly the monitoring of the PIP in Karnataka. All these will be done in close collaboration with the Department of Health, Government of Karnataka, and MoHFW, Government of India.

The training activities in the Centre will be extended further by availing technical assistance from vibrant demographic centres in other countries. PRC is also actively involved in the PhD programme of the Institute by providing specialized training in Population Studies through courses offered in the discipline of demography. The Centre will continue its close linkage with the University of Groningen on exchanging doctoral and post-doctoral scholars.

The PRC disseminates data and findings from the research studies mainly through publications, workshops and seminars. The Centre is bringing out a working paper series to disseminate studies on ageing. The Centre will continue to conduct seminars and workshops to disseminate its research findings, particularly to policymakers. The contribution of PRC researchers during the last one year in different seminars and workshops held both in India and abroad has been substantial.

Virtual Centre for Public Policy and Government (VCPPG)

Perspectives

The Virtual Centre for Public Policy and Government (VCPPG) was formed in 2012 and the goals of the Centre are to: (a) achieve excellence in research in public policy and governance studies; (b) impart high-quality training in public policy and governance theory, methods and techniques of analysis and evaluation; and (c) translate state-of-the-art research into relevant and applicable policy prescriptions. The aims of the Centre are to also work with the government departments and other stakeholders to analyze key issues in urban and rural governance, identify solutions, help develop action plans, and support implementation of these plans. More importantly, the Centre will act as a think tank and help translate government goals, objectives, and policy priorities into tangible reform outcomes with a focus on principles and practices of good governance. This will be a first-of-its-kind Centre in India aimed at conducting research and developing expertise in public policy analysis and governance. The Centre will also disseminate the public policy recommendations and implications of significant academic research produced in other Centres at ISEC to key policy makers and related stakeholders.

The Virtual Centre for Public Policy and Government:

- Focuses on theories of urban and rural governance, empirical measures of governance, and track the impact of

governance on social and economic development;

- Analyzes public policies in the social sciences and develop methods and techniques for policy analysis, implementation, and evaluation.
- Publishes policy briefs on research undertaken at VCPPG and other Centres at ISEC that highlight the policy implications of substantive concerns.
- Organizes round table discussions aimed at bridging the gap between academic research at ISEC and public policy arising from this research. Round table discussions will involve faculty from all Centres at ISEC, Government policy makers and public officials.
- Organizes international conferences relating to governance and public policy analysis.
- Develops teaching programs in governance and public policy research and analysis in collaboration with other Centres at ISEC as well other national/international Universities and research institutes.
- Assists government departments in improving the quality of services to citizens.

The Virtual Centre of Public Policy and Government draws on a multi-disciplinary approach to research and policy analysis, and from other academic resources from the other Centres at the Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair

The Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair in Decentralization and Governance was instituted at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in 2006. The Chair undertakes research on democratic decentralization, governance, and *Panchayat Raj* institutions in Karnataka

Under the auspices of the Shri R K Hegde Chair, ISEC has organized a number of seminars, training workshops, presentations involving

government officials, academic scholars, researchers from India and abroad, to highlight the success of decentralization and *panchayat* institutions in Karnataka and provide policy recommendations for inclusive governance and sustained local level development. Our goal has been to consistently emphasize the Karnataka model of local level governance as a model for other states in India to emulate.



Professor VKRV Rao Chair

The Board of Governors of the Institute chooses an economist of international eminence for the Chair for every two years. The person chosen for the Chair has to spend at least three months in ISEC during his/her tenure and interact with the faculty and students, give lectures and seminars and undertake research. Under the arrangement the Institute meets the cost of air travel to visit the Institute twice during the tenure and the Professor

is paid a monthly honorarium. The Chair is financed by the interest received from the corpus granted by the Ministry of Finance.

Currently, Prof. David E Bloom, Clarence James Gamble Professor of Economics and Demography, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University is the Professor of V.K.R.V. Rao Chair (2013-14).

4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research Projects Completed

1. **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
2. **Economics of Production, Processing and Marketing of Fodder Crops in Karnataka** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)
3. **Study on Frame-work for Assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes / Programmes Implemented by GoK** (Dr K Gayithri)
4. **Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka** (Dr K Gayithri, Prof R S Deshpande, Prof Parmod Kumar, Prof M D Usha Devi, Prof K S James, Prof Madheswaran, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr Manasi, Dr Bhuprasad, Dr Lenin Babu)
5. **Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana & Mid-Day Meal Implementation in Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Koppala, Shimoga and Udupi Districts** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
6. **A Study on Child Labour in Bangalore Urban District of Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)
7. **Engendering Governance: A Study in the State of Karnataka** (Prof N Sivanna and Dr K G Gayathri Devi)
8. **Concurrent Evaluation of Farm Mechanisation Programme in Karnataka** (Dr P Thippaiah)
9. **Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
10. **Mid-term Appraisal of Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran, Dr K Gayithri)
11. **Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A Study of Spatial and Temporal Dimensions** (Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr M Lingaraju)
12. **Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka** (Dr K S Umamani)
13. **Functional Review of BBMP** (Dr N Sivanna)
14. **Impact Evaluation of SANKYA Programme of Computer Education** (Dr N Sivanna)
15. **Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka** (Dr M J Bhende)
16. **Inclusive Agricultural Growth, Investment and Subsidies** (Prof RS Deshpande, Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr G B Lokesh)
17. **Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India** (Prof PG Chengappa, Dr A V Manjunath, Mr Vikas Dimble and Mr Khalil Shah)
18. **Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
19. **Results Framework Document: A Rapid Appraisal** (Dr K Gayithri)
20. **Monitoring of SSA & MDM Implementation, 2012, in Bagalakote, Bangalore (South), Bangalore (North), Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yadgir: Phase IV** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
21. **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, Ms B P Vani)
22. **Kodava: Identity and Culture** (Dr Manohar Yadav)
23. **Women Presidents and Women Representatives in the Grama Panchayats of Karnataka** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)
24. **An Analysis of the Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: An Investigation using Portal and Field-Level Data** (Prof K S James, Dr T N Bhat, Dr R Mutharayappa, Dr C M Lakshmana, Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)
25. **Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress: An Exploratory Study** (Dr Elumalai Kannan and Prof R S Deshpande)
26. **A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
27. **Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
28. **Child Labour Survey in Haveri District** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
29. **Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme** (Dr V Ramaswamy)
30. **Evaluation of Housing Scheme for Devadasis under Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme** (Dr V Ramaswamy)
31. **Inequalities in Access to Healthcare in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest-poor** (Prof K S James, Dr Lekha Subaiya)
32. **Population and Development Transition in Southern States of India** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
33. **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, Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)
34. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India** (Prof. K S James, Dr. T S Syamala, Dr. Lekha Subaiya and Dr. Dhananjay W. Bansod)

1. Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme in Karnataka

— Prof Parmod Kumar

National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is a Centrally sponsored scheme to develop horticulture to the maximum potential available in the states and to augment production of all horticultural products including fruits, vegetables, flowers, plantation crops, spices and medicinal and aromatic plants. Government of India launched the NHM during the 10th Plan, with effect from 2005-06. The thrust of the Mission has been area-based, regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of horticulture crops, having comparative advantage. In Karnataka the scheme was started with 15 districts and now it covers all the districts. Since, the programme entered in the fifth year in 2009, it was felt necessary to analyze

the impact of the programme vis-à-vis objectives of the NHM scheme especially for the major focused crops in terms of area expansion, increase in production and productivity. The selected crops for Karnataka are: (i) Grapes (ii) Pomegranate (iii) Flowers and (iv) Aromatic and Medicinal plants.

The study is based on both primary as well as secondary data. The primary data was collected through intensive sample survey of the selected farmers through structured questionnaire by visits and personal interviews. Four districts were selected for the detailed primary survey. These districts are Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bangalore Rural and Tumkur. From each districts, two villages were

selected. From each selected village, 25 beneficiary farmers were selected using random sampling method for detailed household survey. In this way, a total number of 212 beneficiary farmers were surveyed in detail. Members of Growers Associations, Gram Pradhan, Block and District level functionaries concerned were also contacted or interviewed. The reference period for the selected sample was 2008-09 while survey was carried out in March-April 2010. The study covers the implementation of the NHM programme from 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Among the principal findings, there has been a declining trend in cultivable area in Karnataka because of increasing non-agricultural uses of land. On the other hand, on account of expansion in area under fruits, vegetables and commercial flowers, overall area under horticultural crops in Karnataka has increased persistently in the recent past. Area under horticultural crops expanded by significant rate of around 3 per cent per annum, during the 1980s and slightly less than 3 per cent per annum, in the 1990s. However, against the impressive growth in area in the decades of 1980s and 1990s, the yield growth rate of the same was either insignificant or it was negative in many crops. Only commercial flowers made exception in whose case yield growth was found significant at 1.5 per cent per annum in the 1990s. Overall, yield of horticultural crops increased by less than one percent in the 1980s but no increase in the 1990s. In the decade of 2000s, there was some reversal in area and yield growth rates. At the overall, area under horticultural crops in Karnataka grew at an annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent in the 2000s while yield increased at 1.9 per cent.

Impact of NHM on area was clearly visible although yield rate also increased a bit, though fluctuations in yield does not seem to provide stability in the yield rate owing to the fact that Karnataka agriculture is amenable to occasional droughts and low rainfall coupled with low level of irrigation. When one turns to individual crops, apparently, there was slight increase in area under

grapes but it is difficult to apportion it to NHM as area increase was observed even in the pre NHM period. In pomegranate, no visible impact of NHM was seen. In the case of yield rate, increase was not visible in both these crops. Therefore, on the aggregate, area under fruits, vegetables, flowers and aromatic crops although increased after implementation of NHM which can partly be attributed to NHM, but it is difficult to say the same for grapes and pomegranate. Impact of NHM on yield may yet take more time lag even in the case of fruits and vegetables at the aggregate as also for flowers and medicinal-aromatic crops. Large fluctuations were observed in the yield of selected crops and any initiative under NHM is bound to take more time as capital investment made on drip irrigation and other such techniques shall have a lagged effect.

The analysis of our primary survey revealed that area under our selected horticultural crops increased among all farm size holdings over time. However, compared to constant increase in area over time, there were wide fluctuations in the yield rate for all the four selected crops. The sample farmers indicated that the best help provided by the NHM was in terms of providing them planting material like nursery or seedling. The infrastructure building especially that of post harvest management as well as capacity building under NHM was found lacking although some attempts were made in that direction. Provision of technical skill to the growers was required to take up several activities like rejuvenation of old plants, IPM, INM, soil nutrient requirement for different crops.

In addition to the above, other measures required for the expansion of horticultural area includes the following steps: more area needs to be brought under drip irrigation, rain water harvesting and expansion of other micro irrigation systems need to be emphasized; establishment of community seed banks with identification of genotypes for specific agro climatic regions; INM and IPM practices and rejuvenation and



replacement of senile plants need to be popularized whereby appropriate subsidy and capacity building should be provided to the farmers; vermi compost/bio digester units need to be established for the promotion of organic farming; contact farming in horticultural crops

need promotion as there is a lot of scope for the agri-business and corporate sector to enter in horticulture on a big way and therefore the relevant Act needs amendment favouring written and legal contract between the corporate and small farmers.

2. Economics of Production, Processing and Marketing of Fodder Crops in Karnataka

— Dr Elumalai Kannan

In Karnataka, animal husbandry and dairying play a significant role in the growth of overall agricultural sector. Livestock has contributed about 18 per cent of total value of output from agricultural and allied sector in 2008-09. The annual growth in livestock sector was over 3 per cent during 2004-05 to 2008-09 as compared to fluctuating and negative growth in the crop sector. Among livestock products, growth in milk production was relatively high.

A sustained growth in livestock sector requires adequate availability of fodder, quality veterinary services, access to output market and proper care and management of animals. Among these factors, year round availability of good quality fodders assumes great significance. Generally, farmers feed livestock with the commonly available crop residues, wasted grains and gruel. The practice of growing green fodders by the farmers is also very much limited in the state. However, there are no systematic studies available on economics of production of fodder crops and problems faced by the farmers in Karnataka. The present study focused on economics of fodder cultivation, processing of forages and its marketing aspects. The study uses both the secondary and primary data. The secondary data were compiled from various published sources such as Livestock Census and Statistical Abstract of Karnataka. To estimate the economics of fodder crops cultivation, processing and marketing, a primary survey of 201 farmer households was conducted in three districts viz.,

Mandya, Chitradurga and Belgaum during 2008-09.

Analysis of data revealed that the total livestock population increased from 29.57 million in 1992 to 30.86 million in 2007 with the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.29 per cent. Among livestock species, cattle population has surprisingly declined from 13.18 million in 1992 to 10.50 million in 2007. However, buffalo population, except in 2003, has increased marginally across inter-census periods. Small ruminants constituted the second largest species after the bovines. The primary survey results showed a wide spread practice of stall feeding for different type of livestock. However, a large percentage of farmers reported decrease in the use of green fodder in the last 10 years. There was conspicuous decrease in feeding of green fodder to cattle dry and buffalo dry animals. Similarly, a higher proportion of sample farmers reported stagnation in feeding of dry fodder and concentrates to large ruminants over time.

The overall estimated variable cost of cultivation of Napier was Rs 4,769/acre of which family labour has constituted the highest proportion followed by manures. The per acre total return from napier cultivation was Rs 20,994 for medium farmers, Rs 20,790 for marginal farmers and Rs 17,362 for small farmers. For jowar, the estimated variable cost was Rs 556/acre. The total return from the overall sample farmers was Rs. 1,938/acre. It was observed from the field that only

a few farmers had involved in the marketing of dry fodders. The sample farmers practised only hay making of forage as a method of processing of fodders to preserve and use it for later. As regards

the forage types, jowar and maize straw were predominantly used for hay making during kharif and rabi seasons across farm size groups.

3. Study on Frame-work for Assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes / Programmes Implemented by GoK

— Dr K Gayithri

Performance of government sector has for long has been measured by the size of government expenditure and at the best some outputs. Its share in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has served as a tool to assess the relative importance of government activities in countries. The size of year on year expenditure increase gained more attention than how the monies were spent and what services were delivered. Sectoral allocations were largely based on the previous allocations and rarely priorities were based on the current achievements and the impending sectoral needs and requirements of the public served.

Global recognition of the disadvantages of such budgeting practices has resulted in variant forms of budget reforms that help improve public expenditure decision making. There has been a sea change in the recent thinking which has been assigning large-scale importance to the 'results/ 'outcomes' of public expenditure rather than 'outlays'. Many nations and regional governments across the globe have been adopting varied forms of budgeting that focus on performance of programs. The Government of India too has launched 'outcome budgeting' from 2005-06 and has issued guidelines for the preparation of same. However, even before some amount of streamlining of the system could take place, there seems to be a shift in the approach to 'Results based framework' At the individual state level states like Karnataka¹ have adopted 'Programme Performance Budgeting' (PPB) in order to enhance the quality of public spending. Karnataka too seems to be experimenting with variant forms of

result oriented reporting. The traditional performance budgeting is being prepared for plan programs by the development departments. Medium-term fiscal plans at the department levels have been tried out in an irregular manner. PPB was introduced which had the cabinet clearance; however, these too seem to be slowly disappearing. However, experimentation of all the above varied forms of reforms and the commissioning of the present study demonstrate the governmental anxiety to put in place systems to report results of governmental schemes/ programmes.

The present study was commissioned by the Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka to review the frameworks and mechanisms used by GoI, and IFIs like World Bank, ADB, USAID, DFID etc., for performance and outcome monitoring, to assess their suitability in a modified/simplified form to GoK vis-a-vis forms currently in use.

Major findings

Government of Karnataka's current performance assessment focus has to shift from inputs to outputs and outcomes. A number of reporting formats currently are used such as Annual reports, performance budgets, Departmental Medium fiscal plans, Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar etc., these are the state aggregate reports in addition to which the grass root officers across all the departments generate and maintain a number of reports relating to both the finances and scheme administration for monitoring purpose.



Performance reported in these reports largely is in the nature of physical and financial targets and the former relating to the activities and at the best output achievements. MPIC is a monthly reporting format unlike all the other three annual reports referred to above.

Regarding the approach for performance assessment and outcome monitoring the present study after a careful review of the existing internal and global approaches feels that two of the current internal frameworks- Performance Budget and MPIC can be suitably modified to incorporate the best practices and used. Present study has suggested templates for both the reports which however can be adopted with suitable modifications to reflect the practical use. Log frame can serve as the basis for bringing about the modifications and can serve as useful training material to train the officers. All the reporting formats that are duplicative in nature (even at the grass root level) should be discarded.

There is need to undertake massive capacity building of officers at all the administrative levels – state, ZP, Taluka and Gram Panchayats – in any effort to streamline the performance assessment and monitoring activities.

There is need to earmark exclusive funding for monitoring purpose, could be in the range of 5-10 per cent of the departmental budget (more in the case of service providing departments) and deploy officers exclusively for performance assessment and monitoring purpose, especially at the grassroots level. The services of the 'Panchayat-level development officers' recently recruited by Government of Karnataka could be used for this purpose to make it a cost-effective proposition, training these officers however is the most important step.

Many nations have used national budget laws (Chile, Uruguay), series of executive decrees (Costa Rica) inclusion in Constitution (Columbia) and some more have used a combination of all these to institutionalize effective monitoring and evaluation system. There is merit in considering such measures.

There is need to have an external agency performance audit to ensure that the results reported are correct and reliable. Many nations have a third party doing this and other countries have used the Comptroller and Auditor General to do this. The latter option may be good to adopt.

4. Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka

— Dr K Gayithri and Prof S Madheswaran

Buoyant economic growth coupled with several revenue-led reform initiatives adopted by the Government of Karnataka bailed out the state finances from severe fiscal distress experienced during the decade of nineties and early years of the current decade. The state government has been in a position to contain deficits in a phased manner and achieve considerable fiscal prudence. Sustaining this fiscal prudence in the long run and creation of fiscal space however is possible only by introducing well thought-out reforms in public expenditure planning and management. Subsidies, both direct and indirect are potential areas for

creation of fiscal space by way of arresting the sharp growth, correcting the targeting errors, framing appropriate sunset clauses and ensuring timely recovery of user charges. Karnataka's exemplary performance in the areas of tax effort is not seen in the collection of non tax revenue. In terms of the share of tax and non-tax revenue in the revenue expenditure, while that of tax revenue has increased from 58.6 per cent (average for the period 1990-95) to 69.3 per cent (2009-10 BE) that of non-tax revenue has declined from 12.7 per cent to 4.5 per cent during the above reference period. While Karnataka's performance with reference on

tax front is very good as compared to 'all states' with the tax-to-expenditure percentage being 44.9 per cent and 43.8 per cent during the above reference period, that of non-tax revenue of 'all states' is better than that of Karnataka with the percentage being 14.8 per cent and 10 percent during the above reference period. This small and declining non-tax revenue comes as an aberration as the revenue expenditure on various heads by the Government of Karnataka has been on the increase as percent of GSDP (with the exception of economic services). The small and declining trends in non-tax revenue need to be reversed to sustain the fiscal gains that the state has in the long run. Overall objective of the study was to analyze the growth and pattern of subsidies in Karnataka.

Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

The macro subsidy analysis clearly indicates that the implicit subsidy is revealing an upward trend in Karnataka. On the one hand the amount of implicit subsidy is increasing and another hand the recovery rates are decreasing. No significant efforts are made by government to improve the cost recovery. It may be noted here that any improvement in cost recovery is mainly due to expansion of the service and not due to changes in the rates. The charges at least should be linked to inflation. .

The sectoral studies included in the study are food and agriculture, industry, housing, irrigation, water supply, power sector, primary, secondary and higher education. The sectors that have announced explicit subsidy have experienced a sharp increase in the amount of subsidy. Serious concerns have been expressed regarding the administration of subsidy schemes.

Study on agriculture subsidy observes that, beneficiaries of the subsidy schemes are largely concentrated in irrigated regions of the state and farmers in the rain fed areas are neglected. Under or no pricing of crucial inputs like irrigation water has led to over exploitation which has resulted in

water logging, soil salinity. Studies also have hinted at the need to comprehensively track all the incentive-related support extended by the government and report the total subsidy bill of the department concerned. This is true especially of the industry sector. Increasing differentials between the cost of power supply and revenue receipts from the sale of power has been an area of concern. This is due to a variety of factors like populist policy of free power to the farmers and huge T & D losses. Study urges the need to quantify power consumption of all KPTCL consumer categories particularly that of IP sets, T&D losses and theft. The existing level of T & D losses, although on decline, is much higher than the international standards and adequate investment is required to minimize the losses.

Regarding subsidies for the water and sanitation services, the study observes that metering for water usage is to be taken up as an immediate measure to raise revenues and avoid water wastage. Currently the mode of payment through flat charge has led to 30 to 50 per cent of wastage of water caused due to poor civic sense of closing taps, cultural practices of spilling out stored water and so on. 24/7 approach water supplies has been an innovative approach that has proved to be effective in providing water supply service and also reduced wastage of water. Financial recovery has been noteworthy as charges are based on usage. With reference to rural water supply' revenue collection and management can be improved by working on processes to maintain transparency and accountability apart from streamlining collection charges.

The study on education subsidies cautions that while there is need to continue subsidy support to students in primary schools in select regions, there is more need to take closer scrutiny of the target groups in order avoid ill targeting. While there is no denying the fact that economically and socially disadvantaged children in government and government aided schools need to be supported with incentives, one has to clearly



see the kind of incentives that have to be provided to different category of students rather than indiscriminately targeting all students for all incentive schemes. The question of universal coverage for some of the incentives such as free uniforms, textbooks, note books, bicycles etc. needs to be re-examined more thoroughly as the cost of this has seen considerable escalation in the recent period.

Housing subsidy study reveals that establishment of the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation has brought about considerable improvement in the social housing intervention by the Government of Karnataka, however, there are still issues concerning the planning of the social

housing intervention by the government as against the housing needs. Framing of sunset clauses for social housing is not a difficult task as the information pertaining to housing demand (as assessed by surveys from time to time) annual expenditure allocation and the unit costs are available with the department. In addition given the fact that 'housing' is one-time assistance, unlike other subsidies such as food, power etc, there can be very clear and definitive targets and timelines. The current intervention seems to be devoid of this understanding as revealed by the kind of housing distribution happening across various districts where in housing provision in some districts has even exceeded the number of houseless population.

5. Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana & Mid-Day Meal Implementation in Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Koppala, Shimoga and Udupi Districts

— Prof M D Usha Devi

Large majority of schools across the districts comply with the RTE norm of neighbourhood. However, few schools, particularly in Udupi & DK reveal presence of both natural and manmade barriers, which need to be addressed by concerned schools.

Bellary district reveals insufficient classrooms. Although, there seems to be progress made in terms of provision of toilets in schools, yet the water problem has rendered them unusable. Koppal district is found to be inflicted with the problem relatively in a higher degree. Fluoride in water is observed in a few schools across Koppal, Bellary & Shimoga districts. Computers, although are found to be in functional status, are being used to a limited extent. Teachers are aware about basics of RTE and NCF perspectives, However, Classroom teaching-learning is largely traditionally oriented indicating the low impact of teacher training. Learning levels are found to be improving in lower primary classes because of Nali-Kali

pedagogy. However, overall student performance in higher primary classes needs more attention. Mainstreaming of OOSC under STC intervention does not seem to be effective because of low priority and lack of proper database to monitor and follow up learning levels among these students. A large majority of schools although furnish educational information under DISE, there is very little reflection on the data by the school authorities. MDM is served across all schools. There is a gap of 1-2 per cent in children taking the same. Absence of children despite MDM in schools continues to haunt schools, more in Koppal and Bellary districts. 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 found wanting in large majority of schools.

6. A Study on Child Labour in Bangalore Urban District of Karnataka

— Dr R Mutharayappa

The main focus of the study was to understand the extent of child labour prevailing in Bangalore district and to identify the reasons forcing them to work at a tender age, and, also to examine their socio-economic conditions. Keeping this in view, primary data was collected from 20 wards in BBMP area, 3 wards in Anekal town and 12 village Pachayaths (88 villages) in rural areas of Bangalore district. The selection of sample was based on Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with a simple random technique. The respondents for the study were the children working in the age group of 9-14 years. In all, 1594 children were interviewed.

The study found that the prevalence of child labourers is more visible in Anekal, South and North taluks than in BBMP wards. For instance, the prevalence of child labourers in Anekal taluk was 4.03 per cent, South and North taluks combined was 2.91 per cent, while for BBMP wards it was 1.06 per cent. It was observed that prevalence of male child labourers were more than the female child labourers. Secondly, 90 per cent of child labours were engaged in hazardous work and the proportion of child workers working in hazardous sectors, are higher in BBMP wards. Majority of

child workers were in the age group of 12-14 years and were primary school drop-outs due to lack of interest in studies. Situational factors were forcing them to work at tender age. The analysis finds that poverty was not the only reason for children taking up work at a tender age and that family conflicts, ill-treatment by parents and teachers are the most formidable factors behind the prevalence of child labour. Over half of the child workers are migrants with about 60 per cent of them were migrated from villages in Karnataka. Nearly half of them were safai karmacharis, garage mechanics, as bar boys in hotels and helper in the construction works. Majority of the child labourers work for more than eight hours a day and most of them work through all the seven days in a week. Child workers receive their payments by cash. About 60 per cent of child workers are willing to continue with their present jobs. About 11 per cent of child labourers suffer from some form of sickness or occupational disease and all of them have gone through medical treatments. Regarding their future plan, a fair number of male child workers want to drive public vehicles like, auto, bus or taxis, while girl children are keen to continue their studies or to get well established in their career.

7. Engendering Governance: A Study in the State of Karnataka

— Prof N Sivanna and Dr K G Gayathri Devi

Background

In a country, where a complex set of caste-gender-class-based discrimination continues to exclude the great majority of people from the process of governance, gendering becomes one of the critical and structural pre-requisites for the democratization of Local Self Governance (LSG). State agenda for gendering governance envisages political and statutory mandate to Elected Women

Representatives (EWRs) and empowers them to use their agency to stamp their collective political identity in governance. The presence of more women in elected bodies is taken as a radical change in the political representation of women. Perhaps one could only draw a blank beyond economic and political empowerment of women. Even a sense of enhanced social and personal status within and outside the family consequent to



becoming an ER is significant in this context.

Engendering Governance in Karnataka

Karnataka has a fairly long and impressive history of decentralization. Democratically elected local government structures were institutionalized and political space created for marginalised groups long before the 1992 amendment that made PRIs constitutionally mandatory. The first major landmark in Karnataka was the 1983 Act, which introduced a two-tier, elected sub-state level governance structure. A notable feature was 25 per cent reservation for women in these bodies even before this was mandated by the Constitution. Subsequent to this, the 1993 Act provides for a three-tier structure – Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat – with representation for Women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The state agenda towards engendering governance envisages reservation of one - third seats for women at all levels.

Objectives of the Study

- To critically understand the positionality of Elected Women Representatives (EWR) at multiple levels – political, social, economic and personal. This objective will help in analyzing the multiple ways in which EWR from their different historical subjectivities of class, caste and ethnicity negotiate with the patriarchal structures and hegemonic institutions of the society. It will also help to understand the ways in which EWRs use their agency to address and negotiate issues like feminisation of invisibility, proxy governance, politics of exclusion and moralistic gaze.
- To critically look at the notions of the concept of 'performances of elected women representative' and the capacity building process (includes the various training programmes) which is often designed to understand the self responsabilisation process of women in the public sphere in tangible terms.

- To understand the process of leadership among the EWR and role of formal and informal institutions and civil society towards this process.
- To understand the different ways and practices of local self governance institutions/ NGOs, which facilitate emergence/ formulation of gendered citizenship in civil society and public spheres.
- To document case studies of good practices of governance at the local and regional levels and also to understand the reasons for the failed interventions.

Methodology of the study

In this study, a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodology, but primarily qualitative, was used to analyse the changes effected by the gender component of the state and local plans as it would afford to facilitate an enquiry into a real life context. The HH questionnaires (in Kannada language) comprising multiple sections – open- and closed-ended – separate questions for ERs and EWRs; and a state-specific questionnaire for ERs were administered among 300 respondents (200 ERs and 100 HHs to obtain both qualitative and quantitative data. Five districts – Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Bellary, Mandya and Dakshina Kannada – were selected for their distinct socio-economic and cultural profiles; similarly the two GPs in each district were selected.

Key findings

- Proxy governance is seen in almost all GPs except in Dakshina Kannada district. It has been observed in almost all the grama panchayaths belonging to Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Bellary and Mandya EWRs do not enjoy any powers.
- Their attendance in the meetings is poor and in most cases their husbands or sons attend GP meetings on their behalf. It is seen that the EWRs are acting as mere puppets in the hands of interest/powerful groups in the village.

- However, the EWRs belonging to Dakshina Kannada district enjoy a greater degree of independence and autonomy compared to their counterparts in the above four districts. Against this must be set the fact that while vigilante activities are something unheard of in the northern districts of the state, the women in Dakshina Kannada have failed to forge any resistance to vigilante activities by the fundamentalist outfits.
- Untouchability is still being practised in almost all the villages of the GPs belonging to Gulbarga, Bellary, Bagalkot and Mandya districts. Denial of access to public places like barber shops, hotels, temples, etc are some of the caste-based discriminations that can be seen in the villages that come under the present study. Dalits are obeying an unwritten code: they do not enter the hotels run by the upper caste Hindus.
- It has been observed that the President and other EMRs take major decisions (releasing/ utilizing funds for various civil works and other schemes) without consulting the EWRs in almost all the GPs except in Dakshina Kannada. There are also complaints of corruption in the implementation of NREGA and other civil works.
- In Gulbarga, Bagalkot and Bellary women were denied employment under NREGA as most of the civil works initiated under the scheme used mechanized earth movers for the work.

Original Contribution of the Project

The study has shown that the opportunities and challenges in empowerment through political leadership by women are quite extensive even today, after more than 2 decades of enabling their participation through representation. These also differ considerably across regions (districts), depending on the social, economic and general political system; the system of local governance and the way in which women have been introduced to leadership and their efficiency in providing the required service. The results of the study are context-specific and based on many forms of constraints like patriarchy, illiteracy and economic deprivation.

The study has brought out that woman elected representatives are markedly different today than what they were before as amateurs in those roles. They are more aware of the programmes, policies, their roles and responsibilities. In their homes too they are slightly more empowered in their knowledge on gender issues and have expressed progressive ideas about issues such as girls' education, sharing of household work by men etc. Many consider HH work as responsibility of both sexes and consider politics as the forte of women also.

The study has recommended more gender friendly programmes and mainstreaming attempts – engendering governance measures. It has recommended formation of EWR collectives/ forums to share experiences and creation of awareness, enhanced roles for prime participation (gender budgeting etc.) and self-critiquing and coping strategies.

8. Concurrent Evaluation of Farm Mechanisation Programme in Karnataka

— Dr P Thippaiah

Many states in the country are facing acute shortage of labour and animal energy for agriculture due to various factors. The pace of mechanization in these states is not adequate to overcome this problem. In order to popularize

mechanization in the country, particularly, the power-operated implements, a farm mechanization programme (FMP) was implemented under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture from 2002. The study makes an attempt to evaluate this



programme pertaining to year 2009-2010, on the request of the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka.

Objectives: 1) To study the socio-economic conditions of the selected farmers' households; 2) To study the pattern of distribution of various agricultural machineries and implements; 3) To study the impact of the scheme on selected farmers and their agricultural productivity; 4) To study the forward and backward linkages of the scheme and institutional arrangements to support these linkages; 5) To study how women farmers were benefited from the programme; 6) To study the overall performance of the farm mechanization scheme in the State; 7) To suggest measures for the improvement of programme.

For evaluation of the study both secondary and primary data have been used. The secondary data has been collected from the Directorate of Agriculture (Farm Mechanization Division).

Primary data has been collected from villages of four selected districts, viz Bidar, Davangere, Kolar and Raichur, as suggested by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore. Two taluks from each of these districts have been selected based on their financial achievement (maximum expenditure) and five villages from each of the selected taluks have been selected. All the farmers (150 beneficiaries) who have benefited during 2009-2010 from the Subsidised farm mechanization scheme in the selected villages were interviewed to elicit details pertaining to the implements they had purchased.

Major Findings of the Study

a) Mechanization trends: Secondary data on mechanization in the state shows that manually-operated implements declined and the animal-operated implements increased. The proportion of power-operated implements increased from 6.07 in 1972 to 17.29 per cent in 2003. This increase is higher than the average of the country. b) Socio-economic profile of sample beneficiary households:

As far as the socio-economic background of the 150 sample beneficiaries is concerned, a large proportion of farmers belong to dominant castes. The SC accounted for 6.7 and as compared to 19 per cent at state level in 2001; 31 beneficiaries belonged to scheduled tribe (ST) which works out to 20.67 per cent which is higher than the state average of 18.15 per cent. As for the income of the household, it was found that the average income from all the sources per household was Rs 3,68,934 per annum. c) Salient features of FMP: It was found that a majority of the sample farmers had got the information about the subsidy programme from neighbouring farmers and Raitha Samparka Kendras and Assistant Directors of Agriculture of the respective taluks. A total of Rs 33.72 lakh was received by the farmers in the form of subsidy, which works out to be Rs 22,475 per implement. d) Investment on farm implements by sample beneficiaries: The average investment per category of implement worked out to be Rs 56,386. e) Economics of sample implements: The use of various agricultural implements show that the combined harvester was used for 976 hours per annum followed by tractor 780 hours and Power tiller for 760 hours.

Impact and Backward and Forward Linkages of Farm Mechanization Programme

The backward linkages are very strong in some parts of the study area. The demand for more tractor operated implements was stronger as the irrigation is available for paddy cultivation in Raichur and Davanagere Taluks and the sugarcane crusher in the Bidar and HTP sprayers in Kolar district. Similarly, the backward linkages with financial institutions were very strong as many farmers availed bank loans to finance their implements. However, there is weak backward linkage in respect of the training. No training has been provided to the beneficiary about the use of the implement. The backward linkages in respect of spare parts are also strong as many companies have their own spare part units at taluk level.

The forward linkages can be seen in terms of the impact of mechanization. The use of tractors for tillage has reduced from 64 hours of paddy field preparation by 4.5 hours. The tractors are able to cultivate 8-10 acres a day than the 1 acre by bullocks per day. The use of cage wheel for seed bed preparation had increased production of paddy by 4 quintals per acre. The use of seed-cum-fertilizer drill saves seeds up to 33 per cent. The multi-crop thresher can be able to harvest 4 quintals of maize in hour with a cost of Rs 120 per hour whereas a person can be able to harvest one quintal per day with Rs 150 per day. Forward Linkages in respect of new workshops after they received the implements are weak. Farmers attribute that many such workshops are already operating in their area for so many years. Many tractor owners in the study area have provided employment to tractor drivers and cleaners.

Policy Recommendations

The mechanization is not working well as

expected due to costly implements, lack of quality implements. To make accessible to all farmers, the cost of the implements should be reduced. An agency has to be set up to test the quality of the materials used and the quality of the products. For making accessible to mechanization, customs hiring centers should be started in all places. Women-farmer friendly implements should be popularized to reduce their drudgery. Subsidies should be directly disbursed to the beneficiary than the supplier. There has been poor maintenance of data at the district and taluk levels in respect of Farm Mechanization Programme. A lot of differences were noticed from the data compiled from the list of beneficiaries and the data furnished by the district level data. Sometimes, the district-level data is not at all tallying with the data available at the State level for a particular district. Necessary steps should be taken to maintain sound data base.

9. Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management

— Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani

The agricultural sector in Karnataka is at crossroads with different forces operating on it simultaneously. As is well known, Karnataka is a drought prone state with comparatively low amount of rainfall. The state also has a very low share of area under irrigation and the crop patterns are dominated by low-value low-density crops. High instability in productivity coupled with increases in prices of inputs (specifically cash inputs) has resulted in a decline in farmers' real incomes. As a result farmers find it increasingly difficult to meet their production needs through their savings and indebtedness sometimes becomes a problem for the farmers especially true for small and marginal farmers. Consequently, credit at suitable terms and conditions becomes an essential need for farmers. In this background the project is taken up with the following objectives:

- To examine the nature (terms and condition of a loan), and extent of farmers' indebtedness according to the economic (measured by landholdings) as well as Social Status (schedule caste or tribe or other backward classes) of households.
- To understand the complete array of financial products available for farmers, including what is provided by micro finance institutions. Difference between private and public sector financial products. Possibility of private commercial banks operating in rural areas.
- To explore the relation between sources of credit (institutional credit or private lending), rate of interest, economic and social status of the household.



- To study the uses of loan for different purposes such as productive purposes (for example, capital expenditure on farm business, current expenditure on farm business) and non-productive purposes and relate with the rate of interest, sources of funds and status of the farmer household.
- To understand in detail the cascading effect of loan, Scale of finance necessary at different points of the production process. In other words understand the need for credit in a dynamic frame-work.
- To evaluate the risk and mitigating strategies for farmer households.

The study is based on analysis of 59th round NSSO data and field survey conducted by the researchers. In order to understand region-wise variation, a district level analysis deemed useful. Our sample of districts (Mandya, Chamrajnagar and Haveri) therefore includes both better and poor performing districts with high indebtedness.

Major contribution of the project is to arrive at certain key findings which have important policy implications.

Key Findings

- One of the **important findings** from NSSO data is that indebtedness primarily *captures accessibility to credit*. Only when a loan is taken under unfavorable terms or for non-income generating purposes resulting in a farmer's inability to repay over time, is indebtedness a matter of concern.
- As per NSSO data at the all India level 52% of loans are from formal sources and the rest from various informal sources (in terms of number of loans outstanding). Interstate variation in formal sector loans is quite noticeable. For instance, Andhra Pradesh which has the highest number of loans per 100 households lags behind many other states when it comes to credit from formal sector.
- The median loan per indebted household at

the all India level is Rs 10,000. In terms of median loan outstanding, Karnataka stands at the 10th position with the amount little above all India average figure at Rs 10,300. Haryana takes the top position with median loan outstanding being Rs 24,357 followed by Kerala (Rs 22,150) and Punjab (Rs 20,000). In Karnataka, the median loan size from the formal source is around Rs 15,000 whereas from the informal source it is around Rs 8,000.

- In Karnataka 81% of the farmers having land holdings below 0.01 hectare access loans from the informal sector. This percentage decreases to 45% for farmers with land holdings up to 2 hectares. In addition, a majority of marginal farmers are from SC/ST category. 70% of SC and 66% of ST farmers belong to marginal farmer category. Further, 37% of the women-headed households belong to marginal farmer category.
- The yield rates across borrowers and non-borrowers (loan from either formal or informal sources) show that marginal and small farmers having access to finance have higher yield rates. Juxtaposing the borrowers' information with that of SC/ST households shows that access to finance acts as a major constraint in the yield rate they are able to attain.
- A large number of farmers do not have land ownership records. Almost all loans from the formal sector require collateral or some kind of security in terms of land holdings. In contrast about 80% of the households provide no security to avail loans from the informal sector.
- Role of cooperative banks is mixed. For instance, in Mandya district the farmers have accessed loan from cooperative banks. Wherever cooperative banks function, it is successful in reaching out to the poor farmers. In Chamarajanagar and Haveri, however, cooperative banks have played a much smaller role in helping farmers acquire credit.

- At different points of time of cropping, credit needs are different. However, banks provide loans at one go in the beginning. Money that remains unutilized after the first 2 months gets used for other consumption purposes. Thus money required for the harvest season gets exhausted and farmers need to then depend on the informal lenders.
- Given the seasonal nature of credit requirements, the Kisan credit card (KCC) has been devised as an instrument to make credit available to the farmer for needs within a cropping season. A large number of KCCs have been disbursed in Karnataka. However, only a few farmers (5%) have been using it in the stipulated manner.
- Keeping in view the data from the farmers' cost of cultivation we suggest there could be four instalments of allowed withdrawal against KCC as follows: 35%; 25%; 20%; and 20% for: 1. Sowing; 2. Weeding and Irrigation; 3. Pest-Fertilizer; and 4. Harvesting, respectively.
- Under financial inclusion drive there have been financial literacy missions taken up by the banks. Various existing schemes including KCC should be taken up in this drive. *Gram Sabhas* could be effectively used to disseminate such information.
- While Karnataka has a well-developed SHG programme, it is observed that women members of the SHGs have taken loan for their spouse to be used for agriculture purposes. Given the importance of SHGs, at this stage it is necessary to monitor the workings of the already formed SHGs so that they do not face untimely closure. Currently, many SHGs take loans for consumption purposes only, while group-level income-generating activities are few. For sustainability and growth of SHGs, innovative income-generating activities that are group-based need to be developed for the SHGs. SHG loans though useful are smaller in size and hence inadequate for farm activities. Formation of joint liability groups (JLGs) of farmers can be a useful endeavour.
- Risk mitigation instruments are yet to develop fully in the state. For instance, only 17% of the households are covered by an insurance scheme and the rest are uninsured.
- Loan waiver: If we examine the farmers who benefited from the loan waiver scheme we observe that amongst our sample of marginal farmers only 23.5% of the marginal farmers have been benefited in case of Chamarajanagar. For other two districts, also the scene is not encouraging. On the other hand, medium farmers with comparatively larger land holdings are benefiting at a much larger scale. Our interview with the bank officials reveals that they are now worried about the problem of willful default as the waiver has created undesired expectations amongst borrowers regarding future waiver.
- As far as non-farm activities are concerned, farmers lack information and imagination. Starting a petty shop or buying an asset (like tractor) for renting appears to be the only option for them. Thus training is absolutely essential to develop non-farm activities. Whether effective non-farm business activities can be developed under *business development programme (BDP) of cooperative banks* (as per Prof Vaidyanathan Committee Report) needs to be examined.



10. Mid-term Appraisal of Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Karnataka

— Prof S Madheswaran, Dr K Gayithri

Mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan was a study commissioned by the Planning Commission, Government of India, with an objective of reviewing the performance of monitorable indicators and flagship programmes in Karnataka. The 13 monitorable indicators included in the study were GDP growth rate, Agriculture growth rate, New work opportunities, poverty ratio, dropout rate in elementary schools, literacy rate, gender gap in literacy rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate, child malnutrition, anemia among women and girls and sex ratio. The study examined the trends in these variables from the 9th Plan onwards and also examined the current status of achievement of the targets for the 11th Plan. The review of flagship programmes was broadly categorized under six areas such as (1) Rural Development (2) Health, Nutrition, Drinking water and sanitation (3) Education (4) Urban Development (5) Agriculture and Water Management. (6) Power Sector. Study highlights the problems of slow growth in certain sectors and also wide prevalence of inter-district disparities.

The broad **findings of the study** are highlighted below:

The aggregate State GSDP grew at an impressive rate of 11 per cent per annum and the per capita GSDP grew at 9.8 per cent during the first year of the 11th Plan. The pace of growth however declined to 5.5 per cent per annum for aggregate and 4.4 per cent for the per capita during the second year of 11th Plan due to economic slowdown. The share of agriculture in total GSDP came down from 20 per cent in the beginning of the 10th plan to 15 per cent by the end of the second year of the 11th Plan. Districts such as Bangalore

Urban, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Udupi, Bellary, Dharwad and Bangalore Rural had per capita GSDP above the State average. The highest per capita GSDP observed was Rs 63,408 per

annum in Bangalore Urban while the lowest was Rs 14,298 per annum in Bidar during 2006-07.

Nearly 56 per cent of the workforce in Karnataka is engaged in agriculture and related activities. A total 12.4 million hectares of land or 64.6 per cent of the State's total area is cultivated. Net sown area occupies a dominant proportion of land and covers around 55 per cent of the reported area in the State. The area under marginal holdings was 4.8 per cent during 1970-71 which increased to 13.3 per cent in 2005-06. The area under small holdings increased from 10.7 to 23.2 per cent during the corresponding period. With the increasing marginal and small holdings, the average size of holdings in Karnataka has gone down from 3.2 hectares in 1970-71 to as low as 1.7 hectares in 2005-06. The cropping pattern in Karnataka reveals that food grains dominate although many commercial crops are also grown.

Regarding the employment scenario as per 2001 census, the workers' participation rate both male and female improved compared to the last census but the proportion of marginal workers increased by 161.5%. Specifically the proportion of main workers in rural areas showed a declining trend. According to the 61st round estimates, during 1999-2000 to 2004-05, labour force grew even faster at an annual 2.54 per cent compared to annual employment growth of 2.48 per cent. As a result, despite the faster growth of employment, unemployment (on UPS basis) was higher at 3.06 per cent of the labour force in 2004-05 compared to 2.78 in 1999-2000. The Directorate of Employment and Training's live register figures of employment exchange indicate that the number of job seekers reduced from 12.47 lakhs to 5.64 lakhs from end of March 2006 to end of March 2010. Self-employment in rural Karnataka declined from 55.93 per cent in 1983 to 47.20 per cent in 2007-08. Regular salaried jobs have increased in both rural and urban Karnataka. The proportion of the rural

workforce employed as casual labour was not only high at 38.8 per cent in 1983, but also increased further, to 46.60 per cent by 2007-08. Total organized sector employment in Karnataka was 18.80 lakh in 2000-01 which increased to 22.95 lakh by the end of September 2010. Unorganized sector employment contributes to nearly 92 per cent of aggregate employment.

Review of Credit scenario in Karnataka reveals that the State has a better banking network system than any other state in the country. According to the Economic Survey of Karnataka 2010-11, 75% of the total banking business turnover in the State is concentrated in 7 major banks having lead responsibilities in the State. The C-D ratio in 2010 in Rural Karnataka was 91.43% which was more than the State average (75.31%). The C-D ratio in regional rural banks has increased marginally from 85.70% to 86.76% from 1999 to 2010. The total deposits in these banks have increased from Rs 1,592.2 crore to almost 7 times up to Rs 12,312 crore. District-wise C-D ratio over the period 1998-2010 reveals that the District of Bagalkot ranks first which has 52.93 per cent of increase over the period.

Karnataka maintains its status as the poorest among four southern States. Karnataka's position is closer to States such as Assam and Rajasthan, which are generally regarded to be poorer. The overall headcount decreased from 49.5 per cent in 1993-94 to 33.4 per cent in 2004-05 which indicates a decrease by 16.10 percentage points. In particular, the head count ratio (HCR) in rural Karnataka declined from 56.6 per cent in 1993-94 (which in that year was higher than the national average HCR) to 37.5 per cent in 2004-05. Despite this reduction in rural poverty, Karnataka has remained the leader (jointly, with Tamil Nadu) among south Indian States in the matter of rural poverty levels. The HCR of poverty in urban Karnataka declined from 34.2 per cent to 25.9 per cent between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the poverty level in the State was actually marginally higher than the all-India average HCR for poverty in

urban India in 2004-05. District-level poverty estimates indicate that poverty is concentrated in northern Karnataka districts. In 2004-05, the incidence of poverty was the highest in Uttar Kannada (45.38 per cent).

The overall literacy attainment in the State increased from 56.04 per cent in 1991 to 75.60 per cent in 2011. It occupies 17th rank in literacy attainment from among the major States in the country and the rank position has remained more or less the same between 1991 and 2011. The state has recorded appreciable gains in rural areas to the tune of 11.60 per cent between 1991 and 2001 and to the tune of 9.56% between 2001 and 2011, which is noteworthy. Similarly, the State has also reduced the literacy gaps between urban and rural areas from 26.5 per cent to 17.3 per cent during the period 1991 to 2011, which is praiseworthy. In the state, there was 8.20 per cent of reduction in the gender gap in the literacy rate over the period 1991 to 2011. The declining trend of out-of-school children (7-13 years) in the State from 10.0 lakh in 2001 to 1.0 lakh in 2009 is a positive development for the state in terms of reducing dropout rates in elementary stage. The dropout rates in schools have seen a substantial reduction from 16.51 in 1997-98 to 4.60 in 2009-10 for class I-V. Similarly for class I-VIII, the dropout rate has declined from 43.71 in 1997-98 to 8.10 in 2009-10. Along the lines of EDI developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), Karnataka has also computed EDI for all the districts. As per this, Hassan district occupies first rank with a cumulative overall EDI of 0.715 and Yadagir occupies the lowest rank position with a low cumulative EDI score of 0.388 suggesting huge disparity. The EDI rank of the state reveals an improvement over the years with the state securing 8th position in 2008-09 as against 11th rank in 2007-08. But again in the year 2009-10, it slipped to 15th position.

Karnataka's health sector performance review reveals that the decadal growth rate of population in the state, according to 2001 Census, is 17.5 per



cent as against 21.5 per cent for the country. It decreased to 15.6 percent in Karnataka and 17.6 percent in all India as per 2011 census. Karnataka has a better position in sex ratio (965) as compared to the national average (933) according to the 2001 census. In 2011 Census, the sex ratio stood at 968, which was higher than the national average of 940. It has taken approximately 38 years to halve the

Infant Mortality Rate (from 95 in 1971 to 41 per 1,000 live births in 2009) with no improvement in the decade of the 1980s. Maternal mortality rate has declined to the tune of 15 per 100,000 live births from 2001-03 to 2004-06 and further it has declined to the tune of 35 per 100,000 live births from 2004-06 to 2007-09.

11. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A Study of Spatial and Temporal Dimensions

— *Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr M Lingaraju*

The study is an attempt to understand how school education in Karnataka has expanded over the years and how the State's policy of universal provisioning of school facilities impacted student enrolments and school performance across regions.

The study reveals that despite fluctuations in the magnitude of spread of schools across districts, over the time the State has ensured at least one school for every village across all the districts. Regretfully, despite improved facilities, availability of trained teachers and a host of student-directed incentives, government schools are not in a position to enhance their functional productivity. Over the time the private schools are also increasing at a much faster rate despite the government establishing new schools and also upgrading the lower primary schools. English medium and one-teacher norm for every class have become defining factors for increased enrollment in private schools.

Demographic transition in the State seems to have negatively impacted the enrolment in government schools. There is a significant decline in the enrolment over the time with all districts

revealing just two digit figures in lower primary schools with Chickmagalore (23.8), Tumkur (24.5) and Hassan (24.6) recording the lowest average enrolment ratios. The low average although may be ideally suited for imparting better quality education, yet the fact that many of the government schools will not qualify for 'one teacher per class' norm because of low student strength, leading to dilution of effective instructional time available for students to engage in productive learning activities.

The government primary schools are increasingly becoming largest service providers for the socially disadvantaged and other vulnerable children.

Thus the trends of growth and expansion of school education in the State has serious implications for reorienting planning exercise, school management strategies and teacher education programmes with a clear focus on improving functional efficiency of schools and exposing teachers to better management approaches and critical pedagogical perspectives.

12. Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka

— Dr K S Umamani

Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMDER) has found uranium deposits in Gogi village of Shahapur taluk, Yadgir District of Karnataka. Gogi village is said to have abundant uranium deposits. With the discovery of uranium mineral at Gogi, Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) has proposed underground mining in this area. In another two years, the extraction work is expected to start. A baseline study serves the purpose of providing an assessment of the demographic and health situation before the introduction of the project.

Objectives of the present study are: to list the availability of basic needs in the study villages, provide information about demographic characteristics including fertility, mortality and migration levels of the study population, document dietary and lifestyle habits of the study population, to understand the existing health status by documenting common diseases prevalent in the area including the prevalence of cancer and treatment taken by members of the households and understand the differentials if any in the demographic and health parameters between different zones with distance as a criterion.

The study findings are presented in the following tabular format.

	Key Indicators	Core Zone	Buffer Zone I	Buffer Zone II	Total
1	Sample Size				
	Total population	19588	15387	20977	55952
	Total Households	3444	2679	3671	9794
	Ever Married women 15-49	3633	2876	3941	10450
	Percent children in 0-14 age group	35.7	34.8	35.5	35.4
	Percent population in 60+ age group	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3
	Male	85.5	85.6	86.7	86.0
	Female	14.5	14.4	13.3	14.0
2	Characteristics of Ever Married Women				
	Percent Illiterate	57.8	72.0	71.2	66.8
	Percent completed 1-9 years of schooling	26.2	17.6	18.3	20.9
	Percent completed 10 + years of schooling	15.9	10.4	10.5	12.4
	Mean Age at first marriage	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.7
3	Fertility				
	Total fertility rate (2007-09)				2.53
	Mean no. of children ever born to women 40-49				4.5
4	Demographic Indicators				
	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)				20.88
	Crude Death Rate (CDR)				8.64
	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)				52
5	Sex Ratio				
	Sex ratio 0-6	1019	980	996	999
	Sex ratio all ages	1002	976	986	989



	Key Indicators	Core Zone	Buffer Zone I	Buffer Zone II	Total
6	Delivery Characteristics				
	Delivery at home	21.9	31.5	34.0	29.2
	Delivery at health Institutions	78.1	68.6	66.0	70.8
7	Current use of family planning method				
	Any Temporary method				0.5
	Any permanent Method				44.1
8	Dietary Habits				
	Percentage of Vegetarian Households	23.7	27.1	22.2	24.10
	Percentage of Non-Vegetarian Households	76.3	72.9	77.8	75.90
9	Common Diseases Prevalent				
	General	991	575	670	2236
	Alimentary	135	66	90	291
	Arthritis	155	20	52	227
	Communicable diseases	98	54	61	213
10	Lifestyle Habits				
a	Percent Currently Chewing				
	Male	13.6	13.3	13.7	13.5
	Mean Age at Initiation	23.2	22.8	22.7	22.9
	Female	10.8	13.7	11.8	12.0
	Mean Age at Initiation	29.4	27.4	26.9	27.8
b	Percent Currently Smoking				
	Male	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.4
	Mean Age at Initiation	24.3	23.9	24.1	24.1
	Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Mean Age at Initiation	21.8	26.1	23.6	23.7
c	Percent currently drinking				
	Male	12.0	10.6	10.3	11.0
	Mean Age at Initiation	26.2	25.3	24.9	25.5
	Female	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Mean Age at Initiation	31.3	30.6	26.4	30.0
11	Cancer				
a	Deaths due to Cancer in the last three years				
	Male				54
	Female				62
b	Number of Cancer cases confirmed				
	Male	6	3	3	12
	Female	9	4	2	15
c	Persons suspected having Cancer Symptoms				
	Male				383
	Female				318

13. Functional Review of Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)

— Dr N Sivanna

Objective and Methodology of the Study

The focus of the functional review was to identify the core BBMP functions, eliminate duplication and consolidate or merge the similar or same functions from different cadres and, thereby to impart the much needed efficiency and effectiveness in the performance of personnel in particular and, BBMP in general. In order to understand and analyse the structural and functional aspects of BBMP's functioning, we had a round of discussions with the key persons of the BBMP and, then based on the outcome of the discussion identified the basic issues for investigation. Keeping these issues in mind, we prepared and administered structured questionnaires and interviewed the officials belonging to different cadres/groups, to seek their views, opinions and suggestions. We have categorized and analysed the data under six themes viz., staffing pattern, powers, capacity building, governance/ e-governance, right sizing and administrative environment/ constraints.

Findings and Suggestions

- As revealed from the data available, almost 44 per cent (during the period 2007-08) of the sanctioned posts, covering all the departments, have been lying vacant and they need to be filled. Keeping in view the need and necessity of the staff at all levels, we **strongly recommend for immediate filling up of all the posts (on priority basis)** to enable the BBMP to address its tasks and responsibilities more efficiently.
- The new zones have fallen short of managerial, implementing and supporting staff and, there was a feeling that the new zones should have staffing pattern similar to the one in old zones. Hence, we **recommend filling of these posts particularly implementing staff in**

order to strengthen the zonal level administrative structure and for ensuring horizontal and vertical linkages.

- All the senior level officers of all the new zones need to be entrusted with discretionary, regulatory and disciplinary powers. Specifically, they need to be entrusted with discretionary grants up to Rs. five crore (in regard to natural calamities).
- After the formation of BBMP, many members of old CMC staff and Grama Panchayat staff were continued in the new zones. This has created a significant difference in the work culture. Hence, we **recommend giving them a foundation course about the functioning of BBMP and its work culture.**
- To strengthen the academic component among the teaching faculty of the BBMP schools and colleges, especially the subject specialists, we **suggest a special training in teaching methods and teaching languages** and also to upgrade the knowledge levels of the assistant masters.
- For ensuring effective and responsive governance and also to meet the growing challenges, we **strongly recommend division of BBMP into two administrative zones headed by two Special Commissioners (Administration).**
- We **strongly recommend for providing computers** along with the internet facilities to all the senior level and middle level officers as this would ensure quick decision- making process and also produce expected results.
- There was a consensus that there is **no need** to have two senior level officers (JC and DC) in new zones, only one senior officer (either Additional or Joint Commissioner) would be



enough to run the administration with the assistance of head quarters assistant.

- There is need to strengthen the security staff to protect the BBMP land from encroachment. This responsibility may be entrusted to the revenue department.
- To open helpline centers, at the ward level, and 'health wards' on a larger scale to

facilitate regular interaction of the ward members with the implementing officers.

- To establish a permanent 'sanitary land fill site' for dumping collected garbage.
- To ensure in the zonal offices good office atmosphere and environment, proper office buildings, work place, furniture, lunch place for women and proper toilets be provided.

14. Impact Evaluation of SANKYA Programme of Computer Education

— Dr N Sivanna

Objective and Methodology of the study

The prime objective of the study was to analyse the impact of computer education and its utility in schools and organisations that were using computers donated by Sankya. Based on random sampling, schools and organisations encompassing a variety of institutions were selected. Of the 41 schools and organisations selected, 35 were surveyed and the remaining five schools/organisations were not accessible because contact details were not clear. The sample selection was made with an intention to include all the geographical areas of Bengaluru city.

Findings and Suggestions

- All schools were grateful and thankful to Sankya's generous contribution. One school (Siddaganga Public School, Chandra Layout) expressed gratitude and stated, "We did not feel that we were receiving charity! We were impressed with the way the computers were packed and delivered in cardboard boxes."
- In 87 per cent of the schools visited, computer education was a part of their curriculum
- As a result of computer education, students were found to be very attentive in the classes and this in fact had a significant impact on their performance in class tests and examinations.

- 39.4 per cent of the schools surveyed devoted 1.5 hours a week for computer instruction while 33 per cent spared 2 hours a week.
- Educational stories were mainly used by the Government schools and schools that did not have computer education as part of their curriculum as required by the Board of Education. Almost half of the schools allowed children to play computer games as an incentive for good behaviour in class.
- All the students interviewed found computers interesting, which in turn motivated them to attend not only computer classes regularly but also other classes as well.
- 91.3 per cent of the schools and 83.3 per cent of the organisations had not submitted any reports or photographs to Sankya. None of these institutions was aware of the reports or photographs required by Sankya.
- Some of the suggestions were as follows:
 1. Better communication from Sankya was needed about the trainings programme. Some schools requested a newsletter to be mailed with details about the training.
 2. Systematic follow-up after training on future requirements was needed.
 3. Different levels of computer training would be helpful.

4. Would like to receive training and updates on IT products and advanced training for their instructors. One school wanted Sankya to conduct training in their school for all the teachers.
- Need to corroborate a one-to-one relationship and correspondence between the schools management and Sankya.
 - Need to evolve or develop a proforma for biweekly/monthly reporting, monitoring and learning; there is need for a concurrent evaluation of the process.
 - There is need to have a better advocacy about the capacity building, in terms of training and orientation workshops. Some schools and organisations requested a letter to be mailed with details about the training.
 - Need to ensure before donating computers whether schools are willing to recruit computer teachers and spend on maintenance.
 - Schools and organisations need to earmark in their internal budget for recurring expenses towards computer maintenance.
 - More importance should be given to enhancing and providing a comprehensive computer education, which would include donating more computers, upgrading of existing computers, providing manpower and maintenance.
 - Contact details need to be updated periodically because the person in charge during the delivery of the computers may not be working with the same organisation.

15. Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka

— Dr M J Bhende

Introduction

Many developing country policy makers are currently considering more ambitious regional integration initiatives that include reform and integration of food and agriculture markets to enhance domestic production and to tap export potential. Under the transitional process of globalization characterized by liberalization, privatization, free market economy, aggressive consumerism and entry of private players, both national and multinational in the trade of agricultural commodities, it is of paramount importance to put in place an efficient market system. An efficient agricultural marketing system is an important means for raising the income level of farmers and for promoting the economic development of a country.

In integrated markets an arbitrage process operates that limits price differences in time, form and space, to the marketing costs. Markets that are not integrated may convey inaccurate price

information, distorting the marketing decisions of the producers and contributing to inefficient product movements (Tomek and Robinson, 1990). Sexton *et al.* (1991) identified three reasons for a lack of market integration: prohibitive transaction costs, different kinds of trading barriers and imperfect competition. This research aims at better understanding of the different aspects of regional integration of markets for agriculture commodities.

Objectives

1. To study the structure and behavior of prices in selected agricultural commodities in Karnataka.
2. To analyse the spatial pricing efficiency of commodities selected markets of Karnataka.
3. To assess the prices risk for different commodities in the selected markets of Karnataka.

The study is organized in seven chapters. Introduction is followed by a brief discussion about



data used for the present investigation, crops and markets chosen, etc. The Chapter also presents a methodology used for addressing the set objectives. The results of ARIMA model are reported in the next Chapter. Spatial pricing efficiency is presented in chapter IV followed by seasonal indices and Value at Risk in Chapters V and VI respectively. Finally, summary and concluding remarks are provided in Chapter VII.

Data and Methodology

Data: Time series data on the daily arrivals and prices of concerned agricultural commodities i.e., rice, maize, cotton, groundnut, chick pea, and pigeon pea were downloaded from the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board (KSAMB), Bangalore website (www.krishimaravatani.com). This board receives daily arrivals and prices data from the respective Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) of various markets throughout the state. The data on arrivals refer to the total arrivals during the day in quintals in a market place. The data on prices used refer to the modal price for the day's transaction. Modal price is considered to be superior to the daily average price as it represents the major proportion of the commodity marketed on the particular day in a particular market. The data on daily arrivals and modal prices were collected for the period of January 2004 to November 2010 (7 years). The necessary data were collected from 5 major markets for each of the six commodities (Table 2.1) based on the maximum annual arrivals during 2010.

Methodology

A large body of research on market integration and price transmission, both spatially and vertically, has applied different quantitative techniques and has highlighted several factors that impede the pass-through of price signals. In theory, spatial price determination models suggest that, if two markets are linked by trade in a free market regime, excess demand or supply shocks in one market will have an equal impact on price in both markets.

This research focuses on spatial price-differences in the major agricultural markets in Karnataka for important food and cash crops. Taking into account the characteristics of the markets under study, an empirical test is developed to verify whether price patterns in different locations cohere.

Cointegration analysis will allow us to verify this. Blyn George (1973) also discusses Price series correlation as a measure of market integration. This research proposes to adopt co-integration method. A substantially improved procedure is now available for conducting Box-Jenkins ARIMA analysis which relieves the requirement for a seasoned perspective in evaluating the sometimes ambiguous autocorrelation and partial autocorrelation residual patterns to determine an appropriate Box-Jenkins model for use in developing a forecast model. We have used Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model to study the spatial price efficiency of major commodity markets in Karnataka.

Table 2.1: Five Markets Selected by commodities for the Study

Sl. No	Crop	Markets selected
1	Rice	Bangalore, Bangarpet, Mangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga
2	Maize	Bellary, Davangere, Hassan, Honnali, and Koppal
3	Chick pea	Bidar, Bangalore, Dharwad, Gadag, Raichur
4	Pigeon pea	Bidar, Gulbarga, Sedam, Laxemeshwara, Basavakalyan
5	Cotton	Bijapur, Chitradurga, Haveri, Raichur, Ranebennur
6	Groundnut	Bagalkot, Chalakere, Gadag, Hubli, Raichur

Results and Discussion

Spatial market integration refers to a situation in which prices of a commodity in separated markets move together and price signals and information are transmitted smoothly across the markets, hence, spatial market performance may be evaluated in terms of the relationship between the prices of spatially separated markets and spatial behaviour in the markets may be used as a measure of overall market performance. The present study empirically evaluates spatial integration of selected agriculture commodities among major markets. The market integration was assessed by employing co-integration technique. In the present context, co-integration analysis is employed to examine whether the one market is integrated with the other market. This is studied by testing whether the Law of one Price (LOP) holds in these markets.

Market Price Integration

Market price integration is characterized by three situations: a) Inter-dependence, b) Independence and c) the leadership. Interdependence is a sign of market integration whereas independence and price leadership do not augur well for market integration.

From the study has made it clear that while at the macro level markets for commodities are integrated, some of the regional markets are not so well integrated and some even behave independent of each other due to the poor communication facilities between markets. This gives opportunities for making abnormal arbitrage profits which does not augur well for market efficiency. Efforts should be made to make markets for each commodity to behave like one large market where price signals from one market is quickly transmitted to the other.

Seasonality

The seasonal behaviour of prices of different crops was not consistent across markets. In some markets prices are higher during the second half of the year, whereas in some markets the first half

of the year had higher prices. In some markets the prices were stable. The arrivals into markets had also shown variations in the prices of different crops under study.

Market Risk Analysis

The price risk of the commodities has been studied in the Value at Risk (VaR) framework. The price risk for rice at Bangarapet, Gulbarga and Mysore markets was high as compared to Mangalore and Bangalore where the price risk in rice was moderate. The risk for maize was by and large moderate in most of the markets studied. Price risk for chickpea was found low in Bangalore, Bidar, Dharwar and Gadag markets and moderate in Raichur market. Similarly, Bidar and Sedam markets indicated low price risk for pigeon pea whereas, Gulbarga, Laxmeshwara and Basavakalyan have moderate risk. All the major markets selected for groundnut indicated moderate price risk. In case of cotton, Bijapur market experienced low price risk whereas, Raichur and Ranebennur markets faced high price risk. Chitradurga and Haveri reported moderate price risk in the marketing of cotton.

Policy Implications

The results of the study reveal that there is a degree of pricing inefficiency with regard to the smaller markets of each of the commodities. While the major markets are by and large price efficient as indicated by the degree of spatial price integration, some market prices tend to move independently of these markets. The markets for major cash crops, viz., cotton and groundnut were found better integrated whereas, most of the markets for cereals and pulses i.e., for rice, maize, chickpea and pigeon pea were functioning independent of each other. The distance between two markets was not an important criterion for integration of two markets. However, there is a need to improve both the transportation and other infrastructure facilities in these markets and perhaps improve the competition so that price integration is facilitated.



Volatility in these markets is high and in some commodities the volatility is so high that it could lead to undermining the production of these commodities due to the uncertainty that these markets prices induce. There is a need to introduce

stability in prices after understanding the reasons for the instability and controlling these factors. The operation of the price stabilisation fund could be streamlined to ensure that volatility is checked.

16. Inclusive Agricultural Growth, Investment and Subsidies

— Prof R S Deshpande, Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr G B Lokesh

Background

India's agricultural sector has made significant progress since the introduction of green revolution technology in the 1960s. Various studies showed that the new technology created disparities across the geographical areas and different sections of the farming community. Although attempts were made to ameliorate the situation during the eighties and nineties, the inclusiveness of the agricultural growth still remains a challenge. Within agriculture the pattern of growth was such that it created inter-regional, inter-crop and inter-personal disparity. If agricultural growth process is construed to be encompassing, it should necessarily address the bypassed regions, crops and people. These lagging regions and crops, and neglected people pose constraints on agricultural growth.

Growth Performance of Crop Sector

The cropping pattern in India has undergone significant changes over time. It was striking to observe that area under food grains in gross cropped area (GCA) declined by 12.54 per cent, which was mainly due to fall in area under coarse cereals by 14.08 per cent between triennium ending (TE) 1970-71 and TE 2009-10. The area under total oilseeds has increased from 9.9 per cent to 13.7 per cent. This rise in area was not reflective of general rise in area across all oilseed crops, but seemed to be limited only to rapeseed and mustard, sunflower and soybean. In terms of share of crop/crop groups in total value of output, cereals accounted for the largest share followed by fruits and vegetables, oilseeds, sugars and fibres. While

the contribution of cereals declined marginally from 35.02 per cent in TE 1970-71 to 31.24 per cent in TE 2007-08, the share of fruits and vegetables increased considerably from 15.88 per cent to 24.27 per cent during the same period. The changing share was largely determined by commodity price, which rose proportionately higher for fruits and vegetables rather than cereals during the recent decade.

Analysis of value of output of 50 crops compiled from the CSO revealed that during 1984-85 to 2007-08, the coarse cereals (jowar, ragi, barley), small millets and other cereals, pulses (gram, arhar, masoor, moong, urad, horse gram), oilseeds comprising groundnut, sesamum, niger seed, safflower and linseed and, other crops like tapioca, tobacco, sannhemp, jute and mesta have fallen under low growth categories (< 1.9 per cent). Foodgrains like paddy, wheat, maize and bajra have fallen in the medium growth category (2.0-3.9 per cent). The 'other' crops which registered medium growth rates were mostly in the nature of commercial crops. Interestingly, some horticultural crops and vegetables found a place in the high growth category (> 4.0 per cent). Oilseeds like sunflower, castor and soybean have also registered high growth in output. It appears from the analysis that a few cash crops and horticultural crops have shown high growth in value of output.

India's agriculture has witnessed progressive marginalisation of operational holdings with tiny operated area. The proportion of marginal and

small holdings taken together has increased considerably from 69.9 per cent in 1970-71 to 83.3 per cent in 2005-06 with an addition of 13.4 per cent between these periods. Among the social groups, the number of holdings possessed by the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers had marginally declined between 1995-96 and 2005-06. The loss of operated area for ST category was high at -3.4 per cent, while it was -0.8 per cent for SC category. Dispossession of agricultural land used for cultivation by SC and ST category is a serious concern.

Access to Input Subsidies and its Rationalisation: Farmers' Perspectives

The subsidies on agricultural inputs helped the farmers to adopt the high yielding technologies during the initial phases of agricultural development. The magnitude of subsidies has increased tremendously over time. But, access to input subsidies has varied by farm size groups. A primary survey was conducted in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu covering 110 farmer households in each state during 2009-10. About 70.2 per cent of sample farmers in Karnataka were aware of government subsidy schemes and only half of them have received any type of direct subsidy in the last five years. But, in Tamil Nadu both the awareness and access to direct subsidies was observed to be low. Among the farm size groups in Karnataka, the large farmers received the highest average amount of direct subsidy at Rs 20,456 per household followed by marginal, small

and medium farmers. It implies that the large farmers appropriate more benefits from the subsidy schemes due to their high economic status and familiarity with the government officials. Among the farm size groups in Tamil Nadu, medium farmers received the highest amount of subsidy at Rs 4,211 per household followed by marginal farmers and small farmers.

Role of Grama Panchayats (GPs) in Agricultural Development

To understand the role GPs in the agricultural development, the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the grama panchayat members was conducted in 35 GPs in three districts viz., Mandya (12), Udupi (11) and Raichur (12) in Karnataka. It was observed that GPs in Udupi assist the farmers through custom hiring of machineries and leasing common land for cultivation. But, surprisingly the participation of GPs either directly or indirectly was very much limited in the areas such as: the identification of plots for demonstration of new technology, identification of beneficiaries for agricultural developmental schemes, information sharing and creating awareness about new technology, distribution of inputs and monitoring visits of extension workers. Most of these activities are undertaken independently by the state agriculture department. But, GP members expressed that there should be a greater coordination between the GP and the department for better implementation and governance of agricultural developmental activities.

17. Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India

— Prof P G Chengappa, Dr A V Manjunatha, Mr Vikas Dimble and Mr Khalil Shah

Background and Objectives

Onion is one of the most significant and commonly used ingredients in Indian recipe. Thus the changes in prices have a huge impact on the food security, and farmer and consumer welfare. An increase in price of onion affects the consumer

by way of increase in food consumption budget, while a decrease in onion prices below the cost of cultivation affects the producer. It is also important to note that the high inflation of food commodities cannot always be attributed to risks, exogenous shocks and mismatch between demand and



supply. It is also caused by market inefficiencies, weak supply chains and monopolies in the market.

With this backdrop, the CCI desired ISEC to undertake this study on the competitiveness in the major onion markets in Maharashtra and Karnataka considering area, production and productivity trends, analysis of market structure, market margins, cost of production, institutional support, price volatility, etc. The study addresses the following specific objectives:

- To analyze time series data on production, onion yield, area under cultivation of onion and other indicators so as to analyze the trend in production, prices, output and demand of onion.
- To document the market structure; that includes: (i) Various market players, and nature of market at each stage of the supply chain of onion; (ii) Details such as regulatory framework for the market, types of market participants, role of each market participant and their relationship, number of primary mandis, number of transaction points etc. This will be done to understand the volatility and price fluctuations.
- Assessment of competition in Onion Markets: (i) A quantitative analysis on price-output and cost relationship in the selected markets, (ii) Comparative analysis of competition and efficiency in regulated and unregulated mandis, (iii) Analyze the causes of difference between the wholesale and retail prices of onion, and (iv) The supply chain of onion from producer to consumer in selected markets.
- Provide policy initiatives and recommendations, based on the findings of the study

Methodology

In order to address the issues posed in the objectives, the secondary and primary data were collected from all the actors involved in the onion

supply chain located in five major onion markets in Karnataka and six major onion markets in Maharashtra. Primary survey is carried out in these 11 markets, with a structured questionnaire for farmers, retail and wholesale traders and market functionaries. The primary survey has been used to find out structure and conduct of onion markets and for assessing the competitiveness of onion markets in India. Secondary data has been used to find out the historical and recent trends of onion production, area under onion cultivation and yield of the onion. The same has also been used to find the seasonality of onion arrivals and prices in the major markets, and wholesale and retail prices of the onion in major markets. This data has been gathered through personal visits to state departments of agriculture, directorate of statistics and economics, and websites of international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Agriculture Marketing Departments of different states and different institutes such like NAFED, NHRDF, etc. Both primary and secondary data were analyzed using simple statistical methods.

Significant Conclusions and Observations

- a) Market structure of onion is unilaterally dictated by the traders, not farmers; the reasons are: Minimal role of farmers in price discovery due to low size of average farm holdings (1.15 to 1.3 acres) and unfavorable weather conditions and price risk; Most of trading is in the hands of commission agents and traders not farmers; Lack of access to information; Lack of capacity to conduct multiple roles prevents farmers and their organizations to compete with traders; Existence of established traders and barrier to new entry is a typical market phenomenon; Lack of alternative institutional support system - Exclusive onion growers' associations (farmers' associations, co-operatives) have not been evolved.

- b) Results of seasonal indices, correlations, daily, monthly arrivals, their prices etc. indicated existence of anti-competitive elements in the onion markets. A few big traders having well connected networks with market intermediaries in other markets seem to play a major role in hoarding for expected high prices.
 - c) In December 2010, onion prices increased; retailers' markup over the wholesale markets price was more than 150 per cent in almost all major markets in the crucial weeks of December 2010. Therefore, the December 2010 episode was not simply "demand (buyers) and supply (farmers) problem".
 - d) During field investigation, it was noticed that some farmers have developed close relationship with commission agents, and further commission agents were having close understanding with wholesalers. This created a situation of both benefit/loss to the farmers.
 - e) Collusion was observed among traders in selected markets in Maharashtra and Karnataka.
 - f) Market functionaries often resort to strikes which finally end up in market closure. When the market is closed, stocks pile up which has a downward impact on prices.
 - g) Export ban and arbitrary practice of fixing Minimum Export Prices (MEP) for onion often cost exporters in terms of losing their credibility in export markets as irregular suppliers.
 - h) Lack of market infrastructure is common problem in Maharashtra and Karnataka (MAH has only 880 regulated markets (RM) against 3,916 required; KAR has only 501 RM against 2,441 required.
- Policy Recommendations**
- 1) Encouraging free entry of new commission agents and traders (including private companies) for market efficiency and efficient price formation.
 - 2) Bringing stringent measures in and strengthening regulatory system for effective monitoring and weeding out market intermediaries playing multiple roles and engaging in unfair practices (like low price bidding; collusion ; indulging in intentional hoarding to create artificial demand situation for realization of better prices).
 - 3) Reforming APMCs - Since APMCs seem to be largely dominated by traders lobbies, APMCs need to be reformed and strengthened to avoid collusions and hoardings in the markets.
 - 4) Discouraging export ban on onion and arbitrary fixation of MEP as these will have long-run effect on market functionaries as also farmers.
 - 5) Mandating NAFED to procure onion from market and directly from the farmers, and not from traders to set in competition. It can intervene at appropriate time in market.
 - 6) Promoting direct sales of farmers to wholesalers and more particularly linking small farmers' produce to retail chains to reduce marketing costs.
 - 7) Policy initiatives to avoid the Dec 2010 type of price volatile situation in future: i) Better system for forecasting total production considering economic and meteorological events, at least in major onion producing area. ii) Planning the export of onions to avoid significant fluctuations in its prices in the wake of increasing international demand for Indian onion. iii) eTendering or a national market information system (prices observatory) for recording, disseminating and analyzing price data for onion for key markets in the country for better price transmissions to the actors involved in the supply chain.
 - 8) Need necessary steps from government towards the implementation of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution wherein



institutional framework involving panchayats is provided to deal with the marketing problems at the village and taluka levels.

- 9) Suggestions to CCI and Government of India – i) To initiate steps to foster the growth of credit cooperatives in agriculture sectors as the growth of credit cooperatives in agriculture in most of the states in India as well as in Karnataka have not been keeping pace with the marketing cooperatives; ii) To

deal with the inefficiency in the supply chain in Maharashtra and Karnataka, strategies should be devised in such a way that they promote healthy competition, reduce market imperfections and improve the welfare of all the actors involved in the market channel (producer to consumer). To fulfill this, necessary changes should be made in the APMC Act in line with the Competition Act of 2002.

18. Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka

— Dr Sunil Nautiyal

This report covers authentic data compiled from field investigation, rational explanation and scientific interpretation required to meet the objectives of the study. The baseline study of biodiversity is meant to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with any anthropogenic activity can be assessed and to offer information for subsequent monitoring of biodiversity performance. This research aimed to explore, survey and collect plant and animal (above and below ground) specimens to document the species from aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. The phytosociological assessment and analysis of diversity indices of different vegetation strata i.e., trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, tree saplings and seedlings across the study region are part of the objectives of the study. The study and analysis of the conservation status, i.e., to identify and document floral and faunal species (including threatened and endemic), was taken up as a research component. The documentation of traditional knowledge related to use, conservation and management was also intended to be part of the study. The examination of land use/land cover class of the region for vegetation analysis was another objective of this research.

The data collected on floral and faunal diversity were tabulated and used for Density,

Abundance, Frequency and Importance Value Indices (IVI) analysis. Further quantitative data analysis was done on various aspects by generating diversity indices like 'Shannon-Wiener Index', 'Beta Diversity', Concentration of Dominance (Cd) and Simpson Reciprocal Index for different vegetation strata.

With the help of a Phytosociological study, 325 species of Angiosperms (Trees, Shrubs, Herbs and Climbers), 1 Bryophyte, 4 Pteridophytes, 5 Lichens and 20 phytoplankton have been recorded. The number of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes species recorded is low as the geo-climatic conditions of the area are not suitable for those species. No gymnosperm has been reported in the study area excepting cultivated lands. The recorded faunal diversity of the area includes of 164 species of insects, 82 species of spiders 17 mollusks, 11 fishes, 5 amphibians, 13 reptiles, 71 aves, 11 Mammals and 24 zooplankton. Varieties of butterflies have been spotted in and around the study zone. The aim of the current study is to provide a baseline information on the biodiversity of the proposed uranium mining area for a better understanding of the availability and distribution of biodiversity across the area. Apart from plants with traditional and economic values, there are 80 species of medicinal plants that are used for

treating 19 ailments like cold and cough, bone fracture/pain, jaundice, diabetes etc. The uses, mode of preparation of medicine, dosage to cure various ailments were also documented. *Santalum album*, *Acacia ferruginea*, *Chloroxylon swietenia* and *Delonix regia* are plant species in the study area that have been listed by IUCN under the Red List Category as vulnerable species. Under IWPA (Indian Wild life Protection Act) none of the plant species is listed from the study area. However, 65 faunal species (one species of insect, one species of reptile, three mammal species and 60 bird species) are listed under IWPA from the study area.

Remote-sensing technology and Geographical Information System (GIS) play an important role in understanding landscape dynamics. Landsat and LISS IV data were used for the current study to understand the changes in land-use and land cover in various zones of the study region.

Precisely geo-referenced and radiometrically calibrated (Level-1G products) satellite images were procured for the same season for the years 1973, 1980, 1992, 2003/05/06/08.

The land-use/land cover change study shows that there has been no significant change in the area of water bodies (ponds/lakes), canal and rivers from 1973 to 2008. There has been a small increase in the built-up areas/settlements in 2003 compared to 1973 in CZ. In 2003 a Landsat classified image showed that there has been shrinkage in areas with vegetation and barren land due to the conversion of such lands into agricultural land and other developed land categories. The degradation of forests in Gogi-Gulbarga is apparent from this study. This is due to anthropogenic pressure resulting in over exploitation of forest resources.

19. Results Framework Document: A Rapid Appraisal

— Dr K Gayithri

Accountability in the public sector has been conventionally judged based on compliance with rules and procedures relating to the financial outlays by the government. Performance emphasis was based mainly on the outlays. Budget allocations are traditionally guided by line item incrementalism. Results of such spending programs seldom received any attention. It resulted in serious problems such as mushrooming of schemes, bloating of public expenditure and growing fiscal deficits. It is sought to be addressed partly through RFD which is a popular instrument among some of the leading countries. It is used as a tool to monitor/ track the performance of governmental programs for their results/outcomes.

Government of India too has adopted RFD in the last few years. RFD intends to move the focus of the department from process-orientation to outcome orientation and provides an objective and

fair basis to evaluate department's overall performance at the end of the year. The intended targets which are consistent with the department's vision, mission and objectives are disaggregated into achievable annual targets which are negotiated and agreed upon at the beginning of the year. The matrix that results from this exercise is locked into an online MIS system which is then tracked through the year. The department's progress against these set targets is first reviewed periodically the performance is rated based on the actual achievements. Recently a few state governments including Karnataka too have initiated the RFD process.

The Government of Karnataka requested ISEC to do a quick appraisal of RFD for its usefulness, taking a sample of five departments and suggest the way forward. ISEC actually did this with six departments: Health and Family



Welfare, School Education (Public Instruction), Agriculture, Horticulture, Public Works Department and Rural Development and Panchayat raj. The study entailed a desk review of the frameworks used by Government of Karnataka and discussions with the officers associated with the preparation of RFD, senior officers from the select departments and the officers who have actually developed the tool.

A gist of the findings of the report: Two aspects of the current RFD need to be addressed - the first one relates to the multiplicity of programs intended towards similar ends. There are several redundant programs which continue to get funding. There is also a hug overlap of programs. Both need to be addressed. A thorough review of schemes and programs is necessary to eliminate the multiplicity and the overlap that is widely prevalent in public programs. Secondly, the RFD has an excessive focus on rating the performance to the detriment of overall effectiveness. How to assign the weight for different programs is now entirely left to the departments and this is leading to cherry picking – assigning higher weightage to schemes where the results are easy to achieve. This should be done more rationally and by an independent body like the ATF. It is also necessary to look at the overall performance rating of the departments using a “Family of performance measures” such as inputs, outputs, outcomes and efficiency. RFD can be made much more meaningful by encouraging the departmental officers to cast their activities into meaningful programs and sub programs and identify the indicators that help track their performance.

Other suggestions to improve the effectiveness of RFD are as under:

- RFD should be so designed as to encourage honest disclosure of information. This will be facilitated if it is embedded into a **formal legal framework** which is not the case now. Many countries like Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and France etc., have been doing this. It enhances the commitment to performance measurement greatly and leads to better assessment.
- **RFD exercise should be timely.** It should start early in the financial year and go through a structured calendar.
- Innumerable duplicative reporting formats: There is an urgent need to **review the current reporting formats** and consolidate them into one meaningful performance report. Too many reporting formats can cause considerable amount of wastage of manpower and financial resources without commensurate gains.
- There is a need to build the capacity of the officers to develop meaningful RFDs. There are gaps between the guidelines and the information provided in the RFDs of the departments at present. Problems relate to identification of success indicators that are largely in the nature of activities rather than outcomes. Often too many indicators are listed. **Training** is needed in order to help the officers to frame good RFDs.
- The RFD initiative being new in Indian context, a detailed **manual** to guide through the process of RFD preparation would serve as a Ready Reckoner in the preparation of a meaningful RFD by the departments.

20. Monitoring of SSA & MDM Implementation, 2012, in Bagalakote, Bangalore (South), Bangalore (North) Bijapur, Gulbarga and Yadgir: Phase IV

— Prof M D Usha Devi

The following issues need to be addressed by the DPO/SPO, SSA.

1. Barriers (both natural and artificially created) enroute schools need to be taken care of by concerned schools to ensure safety and security of children attending schools
2. Toilets in schools require proper maintenance to enhance access and better utilisation by children in schools
3. Schools having open access and located in busy market area lack security and proper educational environment. Schools need to enhance safety measures to prevent trespass, encroachment of school assets and improving educational climate
4. Schools revealing large-scale absenteeism (more than 100) need immediate and proper monitoring to identify reasons and strategies for improving attendance
5. Proper monitoring by technical supervisors is found to be lacking in civil works in Gulbarga and Yadgir districts, as considerable number of schools reveal unsatisfactory quality and progress. The role of SDMC needs to be stepped up and the department's interface demand closer scrutiny
6. Gender sensitisation activities and interventions in schools require fresh look to break typecasting as well as reactivating gender coordinators' role at sub-district levels to focus on educational outcomes rather than targeting activities and numbers
7. Improving overall productivity of schools with respect to better deployment of resources for deriving maximum educational benefits needs to be a priority concern for individual school. The role of head teachers in this endeavour requires proper orientation for strengthening leadership capacities
8. Strengthening training design and strategies for enhancing capacities of teachers in RTE, NCF-2005 and CCE and intensifying follow up strategies to derive more benefits in classrooms appears to be a critical area of concern. Additionally, professional mentoring support on-site needs attention. The role of DIET/BRC/CRC requires better coordination and management to plan, design and implement teacher training programmes
9. The CAL programme requires proper orientation for school heads and individual teachers to properly integrate this technology driven intervention into the school curriculum so as to improve quality of educational outcomes
10. More than half the schools in every district lack proper play ground facility and sports materials. The district needs to ensure play space for children to keep them physically & mentally fit to participation in all educational activities
11. MDM coverage in the district needs enhancement as both choice of taking free meal in school and student absenteeism in schools seem to affect its utilisation
12. Ensuring proper hygiene, cleanliness, spilling of food need proper monitoring in schools
13. School leadership appears to be an important aspect in promoting enabling environment for implementation of child-centric pedagogic approach to teaching.



21. 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, Ms B P Vani

Received theories of Migration are typically subsumed within the overall positive story of development, associated with urbanization, which enabled large numbers of erstwhile rural populations in developed economies, to find work, better living standards, social and economic mobility in cities.

This positive story of urbanization/modernization/development is challenged by the experience of developing countries like India. In this “other” story, large numbers of migrants move from rural poverty to urban poverty, and the city becomes a place of new and multiple vulnerabilities. In that specific context of acute urban squalor, insecurity, deprivations and indignities, the village, or the “native” as it is called in local parlance, is transformed into a mythical focal point of longing, and nostalgia, a space to which the migrant wants to return; large numbers move in and out of cities in what is termed cyclical/seasonal migration; by and large, migration fails to generate occupational or social mobility, even inter-generationally.

The project studied households in which the first migrant had migrated between 0-10 years. We examined 1000 households in Bangalore and neighbouring districts, across slums, as well as across occupational groups. It was revealed that the majority of migrants are unskilled, frequently illiterate. The research highlighted multiple vulnerabilities of migrants, related to absence of (1) basic amenities such as housing, water, sanitation, (2) resources such as health, education, and social security and (3) livelihood/employment options. The first two factors relate to flawed governance. The third factor relates to the political economy of industrialization. Broadly speaking, the era of economic liberalization/globalization has seen the decline of employment in the manufacturing sector, in the public sector, and economic growth has been based primarily on capital and knowledge intensive industries and services,

precluding the whole question of employment of unskilled labour. Livelihood options of migrants are limited to unskilled work in the informal sector, either in low and unregulated wages, or in low investment-low income self employment. The employment/livelihood issue provides the critical clue to understanding the sharp edges of the vulnerabilities experienced by the urban poor, particularly migrants. Migrants are therefore seen as a subsector of the urban poor, in a context where urban poverty itself is located in the political economy of the informal sector. The study highlights that unskilled migrant labour remains outside of the story of Bangalore’s dramatic economic growth in the last two and half decades and the iconic status of the city as India’s silicon valley.

Additionally 300 households each were studied in the cities of Bellary and Gadag-Betikeri. Bellary is one of most backward districts in Karnataka. The survey of 300 slum households showed that agrarian distress remains the major factor in pushing people to Bellary city, but lack of manufacturing industries has meant that majority of poor migrants are either in the construction industry or self-employed in petty trade and services. Gadag-Betikeri has high rates of in-migration; however, migrants here also are predominantly employed in low and insecure income in the informal sector.

Policy discourse on urban poverty typically highlights the need for improving the urban poor’s access to basic services. This discourse has diverted attention from the centrality of the lack of regular employment and wages, which defines the poverty of the large majority of the urban poor, of which migrants are a significant subsector. While better service delivery of basic amenities would certainly improve the situation of migrants households, our key findings indicate that there is a need to rethink economic policies with a renewed emphasis on the question of employment and wages.

22. Kodava: Identity and Culture

— Dr Manohar Yadav

There are several ethnic communities characterized by distinct identity and culture that we come across in the various regions of the South India. Kodagu, one of the South-Western districts of Karnataka, is one such terrain historically known to be inhabited by the Kodava community people. The Kodavas are also known as Coorgs, an anglicized version of name used by the British. Their origin is mired in mystery. Therefore, the questions like: Who the Kodavas are? Where from they came? Whether they came from other parts of India or from out side of India? are yet to get a proper answer. Kodavas are known for their martial qualities and largely claim that they are, by profession, warriors. However, the local Hindus regard them as Shudras, whereas some of themselves describe as Hindu Kshatriyas.

In terms of many cultural traits Kodavas appear as unique in the region. Their traditional dress pattern, ornaments, social customs and other institutional styles of life make them stand as distinct from other communities. So, nothing that is historically their own has anything in common with what is known as typically South Indian. Their identity as Kodavas remained consolidated to make them distinct from others because of their long and solitary habitation in the forests. On this count some Kodava organizations have been also asking for the grant of the Constitutional status of a Scheduled Tribe to the Kodava community so that they can have access to affirmative action related benefits.

The Overall Objective of the Study

The present study intends to look into the various facets of Kodava life from the view point of understanding the residues and the reminiscences of their socio-cultural characteristics and their contemporary economic situation. Therefore, various socio-cultural forms, values, beliefs, habits and economic activities pervading

the life patterns of the Kodavas have been picked up for the purpose of the study. Also, the way they have responded to the trends generating various processes of change has also gone into the making of the present study.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary data has been put into use to obtain appropriate ethnographic picture of the Kodavas. In order to gather primary data a total of about 223 households were selected from different parts of the Kodagu district. A structured questionnaire was administered on each of these households. Also wherever possible group discussions were held and case studies were conducted. In other words both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied to carry out the research on the Kodavas.

Findings

While a section of Kodavas, who have a strong traditional leaning, continue to be driven by their invaluable cultural vivacity, there are those of them who tend to take break from this significant historical trend. As a result a sort of acculturation process is taking place. In fact, right from the days of the British rule, the Kodagu region has been undergoing many momentous changes and the effects of such changes have been still percolating down the various layers of the Kodava way of life. With the encouragement of English education there emerged tremendous political awareness with a new outlook on life accompanied by commitment to materialistic progress. The British had also encouraged large-scale coffee plantation amongst the Kodavas with new avenues of market for the same which proved lucrative to them. They also cultivated other commercial crops like pepper, cardamom, orange etc. Hence in the domain of economy they made vigorous progress. Some of the Kodavas also got opportunities to enter into government services of



the British administration where they were well paid. All these developments led to the adoption of new styles of life mostly on the lines of the British which today has turned out to be their dominant mode of life. These days large chunks of Kodavas do not seem to adhere to their traditional method of life. Further one cannot stay unaffected by the greater processes of life like modernization and westernization. But at present what is engulfing the entire Kodava way of life is growing individualism on their part with urge for independence from such institutions like historically in-built joint family which some times accommodated seventy to eighty members with unlimited access for common land property known as Jamma/Bane land. At present with large-scale fragmentation of landed property, a great number of nuclear families have also emerged. The traditional marriage pattern of Kodavas is also witnessing some critical changes. Moreover now-a-days Kodavas are increasingly opting for inter-caste marriages.

Original Contribution: This project was taken up at the instance of the Directorate of Scheduled Tribes, Government of Karnataka, whose terms of conditions demanded that a critical understanding of the overall situation of Kodava be brought out. The study was to find out whether Kodavas deserved the Scheduled Tribe status, which is one of the long standing demands of many of the Kodava organizations. Accordingly the study went about understanding the various facets of Kodava way of life both from the historical and empirical point of view. Various socio-cultural forms, values, beliefs, habits, social institutions and economic activities pervading the Kodava way of life were engaged for the purpose of studies. Also, the way the Kodavas have responded to the trends generating various processes of change has been covered in the present study. The study has traced the emerging gap between the traditional and modern way of life amongst the Kodavas.

23. Women Presidents and Women Representatives in the Grama Panchayats of Karnataka

— Dr Anand Inbanathan

This research was undertaken to get an understanding of the functioning of women presidents and representatives in the grama panchayats of Karnataka. The objectives were limited to just two: 1) To examine the situation of the women representatives, in panchayats that have women presidents, in terms of their participation. 2) To study the situation of women presidents, and ascertain whether they are *de facto* presidents, or only 'name sake' or *de jure* representatives and presidents.

For the most part the women representatives in the grama panchayats were those who had little interest in politics, and hardly any prior political experience, and were in the grama panchayats because they were encouraged or even compelled

to contest elections by their husbands, or a 'big man' of the village. One may have hoped that since there has been reservation of seats for women in the panchayats as far back as 1987 (when the first elections under the Panchayati Raj Act 1983 were held), and where 25% of the seats were reserved for women, there would be a noticeably higher level of participation in the panchayat activities. However, for the most part women's participation has been very limited. We had presumed that with women presidents in these panchayats, other women too would be encouraged to raise their level of participation, but this has not been observed either. Again, we find confirmation of the separation between representation in terms of being elected members, and participation, except

for a few exceptional cases where women have shown higher levels of participation.

Notwithstanding the long period during which women have been representatives and office bearers, the substantial proportion of women still does not appear as more than “proxy” representatives for someone else (a man of the family, or dominant individual of the village). It was these men who managed the panchayats, and the representatives’ functions, apparently because the women chose to let them, and they (women) thought the men were more able to carry out these functions. The lack of participation in the functions of the panchayats was particularly noteworthy among the Presidents, because there are executive functions that they have to perform. When they do not, and most of them did not do so, it was almost as though women representatives are not required, and men are doing what is more appropriate for them to do.

In this study, there was one of the Presidents who had a post graduate degree. While this is extremely rare by itself, she was also able to carry out some of the President’s functions herself because she was seen to be far more educated than most people of the village, and therefore, was considered as able to do such functions herself. In her case, since she was new to the President’s functions, it was the grama panchayat secretary who advised her on what to do, advice that she

accepted, and which made her a more effective President. Even with the ability that could be perceived in her functioning as President, the term that she was to occupy the position as President was sixteen months. This peculiarity seems to be unique to Karnataka, where the President’s post has been reduced to a number of months that is much lower than what was specified in the Panchayati Raj Act. This local initiative seems to be fairly widespread in the state, and has negated the benefit of reserving seats for women, and give them the time to learn how to function as Presidents. While the truncated term is not restricted to women alone, this has certainly undermined the effectiveness of anyone who is a person of ability, but still has only the fifteen or sixteen months to function as President.

Unfortunately, this research has not found something entirely “new” about the functioning of women in panchayats, as representatives and Presidents, because what was sought for was evidence that women may have now become more confident and able to function in the political sphere, an area that has been considered by most people as unsuitable for women. The reservations had gone some way in bringing women into politics as representatives and office bearers of panchayats, but evidently, that by itself is not enough to take them further, into being able to function effectively in these positions that have been made available.

24. An Analysis of the Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: An Investigation using Portal and Field Level Data

— Prof K S James, Dr T N Bhat, Dr R Mutharayappa, Dr C M Lakshmana, Dr Dhananjay W Bansod

Major Findings

- ❑ The analysis of data at the state and district levels for major indicators shows that the data are more complete for births, ANM registration etc as compared to immunization records. The data has been awfully bad in the case of infant death and other death

information. The district level analysis indicates that the data capture from major cities is still very poor and need to improve substantially.

- ❑ The performance of uploading the data at the sub centre level is better as compared to the



CHCs and PHCs. However, as there are discrepancies between actual number of facilities in HMIS portal as compared to the government record making it difficult to come to a firm conclusion. As of now, less than five percent of the Sub-Centre are not reporting data regularly.

- ❑ The analysis on the magnitude of missing data showed that there are several indicators having zero value not generally expected at the district level. The percentage of missing information has been highest in JSY followed by family planning. But the information has been better in child health. Same pattern is observed in the sub-district analysis as well. Some of these are genuine zeros but there are also many indicators reported as zero although it is not expected to be zero.
- ❑ The field visit as part of the quality check brings out two important dimensions of the quality of data. First, it investigates the discrepancy between the data uploaded in HMIS portal with that of available in the respective facilities in the HMIS format indicating data entry error. It has also

analysed the discrepancies between HMIS format data and Filed records indicating reporting errors. The study also investigates the major reasons for the occurrence of errors in the data system. The analysis indicated that there are data entry errors and reporting errors taking place in Karnataka. However, the magnitude of data entry errors is far less than the reporting errors. Lack of clarity in concepts is one of the reasons for the errors.

- ❑ It may be mentioned that entries in HMIS formats are sometimes over written and clearly not legible to the data entry operators. It was also noticed that, although, most of the ANMs and LHV's health staff have instruction manual with them for preparing the HMIS reports in formats, almost universally the health staff face difficulty in comprehending the entry fields.
- ❑ The private sector data are expected to be captured and entered at the sub-district level in the state. The discussion with the taluka level (sub-district) officers revealed that the private sector reporting needs to be improved.

25. Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress: An Exploratory Study

— Dr Elumalai Kannan and Prof R S Deshpande

The present study examined the agrarian distress in the context of changes in agrarian structure and relations. The agrarian economy has undergone dramatic changes with proliferation of marginal and small holdings, capitalist mode of production, shift from food to commercial crops and increased role of markets for purchase of inputs and sale of output. These developments coupled with uncertain government policy environment have put the peasants in a disadvantageous position. The cumulative effect of various constraints and uncertainties push the peasants to distress conditions and ultimately force them to commit suicides in the absence of adequate support mechanism. Analysis of trends in value of

output and input costs showed that the increase in input costs was much higher than rise in crop output, which resulted a fall in farm business income. The rise in input costs was substantially high during recent period. The fall in income was observed to be sharp in case of coarse cereals and oilseeds. Except in Punjab, the weighted farm business income of all crops has declined in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab. The fall in crop profitability is worrisome and it causes distress among cultivators, which is already manifested in the form of suicides.

The underlying reasons for decline in crop profitability are stagnation in crop yield, crop and

regional bias in government procurement, weak public extension system and fall in real support prices. However, interestingly average real wage rate has increased in all the states implying that there is improvement in the welfare of agricultural labours. It is necessary to develop and implement, without any regional or crop bias, adequate

safeguard mechanism to ensure remunerative prices to crop produce, timely availability of inputs, check against rising input costs, effective institutional credit delivery system and vibrant extension service through integrated service provisions.

26. A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka

— Prof D Rajasekhar

Three health insurance schemes, namely, Yeshasvini, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and Vajpayee Arogyasri are being implemented by the government in Karnataka. While Yeshasvini has been implemented for the last nine years, the last two programmes were implemented since 2010. The co-existence of three schemes that aim to provide health insurance to the poor households in the same geographical setting has raised the issues of duplication and synergy.

It is in this context that this comparative study of these three health insurance scheme has been undertaken to study the design and processes adopted in the provision of awareness, enrolment of beneficiaries and the utilisation of benefits, and outcomes achieved in order to identify the areas of duplication and suggest measures of convergence.

The study is based on secondary source review as well as primary data collected from households benefiting from the scheme. A desk study of the available literature on each scheme was carried out to identify the areas of duplication and convergence. Followed by the desk study, primary data were collected from 1,232 households from 60 villages spread over 18 taluks in Bangalore Rural, Gulbarga and Shimoga districts.

Key findings of the study are the following.

- Each health insurance scheme has adopted its own strategy to provide awareness on

insurance scheme. There was also variation in the methods of providing awareness and actors entrusted with this responsibility. Although each scheme made good efforts to provide awareness, the outcome in the awareness provision was less than what was desired. Positive relationship between per capita monthly income and satisfaction on awareness provision was found, and this suggests that awareness building strategies and processes have excluded the poor and disadvantaged groups.

- Enrolment strategies and methods also varied across the three schemes; but, the success achieved in the enrolment was uneven across schemes. All BPL ration card households are supposed to have automatic membership in Arogyasri; but, in the absence of awareness, only less than 10% of the sample households were aware that they in fact have membership. The membership in Yeshasvini, which was increasing in the initial years, has been declining since 2011 due to the policy that all the household members should compulsorily be enrolled. In addition, the free access to Arogyasri benefits has been influencing the households to turn away from Yeshasvini scheme. In RSBY, an elaborate and good strategy is followed to ensure that the enrolment is a smooth process. Consequently, the proportion of sample households enrolled was high at 77% in this scheme.



- ❑ In the initial stages, the duplication has not been a major issue in the design because secondary care is covered only in RSBY, while tertiary care is covered in both Yeshasvini and Arogyasri. In the first year, RSBY was not implemented in the north Karnataka region, while Arogyasri was implemented only in this region. As a result, the results from the primary data show that the duplication in the membership has not been a major issue. However, the expansion in the geographical and target group coverage of RSBY and Arogyasri and Yeshasvini in the last couple of years led to a situation that there is considerable duplication not only in the targeted areas and people but also in the surgical procedures covered.
- ❑ The rate of utilisation of benefits has been found to be low in RSBY, moderate in Arogyasri and high in Yeshasvini. The high rate of utilisation in the Yeshasvini scheme can be attributed to adverse selection problem. The low rates of utilisation in these schemes do not mean that the sample households did not face the health problems. Our data showed that between 23 and 37 per cent of the sample households across the schemes have faced health problem during the reference period and incurred

considerable expenditure on treatment. The contribution of the health insurance scheme to total expenditure incurred by sample households on treatment was 3.18 per cent in RSBY, 15.7 per cent in Arogyasri and 22.4 per cent in Yeshasvini. Thus, the government sponsored health insurance schemes made only a small contribution towards the provision of quality health care.

To conclude, the study has found duplication in the selected health insurance schemes in the target group, awareness creation, enrolment and efforts to enrol hospitals and supervise them. There is also duplication in the surgical procedures covered. Duplication, to some extent, is justified if households covered by different health insurance schemes receive sufficient benefits. However, each insurance scheme has made only a little difference to the overall objective of health policy of the government, namely, qualitative health care. In addition, nearly half of the households in Karnataka will have their health needs met by more than one scheme – either private or public. This means that we will have duplication as a major problem in the years to come. In view of this, the study recommends convergence of health insurance schemes to bring synergy in the processes of awareness provision, enrolment and providing quality health care to the poor.

27. Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka

— Dr V Anil Kumar

This research deals with urban governance as it is manifesting in district towns in Karnataka. The report discusses urban governance and planning in one district town, namely Dharwad. According to the Constitution of India, the district planning in general and urban governance and planning in particular are to be done according to the 74th Amendment to the Constitution. In the light of this, the research examines whether urban governance is taking place as per the mandate, what are the

problems involved in urban governance and planning, and how they are reflected in the district town of Dharwad in Karnataka. The major findings of the study are that urban governance is *not* taking place in Karnataka in general and Dharwad in particular as mandated by the constitution. The urban governance and planning are conducted by a small cell in the Deputy Commissioner's office which is not accountable to District Planning Committee (DPC). The DPC itself should actually

be part of urban governance. The Zilla Parishad compiles the district plan and requests the urban governance cell in the DC's office for its part, while the urban governance cell either delays reports or does not properly respond or cooperate with the Zilla Parishad. The urban governance cell is ill equipped in terms of personnel, scope and expertise to deal with urban governance and planning in the district. Consequently urban governance and planning suffers in the district town as well as in the surrounding taluka municipalities and *nagar panchayats*. One glaring

example is the situation of drinking water and sanitation in Dharwad and other towns. Even basic minimum civic services suffer when urban governance and planning does not take place as mandated by the constitution. This report can be safely generalized for most of the districts in Karnataka. Therefore the study recommends that the attention of the policy makers and researchers should be re-focused on urban governance from the earlier singular focus on rural governance and planning in Karnataka.

28. Child Labour Survey in Haveri District

— Dr V Anil Kumar

The main objective of the study was to examine the extent of prevalence of child labour in Haveri District. The sub-objectives were: What is the extent in which sectors? What is the extent in hazardous and non-hazardous sectors? Qualitatively what is the nature of the work? What other aspects of child labour can be captured along with their working status?

The aim of the survey was to cover as much part of Haveri District as possible. Since the resources were limited we have taken the District town, each of the Taluk towns and certain number of villages from each Taluk for study. We have covered hazardous and non-hazardous sectors. Total sample of hazardous child labourers covered is 532. The total sample of non-hazardous children covered is 1386. The total number of child labourers covered is 1918. We have covered 8 cities; these include the District head quarter Haveri as well as seven towns in taluks. We have covered in total 52 villages.

The total number of children surveyed is 1918. Of them 1386 that is 61.62 per cent are found to be working in non-hazardous labour and 532 that is 38.38 per cent are found to be working in

hazardous occupations. Of the total 532 children working in hazardous sectors 96 that is 18.05 per cent are girls, whereas 436 that is 81.95 per cent are boys. The social background of the children working in hazardous industries shows that 48.8 per cent that is 260 children comes from Muslim religious background, rest of them come from different, SC, ST and OBC background. A consideration of spatial distribution of child labour in non-hazardous industries shows that Haveri taluk has highest number of child labourers i.e. 475 or 34.3 per cent followed by Byadagi with 212 child labourers i.e. 15.3 per cent and this two are followed by Ranebennur taluk with 200 child labourers or 15.4 per cent. The distribution of child labourers in the rural areas of taluks shows that Haveri rural has 314 children i.e. 22.7 per cent followed by Hirekerur rural with 117 child labourers i.e. 8.4 per cent child labourers in non-hazardous industries. Ranebennur rural has the third place with 106 children or 7.6 per cent. Child labour in non-hazardous industries in taluk towns in urban areas shows that Byadagi town has the highest number of child labourers with 139 child labourers, i.e. 10 per cent and Savanur town has 102 children i.e. 7.4 per cent. Ranebennur town has 92 children or 6.6 per cent.



29. Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme

— Dr V Ramaswamy

Introduction

The study on the “Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme” was sponsored by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore. The study covered 10 districts where the practice of dedicating girls to the temples as Devadasis was in vogue in the past. The districts include Bagalkote, Bijapur, Belgaum, Gadag, Koppal, Haveri, Raichur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Dharwad. In order to eradicate the evil practice of Devadasi system and to improve the social and economic conditions of Ex-Devadasi, the KSWDC had introduced income generation activities, provision for housing, organized health camps, awareness camps, Self Help Groups, introduced monthly pension, etc. the present exercise is an effort to study the implications of the programmes in the selected districts. The study was initiated with the following objective.

- i. To assess the social, economic, educational and cultural practices of Ex-Devadasis in Karnataka State
- ii. To assess the impact of rehabilitation provided by KSWDC for Ex-Devadasis in Karnataka State
- iii. To make a few policy suggestions.

Findings

The study has covered 119 villages and 500 respondents from the selected 10 districts. A large majority of respondents were in the age group of 45 to 60 years of age, belongs to Backward, SC and ST category, were illiterate and depend on labour for their livelihoods.

Excepting few (8 per cent) all Ex-Devadasis had children. Half of the child population (53.90 per cent) among the sample households was married. 43.20 per cent of child population was illiterate. Majority of them were pursuing labour

along with other important occupations like private job (5.71 per cent), government job (2.78 per cent), animal husbandry (2.55 per cent), petty business and vegetable vending (2.33 per cent), and other allied activities.

At the outset, the rehabilitation package has made inroads into the targeted group and brought considerable changes in the lives of Ex-Devadasis. First, it was the awareness programmes and training in different income generation activities which empowered the Ex-Devadasis to lead a normal life. All the respondents were satisfied with the Rehabilitation Package and mentioned with gratitude that it was because of the DRP efforts that all the Ex-Devadasis are leading a contented life if not a luxurious one. In the same tone they gave the reasons for above statement. First, it was the awareness programmes and training in different activities which empowered the Ex-Devadasis to lead a normal life. Similarly they referred income generation activities as the most important intervention in their lives, which changed their lifestyles. Further, the monthly pension has given them a lift such that they need not depend on others for their day-to-day monetary needs. It also enabled to have definite source of food security. The housing programme for Ex-Devadasis had made them to feel proud to have a safe and secured living. With the economical development it was reported that the Ex-Devadasis could send their children to school and colleges including female children.

Though everybody was happy with the Rehabilitation package, the Ex-Devadasis still feel that the DRP could bring further changes in their life by providing additional facilities and benefits like: housing site, enhancement of monthly pension to Rs. 1000. Additional income generation programmes, allotment of agriculture land, reservation of jobs for their children in the government and other such benefits.

The dedication of girls as Devadasis has given up due to the efforts of the DRP officials and other voluntaries, but their faith and devotion in continuing the other rituals and practices seems to be in vogue among the Ex-Devadasis. With the present structure and strength of the DRP staff where one District Officer holding charge of two to three districts, one would find it difficult to mainstream the ex-Devadasis and to provide necessary inputs and proper surveillance to curb the factors favouring the reemergence of the system.

Policy Recommendations

1. Income generation activities need to be reintroduced. 2. Surveillance is essential in all

districts. 3. Introduction of welfare schemes for the children of Ex-Devadasis are essential. 4. Health camps to be continued and Health insurance to the whole family be provided by including their families under Yashwini and Vajpayee Arogyashree programmes. 5. SHG Benefit to be extended to all Ex-Devadasis. 6. Pension Amount to be increased to Ex-Devadasis irrespective of age. 7. Resurvey of Devadasis/Ex-Devadasis wherever it was not covered earlier has to be taken up and the benefits also to be extended to all. 8. Provision for Anthyodaya ration cards to all Ex-Devadasis. 9. Honorarium to Ex-Devadasi volunteers to be increased. 10. And most importantly it is essential to address the issues related to the DRP Staff Welfare for better impact.

30. Evaluation of Housing Scheme for Devadasis under Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme

— Dr V Ramaswamy

Introduction

The study on the “Evaluation of the housing Scheme for Devadasis under Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme” was sponsored by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore. The study covered 10 districts where the practice of dedicating girls to the temples as Devadasis was in vogue in the past. The districts include Bagalkote, Bijapur, Belgaum, Gadag, Koppal, Haveri, Raichur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Dharwad. Among several rehabilitation programmes, during 2009-10 the KSWDC has provided assistance to construct a house to the Ex-Devadasi women who had no house of their own. The present exercise is an effort to study the implications of the programmes in the selected districts. The study was initiated with following objectives.

- To assess the process of implementation of Housing provided by KSWDC for Ex-Devadasis in Karnataka State
- To assess the hurdles, if any, faced by the Ex-

Devadasis during the implementation of the Housing scheme

- To assess the benefits derived by the Ex-Devadasis from the Housing provided by KSWDC in Karnataka State
- To make a few policy suggestions.

Findings

The study has covered 126 villages and 500 respondents from the 10 selected districts. A large majority of respondents were in the age group of 45 to 60 years of age, belonged to Backward, SC and ST categories, were illiterate and depended on labour for their livelihoods. Majority (58.60 per cent) of the sample households were nuclear families followed by 35.80 per cent joint families and as few (5.60 per cent) single-member households. Excepting a few (9 per cent) all Ex-Devadasis had children. 58.23 per cent of children among the sample households were married. 46.45 per cent of the total children were illiterate; the proportion of females (53.45 per cent) was high. Labour forms major occupation followed by



private job (5.21 per cent), government job (2.49 per cent), petty business and vegetable vending (2.34 per cent), animal husbandry (1.89 per cent) and other allied activities.

At the outset, the Housing Programme for Ex-Devadasis had made them feel proud to have a safe and secure living and expected to bring changes in their lifestyles.

Of the total sample about 7 per cent have completed the foundation, 32 per cent have constructed up to the lintel level and 15 per cent have constructed up to the roof level. The remaining 46 per cent of respondents have completed the construction of house in all respects. Among them 25.60 per cent have occupied and are living in their new houses and the remaining 20.80 per cent, were waiting for an auspicious day and time for conducting Grihapravesham or House warming ceremony.

The progress of house construction was slow in the districts of Haveri, Dharwad, and Bagalkote where 70 to 80 per cent of respondents were struggling to complete the houses as against the Bellary and Belgaum districts where 70 to 80 per cent of respondents have completed the construction of houses and several of them were residing in them. A large majority of construction of houses and several of them were residing in them. The cost of construction was very high and mobilizing resources by Ex-Devadasis especially by the single-member household and the aged women was difficult. A large majority (85.80 per cent) had taken loans from the money-lenders, friends and relatives or from the banks.

Almost all (98 per cent) the sample Ex-Devadasis, who had availed housing assistance, had reported that the officials of the DRP programme, the volunteer at the village level and the officials and staff of the KSWDC at the Head Office have extended their full support, co-operation and advice at different stages of house construction.

The main problem for the delay in house construction was attributed to the lethargy and non-cooperation of officials at the panchayat level, especially the village accountant or panchayat secretary, who had to be paid bribes to get things done speedily.

All respondents encountered various problems while applying for the housing assistance. The worst problem was the disgusting attitude of the panchayat officials and elected members towards the Ex-Devadasis. Most reported that they had undergone several humiliations in their day-to-day lives and learned to internalize the humiliation for the sake of survival.

Several Ex-Devadasis did not get assistance installments even after completing different stages of house construction. Such delays were attributed mainly to the negligence of panchayat officials and delays in the Rajeev Gandhi Housing Corporation. The officials at the village and the taluk Panchayat level deny the above allegations and attribute it to RGHC.

All the respondents were satisfied with the housing assistance being provided as a part of the rehabilitation package and mentioned with gratitude that it was because of the DRP efforts that all the Ex-Devadasis were leading a contented life if not a luxurious one. Further, the housing programme for Ex-Devadasis had made them feel proud as they now had a safe and secured living.

Policy Recommendations

1. Housing sites to be provided along with the assistance for constructing houses to the deserving Ex-Devadasis.
2. The amount of assistance for house construction to be increased up to Rs 1,00,000 taking the cost of construction materials into account.
3. Minimize the role of the intermediaries like the village Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and the RGHC in dealing with physical Progress and financial disbursement.
4. Release of financial assistance to be made easy by giving more responsibilities to the DRP staff especially the monitoring of the progress and disbursing the

assistance as per the progress of the construction.
5. Proper guidelines to be evolved while identifying beneficiaries for housing scheme for Ex-Devadasis so as to keep the affluent ones to the

end. 6. Provision should be made for bathroom and toilet as a part of the house with suitable financial assistance.

31. Inequalities in Access to Healthcare in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest-poor

— Prof K S James, Dr Lekha Subaiya

The overall aim of this study is to develop a trilateral research network and strengthen research capacity engaging demographers, social statisticians and economists from Brazil, India and the UK to undertake a quantitative investigation of the extent of inequalities in access to health care and their determinants and the changes over time with an emphasis on the poorest-poor segment of the population living in Brazil and India. The study developed under the research theme *Social Equality* will use large-scale household surveys from these two countries, focusing on three specific vulnerable populations: (i) young children, (ii) young and adult women of reproductive ages and (iii) elderly women. The project team from UK consisted of researchers from Department of Social Statistics, University of Southampton (lead partner) and LSE Health & Social Care, London School of Economics. The Brazil team is from Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR) at the Federal University of Minas Gerais. The other Indian partners are Centre for Development Studies (CDS) and International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) in addition to Population Research Centre, ISEC.

This collaborative study aimed at bringing out publishable papers on the theme. One of the papers published under this study is on “The burden of maternal health care expenditure in India: Multilevel Analysis of National Data”. The objective of this study is to quantify the economic burden of maternal health care services on Indian households and examine the levels of expenditure

incurred in public and private health care institutions at the national, state and community levels. Cross-sectional population data from the 2004 National Sample Survey Organisation were used, which considered 9,643 households for the analysis where at least one woman received maternal health care services during the year preceding the survey. Multilevel linear regression techniques were used to estimate the effect of household, cluster and state characteristics on the proportion of maternal health care expenditures over total household expenditures. Over 80 % of households reported paying for maternal health care services, with those using private care facilities paying almost four times more than those using public facilities. Multilevel analyses show evidence of high burden of maternal health care expenditures, which varied significantly across states according to the level of health care utilisation, and with considerable heterogeneity at the household and community levels. Maternal health care services in India are offered free at the point of delivery, yet many families face significant out-of-pocket expenditures. The recent governmental policy interventions to encourage institutional births by providing nominal financial assistance is a welcome step but this might not help to compensate mothers for other indirect expenditures, especially those living in rural areas and poorer communities who are increasingly seeking care in private facilities. This study was published in the *Journal of Maternal and Child Health* (Springer) in 2012.



32. Population and Development Transition in Southern States of India

— Dr C M Lakshmana

The southern region consisting of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh has been identified as a progressive block based on its relative better performance in socio-economic terms. But due to various reasons, significant disparities in social, economic and demographic spheres have surfaced across the southern states. Consequently, the interplay of population and development and its effect on the changing structure of economy and population differed across the southern states. Given this background, the present work has tried to highlight the interface between the selected issues of population and development across the southern states of India during the last three decades. The study mainly focus on the issues like demographic change and population transition, fertility decline and the changing age structure, relationship of dependency ratio and the social service expenditure particularly on education and health, and finally the significance of the linkages between urbanization and the major shift in employment structure in southern states. A comprehensive picture of development and demographic transition will be attempted in order to suggest policy prescriptions for ensuring that demographic transition and socio-economic change complement equally and result in holistic development of the country.

Major Findings and Policy Implications

Steady decline of TFR has reduced the maximum extent of population growth in all the four southern states. But due to migration (in-migration) the state of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka show highest growth in the decade 2001-2011. TFR decline on the changing structure of child population of age 0-14 was very impressive in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The extensive provision of health care services by the public as well as private health institutions in the recent decades has had a positive impact on survival rate

of (Life Expectancy) aging population. Hence, there is a need to provide health services in particularly for the aging population in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The reduction in dependency ratio together with the increase in the proportion of working-age population in the total has significantly improved the, as GSDP rate in both Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The relatively higher fertility rate, comparatively higher dependency ratio and an average size of working age population in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have had considerable impact on growth of GSDP as well as state income in these states. Increasing urbanization was not significant in Karnataka and some extent in Andhra Pradesh as compared to Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Increasing urbanization has resulted with drastic decreases of primary occupations in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In Kerala the dispersal of urban population both in UA and non- UAs has resulted in a higher increase of employment in tertiary occupations in rural as well as urban sectors, but in Karnataka the gain was visible only in the urban sector.

The extensive health care services both public and private institutions in the recent decades have had a positive impact on survival rate of (Life Expectancy) aging population. The different situation of aged and children population across the southern states is a caution for the respective governments to need for separate policy prescriptions in regard to the health issues of both child and aged population. (Higher proportion of aged population and relatively lower child dependency ratio in Tamil Nadu and Kerala; lower proportion of aged population and higher proportion of children population in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) is a caution for the respective governments to need for separate policy prescriptions in regard to the health issues of both child and aged population.

The demographic change during the period under review has been provided the 'window of opportunity' but at the same time there could be a period of turbulence in economic growth due to increase in the proportion of elderly population both in absolute and proportionate terms. Hence this period could involve several challenges such as the need for provision of better medical care and social security to the elderly population in the society. Increased older dependency ratio demands more social expenditure on geriatric care.

Accumulating huge population in urban agglomeration of Bangalore and Hyderabad would adversely affect the attainment of sustainable development. Therefore, there is urgent need to curb the gravitation of more and more people to UAs like Bangalore, Hyderabad, etc. by discouraging migration. There is need to develop tier 2 and 3 cities in order to discourage migration into UA of Bangalore and Hyderabad.

33. 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, Dr Dhananjay W Bansod

The present study tries to bring out the errors and quality of data reporting in HMIS using the data available from the portal as well as the field data obtained from two districts of Karnataka state, viz., Chamarajnagar and Udupi. An analysis of missing data suggests that technically there appears to be much improvement in data reporting and entry in the recent months, specifically from August 2011 onwards in all the districts of the state. However, the observation should be accepted with caution. This does not fully endorse completeness of data reporting in the system, because it is possible that missing data are entered as nil information when the required data are not actually forthcoming. There appears to be lack of proper mechanism and effort in obtaining data from the private facilities. The data compiled in the system need to be verified further for reliability of completeness. The observations are true with respect to data the taluk level as well.

An attempt is made in the study to bring out the extent and type of errors that are occurring during the process of data compilation in HMIS at the field level. The data entry errors are obviously due to mistakes committed by the data entry operators. It is also possible due to the fact that validity checks and corrections carried before

entering the data in the portal are not perhaps incorporated in the HMIS formats and hence discrepancies between portal and format data. However, at this stage it is difficult to determine which one is valid, and therefore we have considered discrepancies between portal and format data as data entry error.

The study ascertained the opinion of the health staff about HMIS in order understand the problems of data compilation in HMIS. A majority of the health staff who are engaged in HMIS activities belong to younger age group. Most of the health staffs involved in HMIS activities have basic education SSLC or PUC. Most of the health staffs have been serving for less than 10 years and only a few of them have completed more than 10 years of service in the department. A majority – 12 among the 21 staff interviewed – has undergone HMIS training held at the taluk or district levels and 9 persons did not receive any training in both the districts together. Many staff suggested that reorientation training on HMIS needs to be regularly organized for clearing the doubts and to update with latest modifications in the system.

The Health Workers both in Udupi and Chamarajnagar were unanimous in their opinion



that data compiling for HMIS does not burden their work. They are now able to compile HMIS data in 10 to 30 minutes depending on the type of facility, while it was taking 2 hours to half a day initially when the scheme was introduced. Staff members at the PHC and CHC levels expressed difficulties and ambiguities in reporting data on some indicators such as 3 ANC checkups, BP and Anemia examinations, JSY, immunization details of children belonging to different age groups and deaths, etc. It was ascertained that the no one among the health staff who are involved in HMIS activities are supplied with an instruction manual or a copy of guide lines of HMIS in both districts.

Regarding validation checks, the health staff said that the data reported in HMIS are being checked by the supervisory staff mostly the LHV's before entering the data into systems and uploading on to the portal. It is observed that most of the medical officers of the facilities do not scrutinize the data validity although they have been made accountable for data reported in the HMIS. Most of the health staff said that HMIS reporting system is easier and less complicated. Indeed, they felt that facility wise reporting can be used certainly used for reviewing individual progress and improve the quality of service. Finally, in the light of the findings above, the study concludes that lot more is done to improve the quality of data in HMIS.

34. Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies

— Prof K S James, Dr. T S Syamala, Dr. Lekha Subaiya and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod

This study brings out result from a survey conducted in seven states of India on various issues relating to the elderly population. The states covered under the study are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharastra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The study investigates various dimensions of elderly welfare particularly the health dimension. The other areas covered by the study include work and income, living arrangement, family relationship and violence and social security. The findings of the study clearly highlight that income insecurity, illiteracy, age related morbidity, and physical and economic dependency are factors that tend to make the Indian elderly, and particularly elderly women, vulnerable. The information emanating from the study has important policy and programmatic implications for improving the well-being and quality of life of the elderly. The approach needs to be holistic and multidimensional; at the individual, family, community, governmental and non-governmental levels. First and foremost, opportunities need to be provided for improving

socio-economic status and access to health care. Also important is extending social pension and health insurance, especially to women. At the family level, stronger intergenerational bonding needs to be encouraged and at community level, greater participation of elderly has to be ensured by active involvement in decentralised bodies. Effective implementation of national policy and programmes for older persons in line with the international instruments is imperative and government should ensure availability of physical, financial and human resources to do so. Further, government needs to enable civil society groups and engage the private sector in creating an elder friendly environment. Data and research gaps in understanding issues of the elderly within the cultural context need to be undertaken on a regular basis and appropriate monitoring systems have to be put in place. The primary survey has been done and the national report titled "Report on the Status of Elderly in Select States of India, 2011" has been published and released by the UNFPA.

Project Reports under Final Revision

1. **Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy Growing States** (Dr Komol Singha)
2. **Tata Coffee Ltd: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
3. **Land Policy and Administration** (Dr Manasi S, Dr R G Nadadur, Prof P G Chengappa, Prof N Sivanna)
4. **Evaluation Study on Western Ghats Development Programme** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
5. **Evaluation Study on Conservation of Magadi Fort, Undertaken by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums** (Dr Veerashekharappa)
6. **Study Report on considering Women candidates for the post of care-Assistant Lineman in KPTCL/BESCOMs** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
7. **Real-Time Classroom Sharing of Urban and Rural Schools with dedicated Wireless Network: An Exploratory Survey in Karnataka for Assessing Preparedness of School System** (Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr K N Sridhar Rao)
8. **Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Four Southern States** (Prof S N Sangita and Dr Anil Kumar V)
9. **Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration with All-India Coverage (Consolidated)** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi)
10. **Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarahole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods** (Dr Krishna Raj)
11. **India and Globalization: Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
12. **Evaluation Study on Impact and Advantages of Various Services with a Particular Focus on the Help Desk initiated by KSNDMC** (Dr Aditya Chavali and Dr V Ramaswamy)
13. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies** (Prof K S James, Dr Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr Dhananjay W B)
14. **Governance: Theoretical and Empirical Issues** (Prof Siddharth Swaminathan)



Research Projects in Progress

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| <p>1. Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: Karnataka and a consolidated Study (Prof Parmod Kumar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : November 2009</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : May 2013</p> | <p>7. Problems and Prospects of Oilseeds Production in Karnataka (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Komol Singha)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : May 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| <p>2. Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring (Dr M J Bhende, Prof N Sivanna, Dr M Devendra Babu)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : June 2010</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>8. Preparation of State Agricultural Profile of Karnataka (Prof M J Bhende)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : May 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : May 2013</p> |
| <p>3. Changing Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages (Prof P G Chengappa)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : May 2011</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>9. Agricultural Indicators (Prof M J Bhende)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : April 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| <p>4. Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North-East and Himalayan States (Dr Komol Singha)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : April/May 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>10. Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India (Prof P G Chengappa)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : July 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| <p>5. Assessment of Marketed and Marketable surplus of Major Foodgrains in India – Karnataka Study (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr Elumalai Kannan)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : April/May 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>11. Outlook on Agriculture (Prof Parmod Kumar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : July 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| <p>6. Estimation of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses among Selected Crops in India – All India Coordinated Study (Dr Elumalai Kannan, Prof Parmod Kumar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : April/May 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> | <p>12. Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North East India (Dr Komol Singha)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : May 2012</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| | <p>13. Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : June 2007</p> <p>Expected Date of Completion : NA</p> |
| | <p>14. Improving Access to Social Security Benefits Among Unorganized Workers (Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> |

- Date of Commencement : August 2010
Expected Date of Completion : NA
15. **Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
Date of Commencement : July 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
16. **Preparation of Human Development for Bagalkot District** (Dr N Sivanna)
Date of Commencement : April 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
17. **Assessing the Environmental Burden of Disease of Air Pollution: A Case Study of Two Metropolitan Cities – Bangalore and Hyderabad** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
Date of Commencement : September 2010
Expected Date of Completion : June 2013
18. **Status of Women in Karnataka – A Monograph** (Dr KG Gayathri Devi and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
Date of Commencement : October 2011
Expected Date of Completion : March 2013
19. **Socio-Economic Impact of Project Intervention in Two Zones – Malnad and Dry Zones in Karnataka (Case Study)** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
Date of Commencement : March 2012
Expected Date of Completion : June 2013
20. **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 : January 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
21. **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)** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K S Rao, Botany Dept, Delhi Univ. and Prof K V Raju)
Date of Commencement : January 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
22. **Eco-diversity Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement : January 2013
Expected Date of Completion : NA
23. **Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD** (Prof M R Narayana)
Date of Commencement : November 2009
Expected Date of Completion : NA
24. **A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Caste in Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran, Dr Manohar S Yadav)
Date of Commencement : December 2010
Expected Date of Completion : April 2013
25. **Tariff Fixation for the Bangalore Metro Rail Project** (Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Aditya Chavali)
Date of Commencement : July 2011
Expected Date of Completion : NA
26. **Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions: A Case Study of Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement : April 2012
Expected Date of Completion : June 2013
27. **Third Party Evaluation Study of VGST Programmes** (Dr Aditya Chavali)



- Date of Commencement : July 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
28. **Evaluation Study of Saakshar Bharath Programme in Karnataka** (Dr Aditya Chavali)
Date of Commencement : August 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
29. **Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance: An Appraisal in the Context of India's Select SEZs** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement : January 2013
Expected Date of Completion : NA
30. **District Human Development Report for Davanagere** (Prof N Sivanna)
Date of Commencement : April 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
31. **Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes** (Prof S N Sangita)
Date of Commencement : July 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
32. **Manipur's Acculturation to Korea** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
Date of Commencement : October 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
33. **Trade and Marginalisation: Review of Probable Impacts of FDI in Retail Sector on Marginalized Communities in India** (Dr Sobin George)
Date of Commencement : October 2012
Expected Date of Completion : April 2013
34. **Discrimination and Patterns of Health-seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)
Date of Commencement : July 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
35. **Social Support and Health of the Elderly in India** (Dr Lekha Subaiya)
Date of Commencement : October 2009
Expected Date of Completion : September 2013
36. **A Study on Women's Autonomy and Fertility Preference in Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)
Date of Commencement : July 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
37. **Assessing Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) Data at the District Level on a Regular Basis for Facilitating Updating Exercise of National Population Register (NPR)** (Prof K S James, Dr P M Kulkarni of JNU, New Delhi)
Date of Commencement : May 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
38. **Family Planning and Women's Work Participation in India** (Dr T N Bhat)
Date of Commencement : October 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA
39. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services** (Prof K S James, Dr Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr. T N Bhat)
Date of Commencement : January 2013
Expected Date of Completion : NA
40. **Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World** (Prof. K S James, Dr. T S Syamala and Dr. Lekha Subaiya)
Date of Commencement : December 2012
Expected Date of Completion : NA

5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

1. Orientation to IAS/IPS Probationers

The Institute offered an orientation programme to the 2010 batch of IAS & IPS officers of Karnataka during May 14-18, 2012 as part of their probationary training. It was organized upon the request of the DPAR, Government of Karnataka. The focus of orientation was to provide an understanding of the society, economy and polity in Karnataka.

The orientation was inaugurated by Dr S M Jaamdar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Home Department, Government of Karnataka. A team of resource persons drawn from within ISEC and outside addressed the interactive sessions covering topics on political and administrative reforms, critical areas such as agriculture, education, social infrastructure, planning, programme monitoring and evaluation, globalization and trade, finance, credit policy and legal reforms.

Many of the trainees stayed on the ISEC campus, which facilitated use of library and interaction with faculty and PhD students.

The valedictory session was chaired by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, who addressed the officers and distributed participation certificates.

The orientation was coordinated by Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC and Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor, CHRD, ISEC.

2. Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research

In continuation of its on-going CCMASSR

Programme, launched in 2010, the Institute organised the fourth residential course in **Methods and Applications in Social Science Research** as a two weeks' programme during May 14-25, 2012. There were 9 participants drawn from different parts of India from NGOs, the corporate sector, universities and IT companies. In all, 25 sessions covering different aspects of research in Social Sciences were held which were participatory in nature with resource persons drawn from both within the institute as well as from outside. The teaching sessions were interspersed by 'hands-on exercises' about preparing data gathering sheets, check lists and data analysis.

At the end of the course the participants received Certificates from Director Prof R S Deshpande and other senior faculty members of ISEC.

Dr K G Gayathridevi, Associate Professor, CEENR, and Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor, CHRD, co-ordinated the course.

3. Seminar on Growth and Development of Agriculture in Karnataka: Prospects and Strategies

Though India has reached to a new height in secondary and tertiary sectors, the role of primary sector, especially agriculture, cannot be overlooked. The country's development still lies on the growth and development of agriculture and its allied sectors. This sector is not only the source of food for the whole population of the country but also for the income and employment of the majority of population. With the passage of time,



there has been a paradigm shift in the structure and performance of agriculture sector in the recent years in different regions in the country.

Karnataka is one of the leading agricultural states in the country, and at present, the state contributes around 7% of the agricultural production and 15% of the horticultural production in the country. The state contributes around 10% to the fruit and vegetable production in the country. Karnataka has rich biodiversity and ten agro-climatic zones suited for majority of the agricultural and horticultural crops and a long coastline that encourages fisheries. Having realised these potentials, the government of Karnataka has laid special emphasis on the growth of agriculture and allied sectors as a means to accelerate the state's GDP growth, to enable farmers to earn higher income and ensure food security.

To address these issues, the agriculture sector would require substantial changes in terms of technology, markets, institutions and policy formulation etc. New and suitable technology in agriculture and food processing will directly help in improving productivity both at cultivation and post harvest stages and result in better value addition. Competitive and efficient marketing arrangements would lead to higher value realization. Appropriate institutional arrangements, including credit facilities would enable improved productivity, skill development of labour, better value realization as well as better value addition at various stages of production and processing. Besides, the strategy for the development of pisciculture, floriculture, sericulture and livestock sectors can also be mentioned for further development of primary sector in the state. ADRTC organized a seminar on **'Growth and Development of Agriculture in Karnataka: Prospects and Strategies'** on June 7, 2012 with the sub-themes:

- a. Growth and development of agricultural sector in Karnataka.
- b. Diversification of agriculture in Karnataka (within and agriculture to non-agricultural sectors), and

- c. Institutional Change and Public Policy of Agriculture in Karnataka.

The seminar was a modest attempt to bring the scholars, academia and policy makers of the state together to discuss the issues of development of agriculture in Karnataka for the future strategies and policy formulation. The discourse of the seminar made an improved understanding of the potential and strategies in agriculture and probed the critical research gaps, which require to be plugged for sustainable development of the sector. A total of 10 papers were presented – 3 papers in the first sub-theme, 3 in the second sub-theme and 4 in the third sub-theme. In addition, there was an introductory session chaired by the Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, Prof KRS Murthy, and keynote address by Prof Ramesh Chand, Director NCAP, New Delhi. Among those who presented papers were Prof N Nagaraj from ICRISAT; Prof Vijaya Kumar, UAS Dharwad; Prof Chengappa, ICAR Chair Professor, ISEC; Dr L B Hugar, UAS, Raichur; Prof D S Devraj, IDS, Mysore; in addition to ADRTC faculty, Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Elumalai Kannan. The collected papers will soon be published in an edited volume.

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), 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 from June 24 to July 21, 2012. Totally 17 post-graduate students from universities in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Finland participated in this course. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 10 or 7.5 ECTS (European Union Credits).

The first week of the course introduced the participants to Ecological/Environmental Issues in

India; Status of Environment in India; People, Culture and Society; Indian Approach to Development and Environment – A Gandhian Perspective; Dialogue on Poverty, Environment and Development Nexus; Human Rights Perspective on Environment; Population and Health Issues; Economy and Environment; and Environmental/Ecological Economics.

The second week of the course familiarised the students with Polity-Governance and Administration; Forest Use and Management in India – Conservation and Management of Forest Ecosystem under different Regimes; Growth and Environment – The Environmental Kuznets Curve; Policy making for Agricultural Growth; Economics and Institutional Aspects of Biodiversity Conservation; Social Forestry and JFPM; Water Institutions and Water Sector Reforms; Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM); CPRs and Rural Poor; and Gender and Environment.

The third week of the course covered themes on Ecological, Economic and Institutional Aspects of Sweden; Groundwater Use and Abuse; Rainwater Harvesting, Ecological Architecture; Urbanization and Environment; Weaker Sections and Perspectives on Environment; Livestock – Environment Interactions; Climate Change – Issues and Public Policy; Fisheries Sector in India; Mining Sector in India; and Environmental Policy – (Land, Water, and Pollution-related Policies), Environmental Law and Administration in Five Nordic Countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Denmark) and India - A Comparison.

The fourth week covered themes on The Indian Energy Scenario; Natural Resource Management through Decentralized Governance; Environmental Governance; Fiscal Policy and Environmental Governance; and Land Tenure in India: Implications for Natural Resource Management.

The students were taken to three field visits – (1) Joint Forest Management (Village Forest Committees / Self-Help Groups); (2) Solid Waste

Management; and (3) Rainwater Harvesting and Green Buildings.

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

The course participants were assessed based on the assignments, book reviews, their participation in classes, project work and presentations.

The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute as well as experts from other institutions.

Shri Kaushik Mukherjee, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Government of Karnataka, delivered the inaugural address. At the valedictory function, Prof R S Deshpande distributed 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, Head, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

5. Training Programme in Advance Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers

The Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organised a training course for 38 ISS Probationary Officers between August 13 and 24, 2012. During the first week of the course, the participants were introduced to Basic Econometric Techniques and the second week concentrated on Advanced Time Series Techniques. The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute as well as experts from other institutions like Indian Statistical Institute, Madras School of Economics, Pondicherry University, Mumbai University etc.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants and distributed the certificates to them during 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.

6. CACS- EPFL Summer Programme of University of Lausanne, Switzerland, on 'Social Change in Urban and Rural India'

Twenty-eight students from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne [École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)] visited ISEC campus on August 22, 2012, for an introduction on '**Social Change in Urban and Rural India**' given by the ISEC faculty.

The students who are undergoing the Master's-level training in various disciplines (Engineering, Architecture, Information systems, Mathematics, etc) are also completing a Minor in Contemporary Asian Studies and were in Bangalore as part of an immersion programme in Indian and Chinese culture. The discussions were on 'Civil Society and the Urban Poor', 'An Overview of Indian Agriculture', 'Social Structure and Change' and were facilitated by Professors Supriya Roychowdhury, Elumalai Kannan and G K Karanth, respectively. A special lecture was given by Champaka Rajagopal who discussed her work on urban Bangalore entitled 'Place, Transformation and Continuity'.

As a departure from earlier years, ISEC PhD scholars interacted closely with the students from EPFL. The ISEC students presented their research topics and methodology to the visitors and a vibrant discussion ensued.

The programme at ISEC was well-appreciated by the EPFL participants for the quality of its substance and organization, and for the interactive session with the students.

7. Prelude Conference on 'Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery'

The CPIGD in collaboration with Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka

Regional Branch, organised a prelude conference on 'Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery' on September 1, 2012. The inaugural session was chaired by Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, ISEC, and welcomed by Prof R S Deshpande, Director. Shri S Ramanathan, Chairman, IIPA (K), gave introductory remarks. The inaugural address was delivered by Dr A Ravindra, former Chief Secretary, GoK, and Adviser to Chief Minister. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof S L Rao, former Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, and former Chairman, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, GoI. The technical sessions were chaired by Prof G Thimmaiah, former Director, ISEC, and former Member of Planning Commission, GoI; Prof Pranab Bardhan, Professor, Department of Economics, Graduate School, University of California, Berkeley, USA; Shri A N Yellappa Reddy, IFS (Retd), former Secretary, Forests, Environment and Ecology, GoK; and Dr P V Shenoi, IAS (Retd) former Director, ISEC, and former Secretary, Government of India. *The discussants for the technical sessions were* Prof G K Karanth, Prof M R Narayana, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Prof Supriya Roychowdhury, Prof Manohar Yadav, Prof K S James and Prof M D Usha Devi. The rapporteurs were Tulika Bhattacharya, Amit Kumar Sahoo, Sumedha Bajar, Tarun Arora, Subhashree Banerjee, Anantha Ramu, Shiju Joseph and Mini Thomas. Prof N Sivanna proposed the vote of thanks.

Altogether 12 papers were presented including Politics, Citizen Participation and Service Delivery: Bangalore Case Study (Dr Mary Breeding and Prof Siddharth Swaminathan); Is Urban Growth Inclusive in India? (Shri Sabyasachi Tripathi); Urbanisation, Migration and Sustainable Development: Status and Concerns (Dr C M Lakshmana); Efficiency Issues in Urban Infrastructure: A Study of Unaccounted Water in Bangalore City (Dr Krishna Raj); Urban Governance and Planning for Inclusive Growth: Finances of Selected Urban Local Governments in Karnataka (Dr M Devendra Babu); *Efficiency and*

Equity Issues in Public Distribution: A Study in Delhi Slums (Prof Parmod Kumar); *Water Crisis in Mega City: Vanishing Lakes and Over-Exploited Ground Water in Bangalore* (Dr P Thippaiah); *Globalisation and Inclusive Growth: A Study of Electronic Waste in Bangalore City* (Dr S Manasi); *Globalisation, Urbanisation and Marginalisation of Disadvantaged: Health Care of Unorganised Workers in Bangalore* (Dr K Asha); *Urban Governance and Delivery of Pensions: A Study of Urban and Rural Households in Selected Districts of Karnataka* (Prof D Rajasekhar, Dr G Sreedhar, Ms R Manjula, Dr R R Biradar and Dr N L Narasimha Reddy); *Urban Governance and Service Delivery: The Role of Civil Society* (Ms Kathyayini Chamaraj) and *Urban Governance, Air Pollution and Health Implications* (Shri Ravi D R).

Prof S N Sangita coordinated the conference and presented the background paper.

8. Prof L S Venkataramanan Lecture

The Eleventh L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered on September 4, 2012, by Prof Vinod Vyasulu, Research Advisor for the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bangalore.

Prof Vyasulu's lecture on '**Agriculture in India's 21st Century**' covered a wide range of issues and challenges facing the Indian agriculture. Dwelling on the changing structure of the Indian economy from the primary sector to tertiary sector, he said unlike the developed countries, where the transition was smooth from agriculture to industry and finally to service sector, developing countries like India faced infrastructure and technology bottlenecks that force the surplus labour to stay in agriculture disguised as the unemployed. The Green Revolution occurred only in the best lands that led to big regional disparities that had become a major challenge today. The vast arid areas were left out of the growth process. The new agricultural technologies that were brought in did not have the Indian land-man ratios embedded in them. Therefore, it is no surprise we got output increases but no job growth.

Although India is a labour-abundant and capital-scarce country, we opted for capital-led technology that could not absorb surplus labour force. Thus, we ended up using intensively our scarce resource, i.e., capital, and not our abundant resource, i.e., labour. Therefore, capital increase was not matched by employment increase. Government intervened in agriculture both by providing input subsidies and by MSP and Public Distribution on the output side. There has been a huge and complex bureaucracy to administer the Public Distribution System distributing polished rice, fine wheat that are not very good for health.

What have been the consequences of such Centralized policies?

- Agricultural production has increased in selected crops and regions;
- Environmental issues like salinity, water logging, leaching of soil, contamination of rivers have become serious;
- Food preferences have been distorted in a way detrimental to health and nutrition—problems like diabetes are becoming endemic. No link seen between agriculture and health;
- The market does not provide 'signals' through agricultural prices;
- All this is the result of our agricultural policy—albeit unintended.
- This is 20th century India.

Where do we go from here?

Prof Vyasulu provided the following suggestions:

- Focus on traditional crops in arid areas;
- Slowly phase out the distortions that have crept into agriculture in the input and output sides—price interventions, controls on trade, compulsory procurements etc.
- Grow crops that help good health—nurture a strong link between health policy and agriculture policy
- Increase local regulation and co-ordination capacity.



The lecture emphasised on the corrective role needed in governance. Government is a multi-tier, or multi-level institution, with each having its role in ensuring governance. State governments must work with local governments and we stick to functioning of a federal governance structure. Prof Vyasulu ended his lecture emphasizing the fact that India's 21st century is very different from the 20th, and needs a different governance structure. "We can depend on the collective wisdom of our people, who have repeatedly changed the course of the country in elections. The ability to move in the directions indicated is to be cultivated by overcoming bureaucratic resistance. But we can rely on the wisdom of people."

9. Meeting of Working Group on Terms of Trade between the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors

The second meeting of the **Working Group on Terms of Trade between the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors** was held on September 15, 2012, at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, under the chairmanship of Prof S Mahendra Dev. The Chairman averred that the TOT debate started with Kahlon Committee on Task Force that had the base year of 1981-82. There is a need for making changes in the existing methodology of calculating terms of trade between agriculture and non-agricultural sectors in the background of tremendous changes that have taken place within agriculture and in the economy. He emphasized that since the share of services is increasing in gross domestic product, there is a need to incorporate services in commodity composition of inter-sectoral 'terms of trade' index. The states' share in composition of GDP is also changing and that needs to be taken into account. Share of rabi and khariff should also be factored in while calculating TOT.

Adviser, DES, explained the recent formula for calculating terms of trade. He presented the formula for calculation of TOT, i.e., index of price received divided by price paid, final consumption

and capital investment. He presented weights for final consumption (73.54 %) price paid for inputs (21.63 %) and capital goods (4.83%). He emphasized that the data for marketable surplus at all-India level and state levels for all the crops was not available and it has to be calculated. Similarly, animal product estimates were not available for marketable surplus.

A question was raised whether effect of international prices is being taken into consideration in this formula? It was mentioned that there is a need to focus on methodological issues before going ahead as service sector is increasing so services used by agriculture need to be incorporated properly. Another issue raised was that the present TOT was barter TOT and not income TOT. It was argued that there should be different sets of TOT for different states and different sizes of farmers as the existing index did not reflect the reality and we need to bring in wage in the numerator.

Another member mentioned that this formula might have a lot of sense earlier but now a large part of the farmers' income came from non-farming and therefore, a lot of activities came up in the denominator compared with the numerator. It was argued that if we bring labour in this formula, then TOT will get complicated.

There was also a debate whether we should calculate barter TOT or income TOT. Another issue that was raised was whether we should go in for multiple TOT rather than single TOT.

The chairperson in his concluding remarks stressed that farmers' income coming from non-agriculture is not being taken care of presently. He mentioned that suggestions for including agriculture income and non-agriculture income, consumption (self) and services would prove useful for finalizing the methodology on TOT. He supported the idea of multiple TOTs. He hoped that an ideal 'terms of trade' methodology would be developed in the end by this committee.

10. Workshop on 'Indic Economic Thought in Pursuit of Happiness and Sustainable Development: Its Relevance and Applications'

A one-day workshop on 'Indic Economic Thought in Pursuit of Happiness and Sustainable Development: Its Relevance and Applications' was organised on November 9, 2012, by CEENR in association with Development Foundation, Bangalore. In the backdrop of India's long-standing civilizational existence and experience, there is a growing need to explore the ancient Indian knowledge base and wisdom to seek alternative solutions to contemporary development issues. In this context, understanding the civilizational attributes which facilitated ancient India to emerge and remain as a leading economy of the world as documented by Paul Bairoch and Angus Maddison becomes imperative. Such an enquiry demands that we look into certain fundamental issues related to the Indian approach towards life and its purpose, the source and conception of happiness, the mode, method and meaning of interaction with nature. Lastly, it would also be imperative for us to examine the relevance and applications of Indic ideas, thoughts and concepts in the present post-modern world. The workshop highlighted the spatial dynamics and mutual interactions between certain essential domains of human enterprise involving economics, development and human happiness: the issues discussed included Salient Features of Ancient Indian Economic Thought; Indic Concept of Happiness; Indic Approach to Development and its Sustainability; Mutual Exclusivity/ Inclusivity of Developmental Economics; Sustainability and Pursuit of Happiness in Indic and Present Paradigm; Applications of Indic Economic Thought in the Crisis-ridden World. Dr Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR coordinated the workshop.

11. International Seminar on 'Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty'

ISEC organised a joint international seminar on 'Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty' with

Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China, at ISEC during December 6-7. The two-day seminar, organized under the aegis of ICSSR, discussed the economic issues affecting growth in India and China, and more specifically it deliberated how these two countries had experienced relatively high economic growth over time, issues related to trade reforms and their implications for poverty reduction. Besides 16 technical presentations, a panel discussion on the seminar theme was organised on December 6. The seminar was attended by noted social scientists and economists from India and China. Indian participants included Professors K R S Murthy, R S Deshpande, S L Rao, C T Kurien; former Ambassadors Saurabh Kumar and C V Ranganathan; Dr Pankaj Chandra, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M H Suryanarayana, Dr Ashwini Deshpande, Dr Ramesh Chand, Dr Vinish Kathuria, Dr Gautam Sen and Dr Siddharth Swaminathan. Ten Chinese delegates from SASS participated in the seminar: Guo Xiaoming, Wen Xingwu, Chen Jixiang, Yue Zhaomin, Xiang Baoyun, Wang Ling, Zhang Kejun, Shen Maoying, Xie Chunling and Lan Dingxiang.

12. Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Dr K Ullas Karanth, Director for Science-Asia, Wildlife Conservation Society, and Director, Centre for Wildlife Studies, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on '**Recovering Fragile Species in a Crowded Sub-continent**' on December 17, 2012. Professor K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the function.

Besides the Institute's faculty, staff and students, the ISEC founder-members, Members of Board of Governors, faculty from sister institutions and other invitees participated in the function.

13. 2nd Conference of the Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA) on 'Better Health Access: The Rough Road Ahead'

The Second Conference of the IHEPA on



'Better Health Access: The Rough Road Ahead' was held at ISEC on December 20-21, 2012. The conference was organised jointly by IHEPA, ISEC, and Azim Premji University, Bangalore. Prof R S Deshpande, Director of ISEC, welcomed and Mr Selvaraju provided an overview of the conference theme. The conference was inaugurated by Dr Prabhudev, Chairman of the Karnataka Health Systems Commission, and Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman of the BoG of ISEC, presided over the inaugural function. Dr H Sudarshan, Chairman of the Karuna Trust, Bangalore, delivered the keynote address, and Dr Anurag Behar, Vice-Chancellor of Azim Premji University, gave a special address. Prof Ravindra Dholakia, IIM, Ahmedabad, and President of IHEPA, delivered the presidential address.

In his inaugural address, Dr Prabhudev observed that quality healthcare is available largely through private sector. As a result, quality healthcare is beyond the reach of the underprivileged sections of the society. According to WHO, 70% of people from the underprivileged sections spend about 70% of their income on healthcare in India. Karnataka is working towards implementing Right to Universal Health for all the citizens of the state. The state is also working on Arogya Mission in Bangalore to computerize emergency care availability across hospitals in the city to ensure better access to healthcare availability and management.

Delivering the keynote address, Dr Sudarshan emphasized the need for applying policy instruments in health economics. Several research studies have indicated investing more in the health sector to improve the economy. He added that governance is important in ensuring health for all.

Prof P R Panchamukhi noted that while many believe health economics is a 50-year-old discipline, in the Indian context it is much older. The Vedas have reference to health economics and Kautilya's *Arthashastra* talks about health administration and location of hospitals. Currently the discipline of health economics needs to re-

orient itself to a more holistic approach than merely economics-related studies.

Mr Anurag Behar stressed on the need for investment in early childhood health as health of school children is a major concern. Prof Ravindra Dholakia pointed out that identifying the right target group is critical for success of any programme, particularly in health sector. In his presidential remarks, Prof K R S Murthy observed that the keyword in health is empowerment. He emphasized the need to empower people to achieve better health.

The conference discussed 52 research papers from across the country and abroad. Over 100 delegates attended the conference. Selected papers would be available in an edited volume. The conference concluded with valedictory function on December 21, 2012. The conference was coordinated by Dr T N Bhat, Assistant Professor, PRC, ISEC.

14. Social Science Talent Search Scheme: A Collaborative Effort of ISEC, Bangalore University, Christ University and Karnataka State Knowledge Commission

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an ongoing programme of ISEC since January 2011, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University, Karnataka State Knowledge Commission, Department of Pre-University Education in Karnataka and the 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.

As part of this initiative and in continuation of the earlier such presentations, half-yearly scholarship distribution ceremony was organised

at ISEC on January 5, 2013. The Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University, Director of ISEC Prof R S Deshpande, Registrar of Bangalore University Prof B C Mylarappa, Christ Junior College Principal Rev Fr Dr Jose C C, and other dignitaries participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. Members of the advisory committee of SSTSS, Dr R Rajesh; Controller of Examinations under SSTSS, Prof H K Moulesh; resource persons Prof Siddananda and Prof Parineetha, were also present. 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.

SSTSS Examination for the year 2013 was held at several centres across the jurisdiction of the Bangalore University, on February 3, 2013. Nearly 3,000 students wrote this competitive exam. The results have been announced on the ISEC website. As soon as the selected students join degree courses opting for social science subjects and send notifications through their college authorities, an orientation for them will be organized at ISEC in early August 2013.

The scholarship presentation and conducting of examinations were coordinated by ISEC faculty members Dr M Lingaraju and Dr K G Gayathri Devi.

15. Panel Discussion on 'Gender, Law and Empowerment'

A Panel Discussion on "Gender, Law and Empowerment" was organised on January 10, 2013 in ISEC. Prof G S Elizabeth, Faculty, National Law School of India University, Bangalore; Shri Arvind Narain, Alternative Law Forum, Bangalore; Dr Etienne Rassendren, Faculty, St Joseph's College, Bangalore; and Ms Madhu of Vimochana, Bangalore, were the panellists. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury organised and moderated the panel discussion and prepared a concept note for the panel discussion. Prof R S Deshpande, Director, welcomed the discussants. Faculties from various centres and the students from ISEC, St Joseph's College and National Law School of India University attended the discussion.

16. Founders' Day Celebration

ISEC celebrated its Founders' Day on January 21, 2013. The day began with the Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors, Prof G Thimmaiah, and Director Prof R S Deshpande garlanding the bust of the founder of the institute Dr VKRV Rao. Later in the day, Prof G Thimmaiah addressed the gathering.

The event was also marked by the release of a book and three monographs authored by the ISEC faculty.

As is the ISEC tradition, staff and faculty members who have completed 25 years of service at ISEC are felicitated on the occasion. This year, staff member Shri M Mahadeva was felicitated.

The Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were conferred on Mr Taron Arora (Economics) and Mr Tannen Neil Lincoln (Non-Economics – Political Science) for having secured the highest marks in their Pre-PhD course work.

Prizes were also given away to winners of the sports and games events conducted on the eve of the Founders' Day.

17. Seminar on Status of Elderly in Select States of India

A seminar on 'Status of Elderly in India' was organised at ISEC on February 6, 2013. The main objective of the seminar was to disseminate the survey findings from the study, 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India'. The survey was conducted to gather information on the status of elderly in seven states of India. The presentations included information on work status and income of elderly, health and well-being, living arrangement and family relations. The survey which is one of the first of its kind in India to gather information on elderly brought out several insights on the issues relating to elderly in the country.



Further, the seminar discussed the new policy and programmatic intervention necessary in this area.

18. Workshop on Input-Output Analysis

A workshop on input-output analysis was organised at ISEC during March 21-24, 2013. Sri Devender Pratap from NCAER, New Delhi, gave a series of lectures on input-output theory and empirical methods concerning input-output tables. Hands-on exercises were carried out thereafter using the past and most recent input-output tables. This lecture series touched upon the basics of input-output theory, Leontief Inverse matrix, estimation of forward and backward linkages (both direct and indirect), augmented matrix and policy analysis and simulation procedure using input-output tables. Students and faculty from ISEC attended the workshop. This workshop was organised by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP, ISEC.

Special Dissemination Exercise of the Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai

Under this programme Dr Michael Debabrata Patra, Adviser-in-Charge, Monetary Policy Department, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai, visited ISEC with other officials from RBI, Mumbai, on March 25, 2013. A presentation was made on the topic: 'Monetary Policy Formulation and its Implications for the Indian economy'. This programme was coordinated by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP, ISEC.

19. Workshop on Urbanization and Migration in Transnational India: Work and Family Life from a Welfare Perspective

The Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), the Swedish South Asian Studies Network (SASNET), Lund University, and the Nordic Centre in India (NCI) jointly organised an explorative workshop "Urbanization and Migration in Transnational India: Work and Family Life from a Welfare Perspective" in Bangalore, India, during March 5-7, 2013.

Prof Surinder S Jodhka, from Jawaharlal Nehru University and Visiting ICCR Professor at Lund University, delivered the keynote address, "Beyond the Binaries of 'Bharat' and 'India': Reimagining the Rural-Urban in Contemporary Times" on March 5.

The workshop aimed at bringing together Nordic and Indian researchers in humanities and social sciences to identify new areas of research on the ways in which work and family life in India are rapidly being transformed by urbanization, national and transnational migration, and the new economic policies, especially with regard to welfare distribution and social security. The objective of the workshop was to lay the groundwork for research cooperation between Nordic and Indian researchers, while providing young scholars in both countries an opportunity to establish contacts with prominent researchers in the field.

The workshop was funded by the Swedish Council for Social Science Research and Lund University. Professor G K Karanth coordinated the workshop.

20. Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences

An ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences was held during March 11-20, 2013. About 35 PhD students and Assistant Professors from various educational Institutions and universities from South Indian states participated in the course. Experts from within ISEC and from outside the state of Karnataka were involved as resource persons to deliver the lectures for the course participants. They delivered lectures on wide-ranging issues relating to social science research.

The overall objective of the Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences was to train the researchers in meeting the challenges they face in an environment where society is fast transforming and changing. Every domain of

society is undergoing momentous and revolutionary change. And, in the corresponding degree complexities are also emerging in each context. The social science research has also transformed to a great deal in its scope of inquiry and methods of investigation. But this particular training was meant to prepare students from downtrodden sections of society, more specifically means the Dalits. The students hailing from these backgrounds need special care as they often remain unexposed to the many new happenings in the social science research in particular and in the wider academic sphere in general.

The present course was so designed so as to include teachings on basic essences of various social science theories - both positivist and empiricist, methods of scientific enquiry, paradigm shifts in social science research, emerging new methods and processes in doing social science research, how to go about selecting a research problem, diverse sources of data, tools and techniques of data collection, interpretation and analysis, ethical concerns involved in doing social science research, and how to write a research report in the final stage with policy inputs and implications. The participants were also given assignments to prepare and make presentations in the presence of resource persons and fellow participants on the topics of their interest. Hence it was rich experience for the student participants and they benefited a lot from the course.

The course was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, the Director of ISEC, and the Chief Guest Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, made the presidential remarks. The valedictory function was addressed by Prof Deshpande. The certificates were distributed by the Director to all the participants of the course during the valedictory function. Prof Manohar Yadav coordinated the course.

Outreach Activities

National Conference on 'Inclusive Growth: Opportunities for the Elderly'

The National Conference on '**Inclusive Growth: Opportunities for the Elderly**' was jointly organised by the Population Research Centre of ISEC, UNFPA, New Delhi; Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi; Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai; and the Union Planning Commission, New Delhi, during November 19-20, 2012, in New Delhi. The main objective of the Conference was to disseminate the survey findings from the study '**Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India**'. The survey was conducted in 7 states in India – Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The survey covered various dimensions of elderly issues. The conference had 5 technical presentations from the survey in addition to the inaugural and valedictory sessions. The conference was inaugurated by Dr Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India. Ms Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director (Programme), UNFPA, New York; Ms Lise Grande, United Nations Resident Coordinator; Frederika Meijer, Representative, UNFPA India and Bhutan, spoke on the inaugural session. Mr Anders Thomsen, Deputy Representative, UNFPA, India and Bhutan, proposed a vote of thanks.

The five technical sessions dealt with: (1) Living Arrangements and Family Relations of Elderly, (2) Poverty, Income and Work Status, (3) Patterns of Acute and Chronic Morbidities, (4) Care-Seeking and Financing of Elderly Health Care, (4) Functional Health and Well-Being of Elderly Persons and (5) Social Security.

The valedictory session discussed the 'Way Forward'. Dr Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission, GoI; Ms Kate Gilmore, UNFPA, New York; Justice Ruma Pal, Dr Mohini Giri and Dr



Jane Barratt shared their views.

Over 80 participants including policy makers, planners, researchers, subject interest groups, NGOs working on ageing issues as well as media persons participated in the conference.

Lectures

Raj Bhavan Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture

Dr Kaushik Basu, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, delivered the Fourth Raj Bhavan Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on 'The Indian Economy: Social and Moral Foundations of Development' on June 12, 2012, at the Raj Bhavan Banquet Hall. Dr Hans Raj Bhardwaj, the Governor of Karnataka and President of ISEC Society, presided.

Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture

Prof Pranab Bardhan, Professor of Graduate School, Department of Economics, University of California, Berkeley, delivered this year's Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Corruption: When Preaching Piety Is Not Enough' on August 31, 2012, at Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium of ISEC campus to commemorate the Founders' Day of the Institute. Justice N Santosh Hegde, former Lokayukta, Karnataka, participated as the Chief Guest and Prof C T Kurien, Member, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided.

Seminars Presented by Visitors

Talk on Challenges Facing the Indian Economy: Inflation and Fiscal Deficits — Dr Gita Gopinath, Professor of Economics, Harvard University and V K R V Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (July 5, 2012).

A Study on Association of Social Capital with Microfinance and the Local Saving Programmes among the Muslim Poor in Mumbai — Dr Syed Anwar Hashmi, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Mumbai

and SRTT Visiting Fellow of ISEC, Bangalore (July 9, 2012).

Environmental Impact of Solid Waste Management in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu — Dr Paramasivan, SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (July 10, 2012).

Two Banks of the Same River? A Hypothesis about North-South Economic Divergence — Dr Ashutosh Varshney, Sol Goldman Professor of International, Studies and the Social Sciences, Department of Political Science, Brown University (July 11, 2012).

A Gender Dimension in Financial Inclusion: A Study on the Impact of Women Participation on the Economic Upliftment of Poor Households — Dr Vigneswara Swamy, Associate Professor, Department of Finance, IBS, Hyderabad and SRTT Visiting Fellow of ISEC, Bangalore (July 24, 2012).

Migration Persistence across Twentieth Century India — Mr Chinmay Tumbe, PhD Scholar, IIM, Bangalore (July 30, 2012).

Paying Taxes: Matter of Money or Matter of Mind? — Dr Sibichen K Mathew, IRS, Advisor, Telecom Regulatory, Authority of India (Formerly, Addl. Commissioner of Income Tax, Karnataka Region) (August 7, 2012).

Gender and Generational Change for Professional Women in Bangalore — Ms Rachel C Fleming, PhD Scholar, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA (August 17, 2012).

The Changing Role of Bangalore Lakes: Historical and Political Perspective — Dr David Soll, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin, USA; Visiting Faculty at ISEC, Bangalore (January 8, 2013).

Talk on Growth and Inequality: Global Experiences — Dr Ravi Kanbur, Professor of Economics, Cornell University; Dr V K R V Rao Chair former Professor (January 9, 2013).

Local Governance and Rationalities of Citizenship — Dr Winnie Bothe, Faculty, Department of Political Science, Lund University (January 23, 2013).

Taking a Closer Look at Education, Corruption and Knowledge — Dr Mina O'Dowd, Professor, Department of Sociology, Division for Education, Lund University (January 29, 2013).

Vertical Imbalance in the Canadian Federal System — Dr Stanley L Winer, Canada Research Chair, Professor in Public Policy, Carleton University, Ottawa (February 1, 2013).

Growth and Social Inequality in Development: South Asia — Dr Shigemochi Hirashima, Professor Emeritus, Meiji-Gakuin University, Tokyo, Japan (February 11, 2013).

Crafting Fueling India's Internal Wars: The Story of Chhattisgarh — Ms Sudha Bharadwaj, "Janhit", Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, Practicing Advocate, High Court of Chhattisgarh (February 19, 2013).

The Indian Debate about Genetically Modified Crops – Competing Discourses on Agrarian Futures and the Politics of Risk — Mr Andreas Mitzschke, PhD Scholar, Department of Technology and Society Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Maastricht University, Netherlands (February 25, 2013).

Violence versus Nonviolence: Our Cognitive Architecture — Dr V K Kool, Professor of Psychology, State University of New York Institute of Technology Utica, USA (February 26, 2013).

Talk on SICI Programs and Opportunities for Students and Young Scholars — Dr Prachi Kaul, Program Officer, Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, New Delhi (March 4, 2013).

Sex and the Signal Free Corridor — Dr Lata Mani, Feminist Historian and Cultural Critic, Bangalore (March 20, 2013).

Seminars Presented by Faculty

Population and Development: Transition in Southern States of India — Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (May 16, 2012).

Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Southern States in India — Prof S N Sangita, Head, and Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (March 25, 2013).

Seminars by Students

Health, Labour Supply and Wages: A Study in West Bengal — Ms Amrita Ghatak, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (April 16, 2012)

Medicalisation of Maternal Health Care: An Analysis of Caesarean Section Delivery in West Bengal — Ms Sancheeta Ghosh, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (June 12, 2012)

Internal Migration and Informal Labour Market: New Directions and Issues — Mr Jajati Keshari Parida, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (June 28, 2012)

Capital, Structure of Indian Manufacturing Sector: Nature, Determinants and Regulatory Changes — Mr Kaushik Basu, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (June 29, 2012)

Civil Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh — Ms Reetika Syal, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (July 3, 2012).

Climate Induced Vulnerability and Adaptation by Rural Households: A Study of Some Drought-Prone Districts in Orissa — Mr Architesh Panda, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (August 13, 2012).

Migration as a Risk Aversion Behaviour: A Gender Perspective — Ms Sandhya Rani Mahapatro, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (October 1, 2012).



Civil Service Pension Reforms in India — Mr Ayanendu Sanyal, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (December 17, 2012).

Urban Agglomeration and Urban Economic Growth in India: An Empirical Study — Mr Sabyasachi Tripathi, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (December 21, 2012).

Agrarian Change and Credit Market Functioning in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka — Ms S Yogeshwari, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (December 24, 2012).

Educational Change and Its Impact on Fertility and Demographic Dividend of Future India — Mr Angan Sengupta, PhD Scholar, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (January 24, 2013).

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 26th Bi-annual Seminars were conducted from June 25 to July 4, 2012. In all, there were 41 presentations comprising 3 pre-submission seminars, 24 proposal/progress seminars and 14 theme presentations. Prof G Thimmaiah, Prof Jeevan Kumar (Director, Centre for Gandhian Studies, Bangalore University), Prof Meena Deshpande (Department of Political Science, Bangalore University), Prof N S S Narayana (Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore), Prof G Giridhar (former director, Technical Support Group for East and South Asia, Bangkok), Prof V M Rao, Prof Ganesh Bhatt (Principal, MES Teachers' College, Bangalore) participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.

Prof Gita Gopinath, Dr V K R V Chair Professor, was invited to attend the Bi-annual Seminars of June 2012. She gave useful comments and suggestions on PhD students' presentations.

The 27th Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during December 17-24, 2012. In all, there were 32 presentations comprising 03 pre-submission

seminars, 13 proposal seminars and 16 progress presentations. Prof G Thimmaiah, Prof Jeevan Kumar (Director, Centre for Gandhian Studies, Bangalore University), Prof P H Rayappa, Prof T N Prakash, UAS, Hebbal, Prof Ganesh Bhatt (Principal, MES Teachers' College, Bangalore), Prof R G Desai (Bangalore University, Bangalore) and Prof Madhura Swaminathan (ISI, Bangalore) participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.

PhD Programme

The 2012-13 PhD Programme with 19 students commenced on August 17, 2012, with a formal inauguration by the Director. The discipline-wise break-up of these students is: Agricultural Economics – two; Economics – six; Environmental Economics – four; Political Science – two; Development Studies – one; Sociology – three; Population Studies – one. The students are undergoing coursework. Supervisors have been allotted to them all and Doctoral Committees have been formed.

PhD Awarded

Mr Shyam Singh (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on '*Political Regimes and Social Security: A Study of BSP Regime in Uttar Pradesh*'. Dr V Anil Kumar was his supervisor.

Ms Tarodi Tunga Lakshminarayana (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for her thesis on '*Refugees, Identity and Citizenship: A Study on the Tibetan Refugees in Karnataka*'. Prof S N Sangita was her supervisor.

Mr Indrajit Bairagya (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on '*Economic Performance of Informal Sector during Liberalisation Period: An Empirical Study of India*'. Prof M R Narayana was his supervisor.

Ms K C Smitha (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for her thesis on '*Urban Governance and Service Delivery in India: A Study of Water Supply and Sanitation in Bangalore*'. Prof S N Sangita was her supervisor.

Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on '*A Study of Religio-Cultural Dimension of Self-Determination Movements in Kashmir*'. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury was his supervisor.

Mr Krushna Mohan Pattanaik (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on '*Movement of Indian Service Suppliers and GATS: A Case Study of Selected Service Sector*'. Dr P Thippaiah was his supervisor.

Mr Manojit Bhattacharjee (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on '*Indebtedness in the Household Sector: A Study of Selected States in India*'. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev was his supervisor.

Mr Jajati Keshari Parida (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for his thesis on '*Internal Migration and Informal Labour Market: New Directions and Issues*'. Prof S Madheswaran was his supervisor.

Ms Amrita Ghatak (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore for her thesis on '*Health, Labour Supply and Wages: A Study in West Bengal*'. Prof S Madheswaran was her supervisor.

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Mr Tarun Arora (in Economics) and Mr Tannen Neil Lincoln (in Political Science) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2011-12.

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

Faculty who participated in academic activities with Financial Assistance

Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, presented a paper on "Regional Issues of Population, Development and Environment in India: An Overview" in the European Population Conference held at Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, during June 13-16, 2012.

Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, presented a paper on "Civil Society, Public Policy and Governance in two South Indian States: Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh" in the 22nd World Political Science Congress held at Madrid, Spain, during July 8-12, 2012.

Dr K Gayithri attended DCID Training Programme held at DCID, Duke University, USA, during July 22-August 10, 2012.

Dr Dhananjay W Bansod, Assistant Professor, presented a paper on "Elderly in the Changing World: Status, Decision Making Role and Expectations of Elderly in Rural India" in the 2nd Asian Population Association (APA) conference held at Bangkok, Thailand, during August 26-29, 2012.

Dr K S Umamani, Associate Professor, presented a paper on "Is lack of Health and Transport facilities a barrier to use Maternal Health



Care Services? A Study in a backward District of Karnataka, India" in the 2nd Asian Population Conference (APA) held at Bangkok, Thailand, during August 26-29 2012.

Dr S Manasi, Assistant Professor, participated in the 3rd run of the Temasek Foundation Water Leadership Programme (TFWLP) held at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKY School), National University of Singapore during November 12-23, 2012.

Dr Komol Singha, Assistant Professor, presented a paper on "Nexus between Conflict and Development in India: A Case of Manipur" in the International Conference on Social Sciences, Economics and Geography (ICSEG 2012) held at Planetary Scientific Research Centre, Pattaya (Thailand) during December 8-9, 2012.

Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor, presented a paper on "Universal Literacy: A Dream or a Reality?" International Conference on Education, Applied Sciences and Management (ICEASM' 2012) held at Dubai during December 26-27, 2012.

PhD students who participated in academic activities with Financial Assistance

Mr Architesh Panda presented a paper on 'Drivers of Differential Adaptive Capacity at the Household Level: Empirical Results from India Highlighting the Importance of Crop Insurance' in the 'Adaptation Futures: 2012 International Conference' held at Tucson, University of Arizona, USA, during May 29-31, 2012.

Ms Sandhya Rani Mahapatro presented a paper on 'The Changing Pattern of Internal Migration in India: Issues and Challenges' in the European Population Conference, 2012, held at Stockholm University, Sweden, during June 12-16, 2012.

Mr Benson Thomas presented a paper on 'Pattern of Mortality Changes in Kerala: Are they moving to the Advanced Stage?' in the 2nd Asian

Population Conference (APA) held at Bangkok, Thailand, during August 26-29, 2012.

Ms Baishali Goswami presented a paper on 'Fertility Transition in India: Decomposing the Effect of Change in Marriage, Residence and Educational Composition' in the 2nd Asian Population Conference (APA) held at Bangkok, Thailand, during August 26-29, 2012.

Ms Moumita Das presented a paper on 'Applying Culture-Centered Perspectives to Understand Health Choices in Urban Slums' in the CASA Conference held at Bangkok, Thailand, during December 15-17, 2012

SRTT Draft Project Report

Dr Amalendu Jyotishi: 'Understanding Institutional Evolution, Process and Sustainability: A Case Study of CAMPCO Co-operative Model'.

SRTT Final Project Report

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

Seminars

During the period, SRTT-sponsored Visiting Fellows delivered three project-initiation seminars.

Submission of Thesis

Ms Reetika Syal, PhD student of ISEC of 2007 batch (SRTT fellow), submitted her thesis on December 27, 2012 to the University of Mysore.

Ms Reetika worked under the supervision of Prof N Sivanna on the topic 'Civil Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh'.

PhD Degree

The *viva voce* of Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan, PhD student of ISEC of 2006 batch (SRTT fellow) was held on August 8, 2012. Mr Khalid worked under the supervision of Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) on the topic, 'A Study of Religio-Cultural Dimension of

Self-Determination Movements in Kashmir'. He was awarded the PhD degree (vide the University of Mysore Notification No Ex 9.5/PhD/KWH/2006-07 dated: 24.09.2012).

Collaboration Programmes

Dr Bill Pritchard, Associate Professor in Economic Geography, School of Geosciences, University of Sydney, collaborated with Dr Sunil Nautiyal to work on a joint project, 'Rural-Urban Interface and Socioeconomic and Environmental Consequences'. A sum of Rs 2,50,000 was sanctioned from SRTT budget to carry out this project. The project work is progressing well.

Dr Sridhar K N Rao of SRM Research Institute, Bangalore, collaborated with Prof M D Usha Devi to work on a joint project, 'Real-time Classroom Sharing of Urban and Rural Schools with Dedicated Wireless Network in Karnataka: An Exploratory Survey for Assessing Preparedness of School System. A sum of Rs 1,50,000 was sanctioned from SRTT budget for this project. The final report of the project work has been submitted. The report will be sent to SRTT shortly.

Publications - Monograph series

Monograph No.28: '*Has Revival Package Improved Functioning of Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies? – A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh*' by Veerashekharappa, Meenakshi Rajeev and Manojit Battacharjee

Monograph No. 29: '*Politics of Exclusion: The Case Study of Panchayats in South India*' by Anand Inbanathan and N Sivanna

Monograph No. 30: '*Population Growth, Natural Resource Degradation and Environmental Pollution in India*' by C M Lakshmana

Internship Programme

In response to our advertisement on ISEC website, 220 applications for Internship were received. 108 applications fulfilled the requirements of our Internship Programme out of which 37 applications were shortlisted. 26 candidates joined the programme.

The Internship is for a maximum period of two months. The interns are paid a monthly scholarship of Rs 4,000, provided with free accommodation and food, and are entitled for to-and-fro second class sleeper train fare or deluxe class bus fare by shortest route from the place of study upon production of ticket/travel proof. They have to deposit a refundable amount of Rs 5,000 for library facility with 3 borrowing cards, if needed.

SRTT Activity report

The SRTT activity report for the period from September 2011 to October 2012 was sent to SRTT along with awarded PhD thesis, project reports, monographs published and papers presented. Dr Ganesh Neelam, Development Manager of SRTT, appreciated that the activity report is comprehensive, highlighting activities in the field of education (*vide* their letter of April 22, 2013).



6. PUBLICATIONS

Books Published/Edited

James, K S

(with Moneer Alam, G Giridhar, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar, S Siva Raju, T S Syamala, Lekha Subaiya and Dhananjay W Bansod) '*Report on the Status of Elderly in Select States of India 2011*'. United Nations Population Fund, November 2012.

Lingaraju, M

(Jayasheela) '*Karnatakada Sarvatomukha Pragatiya Vividha Aayamagalu*' (Kannada). New Delhi: Global Research Publications, January 2013.

Singha, Komol

'*Structure and Performance of Paddy Processing Industry in India: A Case of Karnataka*'. USA: Scientific & Academic Publishing, September 2012.

'*Structure and Performance of Agricultural Schemes in India*'. Germany: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG, October 2012.

(with P C Dutta) '*Ethnicity, Resources and Institutions for Development of North Eastern States of India*' (Edited Book). New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House, January 2013.

Subaiya, Lekha

(with Moneer Alam, K S James, G Giridhar, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar, S Siva Raju, T S Syamala, and Dhananjay W Bansod) '*Report on the Status of Elderly in Select States of India 2011*'. United Nations Population Fund, November 2012.

Syamala, T S

(with Moneer Alam, K S James, G Giridhar, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar, S Siva Raju, Lekha

Subaiya, and Dhananjay W Bansod) '*Report on the Status of Elderly in Select States of India 2011*'. United Nations Population Fund, November 2012.

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 2012-March 2013), one issue of the *Journal* was brought out: Volume 14, No. 2 (July-December 2012). The issue carried 4 articles, 3 Research Notes, 3 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising 3 short reviews of books).

ISEC Monographs Series

1. Veerashekharappa, Meenakshi Rajeev and Manojit Battacharjee (2012). *Has Revival Package Improved Functioning of Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies? – A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 28**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
2. Anand Inbanathan and N Sivanna (2012). *Politics of Exclusion: The Case Study of Panchayats in South India*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 29**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

3. C M Lakshmana (2012). *Population Growth, Natural Resource Degradation and Environmental Pollution in India. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 30.* Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

ISEC Working Papers

Title : Vocational Education and Child Labour in Bidar, Karnataka, India
Author : V Anil Kumar
No. : 286

V Anil Kumar's 'Vocational Education and Child Labour in Bidar, Karnataka, India' examines some of the critical dimensions of vocational education, currently affecting the situation with child labour. The paper addresses if vocational education solves the problems of child labour at all? If the existing facilities in the form of effective infrastructure etc any solution to the problem? The paper suggests that it requires a comprehensive examination of the problem and testing assumptions if the child labourers are aware of availability of vocational education and have adequate access to it.

Title : Politics and Public Policies: Politics of Human Development in Uttar Pradesh, India
Author : Shyam Singh and Dr V Anil Kumar
No. : 287

'Politics and Public Policies: Politics of Human Development in Uttar Pradesh, India' by Dr Shyam Singh and Dr V Anil Kumar looks at the basis and priorities on which public policies are formulated in India. Considering that policies towards human development are politically contested and act as the platform for political bargaining, clientelism and vote bank politics, the paper concludes, taking the case of Uttar Pradesh, that public policies (of education, health and such

others) tend to be influenced in the process and become highly political in the course of time.

Title : Understanding the Fiscal Implications of SEZs in India: An Exploration in Resource Cost Approach

Author : Malini L Tantri
No. : 288

Dr Malini L Tantri, in her working paper 'Understanding the Fiscal Implications of SEZs in India: An Exploration in Resource Cost Approach' tries to analyse the fiscal implications of SEZs on the government exchequer. Her paper focuses specifically upon building an argument to make a case for highlighting the importance of studying fiscal dimensions of SEZs and also to propose a framework for doing so. Taking the aggregated data drawn from seven conventional SEZs with the years 1990-91 and 2007-08 as the reference period her work reveals that the government has spent huge sums of money raising questions about their contribution towards national fiscal health.

Title : Does Higher Economic Growth Reduce Poverty and Increase Inequality? Evidence From Urban India

Author : Sabyasachi Tripathi
No. : 289

The working paper, 'Does Higher Economic Growth Reduce Poverty and Increase Inequality? Evidence from Urban India' by Sabyasachi Tripathi selects urban inequality and poverty indices in an attempt to find out their policy linkages. The paper also estimates determinants of urban poverty and inequality by using data of 52 large cities in India. The study results show that the higher city economic growth and large city population agglomeration are associated with reduction in city poverty and an increase in



inequality between cities. The paper concludes by suggesting that redistributive policies would be more effective for quick poverty alleviation rather than for boosting the economy by increasing per capita GDP. He also suggests that the Indian government has to bring out large-scale city level data on consumption and income for enabling better analysis and evolving of policy suggestions.

Title : Fiscal Devaluations

Author : Emmanuel Farhi, Gita Gopinath and Oleg Itskhoki

No. : 290

Emmanuel Farhi, Gita Gopinath and Oleg Itskhoki, in their working paper '**Fiscal Devaluations**' attempt to show that when the exchange rate cannot be devalued, a small set of conventional fiscal instruments can robustly replicate the real allocations attained under nominal exchange rate devaluation in a dynamic New Keynesian open economy environment. Through their analysis they show that two types of fiscal policies exist equivalent to exchange rate devaluation. Both these (uniform increase in import tariff and export subsidy and a value-added tax increase with a uniform parallel tax reduction) need to be supplemented with a consumption tax reduction and an income tax increase. The issues of implementation of these policies, particularly in the circumstances of a currency union, are discussed here.

Title : Living Arrangement Preferences and Health of the Institutionalized Elderly in Odisha

Author : Akshaya Kumar Panigrahi and T S Syamala

No. : 291

'Living Arrangement Preferences and Health of the Institutionalized Elderly in Odisha' by Akshaya Kumar Panigrahi and T S Syamala tries to fill the research gap regarding the status of the living arrangements among the elderly in the

institutionalised context. Based on data from three old age homes in Odisha and with 50 respondents interviewed at old age homes using case study method, it shows that such elderly are generally poor, helpless, destitute and hail from the vulnerable sections of the society. They suffer from multiple challenges of poverty, family conflicts, sickness and such other compulsions that have compelled them to choose to reside in old age homes.

Title : Do Large Agglomerations Lead to Economic Growth? Evidence from Urban India?

Author : Sabyasachi Tripathi

No. : 292

Sabyasachi Tripathi, in his working paper '**Do Large Agglomerations Lead to Economic Growth? Evidence from Urban India?**', maintains that cities and towns of India, despite being the world's second largest urban system and contributing over 50 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), face neglect as far as studies on urban India are concerned. His paper, based on research across 59 large cities in India and employing new economic geography models, investigates the determinants of urban agglomeration. It also estimates the interactions between cities and the effect of urban agglomeration on India's urban economic growth. The empirical results have shown that such agglomerations are policy induced and market determined, thereby influencing urban economic growth. Thus they support the non-linearity of the Core-Periphery (CP) model in India's urban system.

Title : Representation and Executive Functions of Women Presidents and Representatives in the Grama Panchayats of Karnataka

Author : Anand Inbanathan

No. : 293

Working paper titled '**Representation and Executive Functions of Women Presidents and Representatives in the Grama Panchayats of Karnataka**' by **Anand Inbanathan** examines the relatively inferior position of elected women representatives in the gram panchayats in the larger framework of gender and power. Among others, the paper primarily focuses on the ways in which different male dominated agencies subvert women's political representation and capture and appropriate such reserved political spaces for women. To substantiate this further, the paper specifically looks at the functioning of women representatives and presidents of selected gram panchayats in Karnataka, where reservations for these seats and posts have been in place for nearly twenty years. Drawing from data collected from seven Gram Panchayats, the paper argues that most women Presidents had not functioned as de facto Presidents, and men related to them did so instead. For the most part, reservations of seats have only made women nominal representatives and Presidents, rather than effective political leaders.

Title : How Effective are Social Audits under MGNREGS? Lessons from Karnataka

Author : D Rajasekhar, Salim Lakha and R Manjula

No. : 294

The working paper '**How effective are social audits under MGNREGS? Lessons from Karnataka**' by D Rajasekhar, Salim Lakha and R Manjula attempts to understand the effectiveness of social audit as an important monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure transparency and effective governance in the flagship programmes with special reference to MGNREGS. Employing a primary study in five gram panchayats in Chitradurga district, Karnataka, the paper argues that the social audit, as it is presently conducted under MGNREGS; do not fulfil the objective of engaging the beneficiaries of the scheme. This, as

the paper brings out, is primarily due to the systematic exclusion of poor section of the population, for whom the scheme is meant, by the village elites. The paper suggests that the social audit process hence should be inclusive and participatory in nature to attain its intended objectives of transparency and effectiveness of governance.

Title : Vulnerability Assessment of the Agricultural Sector in Yadgir District, Karnataka: A Socio-Economic Survey Approach

Author : Sarishti Attri and Sunil Nautiyal

No. : 295

Sarishti Attri and Sunil Nautiyal in their paper, '**Vulnerability Assessment of the Agricultural Sector in Yadgir District, Karnataka: A Socio-Economic Survey Approach**', examine the reasons behind the changes in the cultivation patterns in Yadgir district and the carbon footprint contributed by each crop grown in the region. The paper, with the help of a survey and data collected on climatic variability for a period of ten years, highlights the sequential events of how people have shifted from one crop to another and how climatic and non-climatic stresses affect the agriculture patterns and fertility of the soil. The paper argues that aspects such as availability of water for irrigation and variability in climate considerably altered the agricultural practices in the region along with non-climatic factors such as shift from traditional variety of seeds to hybrids to deal with the issue of low productivity.

Title : How Much Do We Know about the Chinese SEZ Policy?

Author : Malini L Tantri

No. : 296

Malini L Tantri in her paper, '**How Much Do We Know about the Chinese SEZ Policy?**' attempts to understand the success of Special Economic Zones in China in general. By reviewing



policies of SEZs in China and other Asian countries, the paper argues that a larger part of the Chinese success could be attributed to the systematic approach in defining and executing the SEZ policy. The paper also attributes Chinese success story to other internal political and economic factors, which facilitated the policy implementation. The paper gives a special note on aspects such as creation of infrastructure and efficient machineries, which played a vital role in the success of SEZs in China along with significant other external factors such as strong presence of overseas Chinese investors and monopoly that the country enjoyed in terms of market share from the region.

Title : Emerging Trends in E-Waste Management Status and Issues: A Case Study of Bangalore City

Author : Manasi S

No. : 297

The working paper titled 'Emerging Trends in E-Waste Management – Status and Issues: A Case Study of Bangalore City' by Manasi S brings attention to the growing issue of management of e- waste in urban spaces, which have come up as havens of industries based on information technology. The paper, drawing from secondary data sources and primary study conducted in Bangalore city, gives an account of the status of e-waste management. The paper concludes that the management of e- waste is a major challenge as it poses serious environment and health problems. The low level of awareness among both the manufacturers and consumers adds to the problems. The paper suggests policy measures that include the systematic maintenance of information of waste and toxic materials, standardisation of recycling methods, reuse of e- waste and sensitisation of manufacturers and consumers, toward the effective management of e- waste. The paper also opens up new areas of research on the impacts on health and environment.

Title : The Child and the City: Autonomous Migrants in Bangalore

Author : Supriya RoyChowdhury

No. : 298

Supriya Roy Chowdhury in her paper 'The Child and the City: Autonomous Migrants in Bangalore' questions the dominant assumptions of self betterment attached with migration in general and child migration in particular. This paper, locating migration to cities in the broad political economy understanding of urban exclusion, draws attention to the structural exclusion of unskilled workers in the informal sector from the benefits of the technology driven capital intensive development. Drawing on field research on migrant children in Bangalore city, the paper argues that children who migrate due to acute economic want of the family, suffer from multiple deprivation in the cities and with their entry into the urban informal workforce, their access to other avenues of educational, occupational and social mobility are closed off. Therefore child migration merely represents the movements of the child from rural to urban poverty, although the face of each is very different.

Articles Published in Journals/ Edited Books

Babu, M Devendra

'Comprehensive District Development Plan: Karnataka's Experience' (in Kannada). In M Lingaraj and Jayasheela (eds), *Karnatakada Sarvatomukha Pragatiya Vividha Aayaamagalu*. Global Research Publications, 2013.

Bansod, Dhananjay W

'Status, Decision Making Role and Expectations of Older Persons in Rural Maharashtra, India'. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal, United Nations ESCAP*, 26 (2), 2011 (Received in May 2012).

Deshpande, R S

'Agrarian Transition and Farmers' Suicides'. In

Shweta Singh (ed), *Social Work and Social Development: Perspective from India and the United States*. Chicago: Lyceum Books, INC, 2013.

'Development and Sustainability: India in a Global Perspective'. In Sarmila Banerjee and Anjan Chakrabarti (eds), *Under the Shadow: Pricing and Marketing in Indian Agriculture in Globalisation*. Springer, 2013.

(with Nitin Tagade) 'Progressive Change in Land Reforms and Agriculture Policy'. In Prem Nath (ed), *The Basics of Human Civilization: Food, Agriculture and Humanity – Volume I: Present Scenario*. New Delhi: New India Publishing Agency, 2013.

Devi, K G Gayathri

'Political Inclusion and Participation of Women in Local Governance: A Study in Karnataka'. *Journal of Rural Development*, 31 (2), April-June 2012.

'Political Economy of Women's Health: Case of Beedi Workers in Karnataka'. In Vilas M Kadrolkar, Jayasheela and Ravidra Kumar B (eds), *Economic Paradigms of Healthcare in India: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications.

Gayithri, K

(with Rajdeep Singha) 'Government Policy and Performance: A Study of the Indian Engineering Industry'. *Asian Business and Information Management*, 3 (2), 2012.

James, K S

(with Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis) 'Urbanization and the South Asian Enigma: A Case Study of India'. In Jo Beall, Basudeb-Khasnobis and Ravi Kanbur (eds), *Urbanization and Development in Asia: Multidimensional Perspectives*. Oxford University Press, 2012.

(with Tiziana Leone and Sabu S Padmadas) 'The Burden of Maternal Health Care Expenditure in India: Multilevel Analysis of National Data'. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, November 2012.

(with V Skirbekk and J Van Bevel) 'Education and the Global Fertility Transition', *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research*, 10 (1): 1-8, 2012.

Kannan, Elumalai

(with Parmod Kumar) 'Agriculture and Allied Activities'. In *Economic Survey of Karnataka 2011-12*. Bangalore: Government of Karnataka, 2012.

'Trends in India's Agricultural Growth and its Determinants'. *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development*, 8 (2), August 2012.

'Rapporteur's Report on Food and Nutrition Security: Failure and Governance'. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 67 (3), July-September 2012.

(with Sowmya Manjunath) 'Do Market Facilities Influence Market Arrivals? Evidence from Karnataka'. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 68 (12), November 2012.

'Rationalisation of Agricultural Subsidies: Study of Electricity and Fertiliser Subsidies in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu'. *Anvesak*, 42 (1&2), July-December 2012.

Kumar, Parmod

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

(with S K Singh) 'Consumption Smoothing and Insurance Against the Income Risks: A Case of India'. *Indian Economic Review*, XLVII (2): July-December 2012.

(with Anjani Kumar and A N Sharma) 'Crop Diversification in Eastern India: Status and Determinants'. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 67 (4): October-December 2012.

Kumar, V Anil

'Gramsci and Freire: Bridging the Divide in Indian Context'. *My Society*, Biannual refereed arts journal of the University of Mysore, V (1-2), March-September, 2010. (Published in November 2012)

**Lakshmana, C M**

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'Indian Rural Markets: A Competitive Edge of Tapping Potentiality of Rural India'. In Jayasheela, Ravindra Kumar B and Vilas M Kadrolkar (eds), *Agricultural Marketing in India-Directions for Development*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.

'Universal Literacy: A Dream or a Reality'. In Parvinder S Sandhu and E Muzenda (eds), *International Conference Proceeding of PSRC*. Dubai: Planetary Scientific Research Centre, December, 2012. (Under SRTT Financial Support).

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(with H N Shivamurthy) 'Karnatakada Pragatige Saarige mattu Samparkada Koduge: Ondu Avalokana'. In Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Jayasheela (eds), *Karnatakada Sarvatomukha Pragathiya Vividha Ayamagalu*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications. Pp. 127-145, January, 2013.

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(with H N Shivamurthy) 'Karnatakada Vyavasaaya mattu Neeraavari Vyavashte: Pragatiyatta Ondu Hejje'. In Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Jayasheela (eds), *Karnatakada Sarvatomukha Pragathiya Vividha Ayamagalu*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications. Pp. 93-118, January, 2013.

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(with K C Smitha) 'Case Study - Floods in Bengaluru: No Respect for Water Bodies and Water Courses'. In Ekalavya Prasad, K J Joy, Suhas Paranjape, Shruthi Vispute (eds), *Agony of Floods – Flood Induced Water Conflicts in India*. Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India.

Manjunatha, A V

(with Asif Reza Anik, S Speelman and E A Nuppenau) 'Impact of land fragmentation, farm size, land ownership and crop diversity on profit and efficiency of irrigated farms in India'. *Land Use Policy (Elsevier)*, 31 (1), 2013.

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'Childhood Nutrition in Karnataka'. *Man and Development*, XXXIV (2), June 2012. (released in August 2012)

(with Biplab Dhak) 'Neighborhood Quality, Health and Gender Differential in Health'. *Indian Journal of Rural and Urban Development*, 2 (2), December 2012, Pp 23-40.

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'Impact of Population Ageing on India's Public Finance: New Evidence and Implications'. *Asian Population Studies*, 8: 301-306, 2012.

(with L Ladusingh) 'Demographic Dividends for India: Evidence and Implications based on

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(with R R Nidamanuri) 'Ecological and socioeconomic impacts of conservation policies in biodiversity hotspots: a case study from Rajiv Gandhi National Park, India'. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*, 2 (2): 165-177, June 2012.

'Effects of Climate Change in Asia-Pacific Region' (Book Review). *eSocialSciences*, November 21, 2012. (<http://www.esocialsciences.org/>)

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'Electricity Pricing Reforms in Karnataka, India'. *The Journal of Institute of Public Enterprise*, 35 (3&4), July-December 2012.

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(with Architesh Panda) 'Adaptive Capacity Contributing to Improved Agricultural Productivity at the Household Level: Empirical Findings Highlighting the Importance of Crop Insurance. *Global Environmental Change*, 2013.

(with Makoto Inoue) Valuing Forest Ecosystem Services-Case study of a Forest Reserve in Japan. *Ecosystem Services* (Elsevier), 2013.

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(with Erlend Berg, Sambit Bhattacharya, R Manjula) 'Can Rural Public Works Affect Agricultural Wages? Evidence from India'. *CSAE Working Paper No.05*, University of Oxford, May 2012.

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(with R Manjula) 'Affordability of Streetlight Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka: Status, Determinants and Ways Forward'. *Journal of Rural Development*, 31 (4), October-November 2012.

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(with Gita Sen) 'Social Protection Policies, Experiences and Challenges'. In R Nagaraj (ed), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India: Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Palgrave Macmillan and UNRISD, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

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(with Manojit Bhattacharjee) 'Household's Accessibility to Credit: Regional Variations'. *Indian Economic Journal*, 59, October-December 2012.



(with B P Vani and Veerashekharappa) 'How Important are Self-Help Group Promoting Institutions? – A Case of Karnataka'. *International Journal of Microfinance*, 2012.

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(with B P Vani) 'Nature and Dimensions of Farmers' Indebtedness in India'. In P K Shetty (ed), *Innovations in Rice Production*. NIAS Publications.

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'Unemployment, Job Aspiration and Migration: A Case Study of Tangkhul Migrants to Delhi'. *Eastern Quarterly*, 8 (I & II), 2012.

'Population and Educational Development of the Nagas: A Brief Account'. In Paritosh Chandra Dutta and Komol Singha (eds), *Ethnicity, Resources and Institution for Development of North Eastern States of India*. Akansha Publishing House, 2013.

Sangita, S N

'Meritocracy in Personnel Policies and Good Governance: Experiences from Karnataka'. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, LVIII (3), July-September 2012.

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'Nexus between Tourism and Environment in Bhutan'. *American Journal of Tourism Management*, 1 (1), August 2012.

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'Economics of Paddy Processing Industry in India: A Case of Karnataka', *Scientific Journal of Agricultural*, 1 (4), November 2012.

'Reservation Policy in India: Needs for a Re-look'. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, 1 (1), December 2012.

'Power Sector and Economic Development in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan: An Observation'. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences*, Special Issue No. 2, December 2012.

'Nexus between Conflict and Development in India: A Case of Manipur'. *Planetary Scientific Research Center Proceeding*, 8 (9), December 2012.

'Development Disparity in Nagaland: An Inter-District Analysis'. In Sinha, Harendra and J Zorema (eds), *Decentralization and Rural Development in North East India*. Abhijeet Publications, 2012.

'Growth of Paddy Production in India's North Eastern Region: A Case of Assam'. *Anvesak*, 42 (1 & 2), January-December 2012 (published in March 2013).

(with Arpita Chakravorty) 'Crop Diversification in India: A Study of Maize Cultivation in Karnataka'. *Scientific Journal of Review*, 2 (1), February 2013.

'Education and Development of Rural Communities in North-east India- A Comparative Analysis between Hill and Valley'. In P C Dutta and Komol Singha (eds), *Ethnicity, Resources and Institutions for Development of North Eastern States of India*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House, Pp 437-448, 2013.

Sivanna, N

'Balanced Regional Development and Urbanisation: Role of Decentralised Governance and Civil Society. In *Economic Survey, Government of Karnataka*. Bangalore: Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, March 2012.

'Political Inclusion and Participation of Women in Local Governance: A Study in Karnataka'. *Journal of Rural Development*, 31 (2), April-June 2012.

Swaminathan, Siddharth

(with J Thomas) 'The Politics of Births in India: Evidence from the States'. In Jacek Kugler and Ronald Tammen (eds), *The Performance of Nations*. Rowman & Littlefield, September 2012.

(with M Arbetman-Rabinowitz and K Johnson) 'Following the Wisdom of Elders: Instability in China'. In Jacek Kugler and Ronald Tammen (eds), *The Performance of Nations*. Rowman & Littlefield, September 2012.

(with C Boussalis and H Nelson) 'Towards Comprehensive Malaria Planning: The Effect of Government Capacity, Health Policy and Land Use Variables on Malaria Incidence in India'. *Social Science & Medicine*, 75: 1213-21, October 2012.

Syamala, T S

(Angan Sengupta) 'Changing Face of Malnutrition in India', *Journal of Health Management*, 14 (4): 451-465.

Tantri, Malini L

'China's Policy for Special Economic Zone: Some Critical Issues'. *India Quarterly*, 68 (3): 231-50, September 2012.

'Did Metamorphosis from Export Processing Zones to Special Economic Zones Improve the Efficiency of Trade Enclaves in India?'. *Journal of Economic Policy Reforms*, 15 (4): 321-37, 2012.

'Effectiveness of Special Economic Zones over Export Processing Zones Structure in India: The Trade Performance at Aggregate Level'. *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, 5 (1): 23-40, 2012.

Umamani, K S

'Janasankya Belavanige, Kutumba Yojane hagu Arogya Soukaryagalu: Pragathiya ondu Nota' (Kannada). In M Lingaraju and Jayasheela (eds), *Karnatakada Sarvathomuka Pragathiya Vividha Aayamagalu*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, January 2013.

(with S Manasi) 'Maleneerina Sangrahanne, Pragathiya Pathadalli Bangaluru: Ondu Sameekshe'. In M Lingaraju and Jayasheela (eds), *Karnatakada Sarvathomuka Pragathiya Vividha Aayamagalu*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications, January 2013.

Working Papers Published outside ISEC

James, K S

(with K M Sathyanarayana and Sanjay Kumar) 'Living Arrangements of Elderly in India: Policy and Programmatic Implications', September 2012.

Manasi, S

(with K V Raju) 'WATER – A Heritage Perspective', *Working Paper 004*. Development Foundation, Bangalore, September 2012.

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with M S Umesh Babu) 'Socioeconomic and Ecological Consequences of Biofuel Development in India'. *Working Paper 807*. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Department of International Economics, October 2012.

(with M S Umesh Babu) 'Forest Resources Management and Conservation in Ancient India: A Historical Review'. *Working Paper 003*. Development Foundation, November 2012.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Salim Lakha and R Manjula) 'How Effective are Social Audits under MGNREGS? Lessons from Karnataka', 2013.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'IT industry in Bangalore: Some Economic Implications'. *Munich Repec Library Working Paper No. 42338*. October 2012.

(with B P Vani) 'Nature and Dimensions of Farmers' Indebtedness in India', *Munich Repec Library working paper No. 42358*. October 2012



(Manojit Bhattacharjee). 'Access to financial services: Are poor excluded: A case study of India'. *NUPI Working paper No. 808*. Norway: Norwegian Institute of International Relations.

(with Manojit Bhattacharjee) 'Access to financial services: Are poor excluded: A case study of India'. *NUPI Working paper No. 808*. Norwegian Institute of International Relations Working Paper, 2012.

(with B P Vani) 'Nature and Dimensions of Farmers' Indebtedness in India'. *Munich Repec Library working paper No. 42358*. October 2012.

'IT industry in Bangalore: some economic implications'. *Munich Repec Library working paper No. 42338*. October 2012.

Tantri, Malini L

'A Decade of SEZs Expansion in India – Promises and Paradoxes'. *Working Paper No 526*. Forum for Research in International Trade and Investment (FREIT), December 2012.

'How Much Do We Know about the Chinese SEZ Policy?'. March 2013.

'Bilateral Trade between India and China and Emerging Issues'. *India-China People's View Quarterly*.

7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminars Presented outside ISEC

Kannan, Elumalai

'Inclusive Growth in Agriculture', at Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), July 6, 2012, at Tirupattur (Vellore).

Manasi, S

'Eco-hazards of E-Waste - A Case Study of Bangalore City', at Regional Occupational Health Centre, Indian Council of Medical Research, Bangalore, July 24, 2012.

Manjunatha, A V

'Dynamics of agricultural groundwater use in Indian Agriculture', at Justus Liebig University, Germany, April 12, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Paper presented on 'Modelling Loan Repayment Behaviour', at IIT Guwahati, September 25, 2012.

'Understanding relation between Export performance and Industrial output', at Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, December 1, 2012.

Sangita, S N

'Prelude Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery', at IIPA-Karnataka Regional Branch and ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012.

Singha, Komol

'Identity, Politics and Demand for New States: A Case of Manipur', at CSSEIP, Mysore University, August 22, 2012.

'Community, Political Entitlement and Economic

Development in North East India', at Gandhi Smriti, Raj Ghat: New Delhi, August 29, 2012.

'Educational Development in Manipur: Interface with Conflict', at St. Joseph's College, Nagaland, September 21-22, 2012.

'Nexus between Conflict and Development in India: A Case of Manipur', at Planetary Scientific Research Centre, Pattaya, Thailand, December 8-9, 2012.

Tantri, Malini L

IGIDR's Silver Jubilee Conference, Mumbai, at IGIDR, Mumbai, December 1-3, 2012.

Veerashekhharappa, V

'Ground-water Recharging: Experiences', at Mozaphilo-Kerala Institute of Local Administration, May 23-24, 2012, at Trissur, Kerala

Impact of Regulation of Microfinance, at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, August 23-24, 2012.

Privatisation of Drinking Water and its Impact, at Achut Menon Foundation, Tiruvananthapuram, December 21-22, 2012.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Babu, M Devendra

Karnataka SFCs - A Review of Recommendations and Action Taken; at the Seminar on Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions in Gujarat: Issues before the Third State Finance Commission, organised by Institute of Rural Management, July 21, 2012, at Anand, Gujarat.



Urban Governance and Planning for Inclusive Growth: Finances of Selected Urban Local Governments in Karnataka; at the Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

District Planning: Recent Experience in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka, organised by Karnataka Panchayat Parishat, September 14, 2012, at Siddaganga Math, Tumkur.

Institutional Mechanisms to address the Challenges of Hyderabad-Karnataka Region: The Case for Decentralised Governments; at the Workshop on Developmental Challenges for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region, organised by Department of Economic Studies and Planning, Central University of Karnataka, October 5, 2012, at Gulbarga.

Decentralisation and Social Justice: Some Observations from Karnataka; at the Seminar on Contours of Development: Vulnerability and Social Justice, organised by ISEC and Department of Sociology, Christ University, February 28, 2013, at Christ University, Bangalore.

Local Government Finance in South Indian States: A Situational Analysis; at the Seminar on Two decades of Decentralisation in Southern States of India, organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair for Panchayat Raj Studies, Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed University, March 11-13, 2013, at Gandhigram University, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu.

Deshpande, R S

Globalization and Development of Social Science Research; at the Joint Seminar on Globalization, Change and Emerging Imperatives – India and Thailand, organised by ICSSR-National Research Council Thailand (NRCT), September 28, 2012, at Kashmir University, Srinagar.

Gayithri, K

Results framework to assess public sector performance: Indian experiments and lessons from international best practices; at the Conference on Economics and Finance, organised by Nepal Rashtra Bank International, April 20-22, 2012, at Kathmandu, Nepal.

Budgeting and budget process; at the Training Workshop on Performance Budgeting, organised by Planning and Research Department, Government of Pondicherry and Pondicherry University, September 26, 2012, at Pondicherry.

Program Budgeting fundamentals; at the Training Workshop on Performance Budgeting, organised by Planning and Research Department, Government of Pondicherry and Pondicherry University, September 26, 2012, at Pondicherry.

Performance Budgeting Systems National and International experiences; at the Training Workshop on Performance Budgeting, organised by Planning and Research Department, Government of Pondicherry and Pondicherry University, September 26, 2012, at Pondicherry.

James, K S

Population Policy in the Context of Changing Demographics in India; at the Workshop on Human Capital in China, India and Indonesia: Demographic Bonus, Labour Markets, Educational Opportunity and Equity and Ageing Issues, organised by Global Asia Institute, National University of Singapore, July 5-6 2012, Singapore.

Issues and Challenges in Connection with Low Fertility in India; at the Seminar on Emerging Fertility Patterns in India, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, University of Portsmouth, UK and University of St Andrews, UK, July 23-24, 2012, at CDS, Trivandrum.

Understanding Demographic Dividend in India; at the 2nd Asian Population Association Conference, organised by Asian Population Association, August 26-29, 2012, at Bangkok.

Convergence of Economic and Demographic Indicators in India: A quantitative analysis; at the Seminar on India's 2011 Census: Interpretations and Implications of the Results, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, September 6-7, 2012, at New Delhi.

Poverty, Income and Work Status of Elderly; at the National Conference on Inclusive Growth: Opportunities for Elderly, organised by UNFPA, India, IEG, Delhi, ISEC, Bangalore, TISS, Mumbai and Planning Commission, GoI, November 19-20, 2012, at The Ashok, New Delhi.

(with T S Syamala and Lekha Subaiya) Work Participation, Income and Asset Ownership of the Elderly in Seven States of India; at the Conference on Inclusive Growth: Opportunities for the Elderly, organised by UNFPA, Planning Commission, ISEC and IEG, November 19-20, 2012, at New Delhi.

Measuring Health of Elderly in India; at the Second Annual Conference of the Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA) on Better Health Access: The Rough Road Ahead, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 20-21, 2012, at Bangalore.

Poverty, Income and Work Status of Elderly; at the Seminar on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, February 6, 2013, at Bangalore.

India's Fertility Transition and Policy Perspectives; at the Conference on Sharing International Experience on Policy Response to Fertility Decline, organised by UNFPA, Vietnam Office, March 27, 2013, at Ha Noi, Vietnam.

Kannan, Elumalai

India's Comparative Advantage in Export of Textile and Apparel Products; at the Review Workshop of the Project "Trade and Environment: India's Export of Textile and Textile Products and Environmental Requirements, organised by Madras School of Economics (MSE), July 13, 2012, at Chennai.

Issues Related to Food Supply; at the National Seminar on "National Food Security Bill", organised by Indian School of Political Economy, July 30-31, 2012, at Pune.

Food and Nutrition Security- A Conceptual Framework; at the Sensitization Training Programme on Food Security and its Implications on Nutritional Status of Women and Children for Representatives of Voluntary Organisations, organised by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, July 25, 2012, at Bangalore.

Wither Farm Profitability? A Cause of Agrarian Distress in India; at the National Seminar on "Agrarian Distress in India: The Way Out", organised by National Institute of Rural Development, November 5-7, 2012, at Hyderabad.

Kumar, Parmod

Impact of NHM on Area in Karnataka; at the One-day Seminar on Growth and Development of Agriculture in Karnataka, organised by ADRTC, ISEC, June 7, 2012, at Bangalore.

MGNREGA in Karnataka; at the Round-Table Discussion on Bridging the Gap between Academic Research and Public Policy, organised by ISEC along with Department of Rural Development, GoK, June 22, 2012, at M S Building, Bangalore.

Demand and Supply of Foodgrains and Efficiency of Public Distribution System; at the National Seminar on Issues pertaining to Scope and Coverage of National Food Security Bill, organised by Indian School of Political Economy, Pune, July 30-31, 2012, at Pune.

Efficiency and Equity Issues in Public Distribution: A Study of Delhi Slums; at the Seminar on Urban Governance (Administration) Development and Service Delivery, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Development of an Econometric Model for Medium Term Agricultural Outlook Assessment; at the Workshop on Designing Medium Term



Agricultural Outlook Assessment, organised by NCAER and National Food Security Mission, November 30, 2012, at India International Centre, Conference Room – I.

Employment Generation in MGNREGA and It's Impact on Rural Livelihood in India; at the 54th ISLE Conference, organised by Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, December 20-22, 2012, at Varanasi.

Kumar, V Anil

Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy in South Indian States: Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; at the World Congress of Political Science on Reshaping Power and Shifting Boundaries, organised by International Political Science Association, July 7-12, 2012, at Madrid, Spain.

Economic Reforms and Political Decentralisation: A Comparison of Four South Indian States during the Post-Reform Period; at the Two-day national policy conference on Social Exclusion in India: Self-Governance, Development Politics and Autonomy Movements, organised by University of Mysore, August 22-23, 2012, at the University of Mysore, Mysore.

Whither Decentralisation in India? The Interesting Story of a Nobody's Child; at the National Seminar on Indian Federalism: Intergovernmental Relations Revisited: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power, organised by Centre for Culture and Development, August 24-25, 2012, at Vadodara, Gujarat.

Capitalism, Civil Society and Freedom: Notes on South Indian Society; at the Two day UGC-SAP national seminar on Globalisation, Development and Civil Society, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, September 27-28, 2012, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Lakshmana, C M

Regional Issues of Population, Development and Environment in India: An Overview; at the European Population Conference-2012, organised by Stockholm University Demography Unit,

SUDA, Department of Sociology, Stockholm, Sweden, June 13-16, 2012, at Stockholm, Sweden.

Urbanization, Migration and Sustainable Development: Status and Concerns; at the Prelude Conference on 'Urban Governance, Development and Service Delivery', organised by the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, ISEC, August 20, 2012, at Bangalore.

Youth and Development: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India; at the 2nd Asian Population Association Conference, Asian Population Association, Thailand, August 26-29, 2012, at Bangkok, Thailand.

Age Structure Transition and Health Expenditure in Southern States of India; at the 2nd IHEPA Conference on Better Health Access- The Rough Road Ahead, organised by IHEPA, ISEC and Azim Premji University, Bangalore, December 20-21, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Impact of Urban Growth on Resource Degradation and its Consequence on Environment in India; at the 32nd Annual Seminar of the International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, organised by IIPS, Mumbai, March 21-23, 2013, at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

Lingaraju, M

Health Care Status in Karnataka: A Situational Analysis; in the Parallel Session – 1 under the Sub-Theme of Health Care System, Status and Trends in India, at the National Conference on Economic Paradigms of Health Care in India: Issues and Challenges, organised by P G Department of Economics, Tumkur University, May 11, 2012, at Tumkur.

Urbanization and Proliferation of Slums: An Overview; at the International Conference on Urbanization and Economic Transformation: Issues and Challenges, in the Technical Session – II under the Sub-Theme of "Migration and Regional Disparities, organised by P G Department of Economics, Tumkur University, Tumkur, October 12-13, 2012, at Tumkur.

Universal Literacy: A Dream or a Reality; at the International Conference, Technical Session – I (ICEASM'2012) 1-3 Part – 1, organised by the Planetary Scientific Research Centre, December 26-27, 2012, at Dubai (UAE).

Manasi, S

Eco-hazards of E-Waste – A Case Study of Bangalore City; at the Seminar on Occupational Health Issues in the Unorganised Sector, organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research, ICMR, Bangalore, July 24, 2012, at Bangalore.

Globalisation and Inclusive Growth: A Study of Electronic Waste in Bangalore City; at the Seminar on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by ISEC and Indian Institute of Public Administration, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Manjunath, Soumya

Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Development in Karnataka: A District-Level Analysis; at the 5th Doctoral Theses Conference, organised by IBS Hyderabad, April 2-3, 2012, at Hyderabad.

Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Productivity in Karnataka; at the Conference on COSMAR-2012, organised by Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), November 16-17, 2012, at Bangalore.

Mutharayappa, R

Factors Affecting Nutrition and Childhood Diseases in Karnataka; at the 34th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, December 13-15, 2012, at Pune.

Indigenous Health Care Systems: Knowledge and Practice, at the 3rd National Conference on Role of Ayush and Ethnomedical System in Health Care, organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology, October 29-31, 2012, at Hassan.

Factors Affecting Nutrition and Childhood Diseases in Karnataka; at the 34th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, December 13-15, 2012, at Pune.

Indigenous Health Care Systems: Knowledge and practice; at the 3rd National Conference on Role of Ayush and Ethnomedical System in Health Care, organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology, October 29-31, 2012, at Hassan.

Nadkarni, M V

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.

Narayana, M R

Contribution of formal and informal sectors to India's economic growth: Evidence and implications based on National Transfer Accounts; at the Asian Regional NTA Conference on Intergenerational Transfers, Population Ageing and Social Protection, organised by Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation, Bangkok, September 21-22, 2012, at Bangkok.

National Transfer Accounts: A new methodology to analyse the economic effects of India's age structure transition; at the Conference on Knowing the Social World: Challenges and Responses, organised by Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Shimla, March 13-15, 2013, at Shimla

Socio-Economic Analysis of Coffee Leaf Rust Disease in India; at the ICO-CFC Project Closing and Dissemination Workshop, organised by Coffee Board (Bangalore): Yercaud, March 19-20, 2013, at Bangalore.



Nautiyal, Sunil

Ecology of Uranium mining site Gogi, Karnataka; at the Workshop on Bridging the Gap between Academic Research and Public Policy, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, June 22, 2012, at RDPR, MS Building, Bangalore.

Base line study of flora fauna at Uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga; at the Technical Programme Discussion Meeting (TPDM) for Review of Research Projects under Radiation & Environment Sub-committee, NRFCC, organised by Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences, BARC, July 28, 2012, at Mumbai.

Structure and composition of plant biodiversity in semi-arid region of Karnataka, India; at the International Conference to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Year of IPIRTI, organised by Indian Plywood Research Industries and Training Institute (IPIRTI) September 26-28, 2012.

Enabling tribal communities to improve livelihoods and enhance biodiversity conservation: Scientific and technological interventions for sustainable ecosystem development in BR Hills, Western Ghats; at the Group Monitoring Workshop, Technological Interventions for addressing the Societal needs, organised by DST, Govt of India, New Delhi and Birla Institute of Scientific Research (BISR), Jaipur, October 3-6, 2012, at BISR, Jaipur.

Eco-diversity and landscape management; at the Workshop on Biodiversity Monitoring, organised by BARC RMP Mysore, November 8, 2012, at Mysore.

Role of Hyperspectral Remote Sensing in Biodiversity Monitoring and Mapping; at the National Workshop on Hyperspectral Remote Sensing and Applications, organised by MS University Baroda and DST, New Delhi, January 17-18, 2013, at MS University Baroda, Gujarat.

(with Y D Imran Khan, K Bhaskar) Butterflies presence and Seasonal occurrence at the proposed uranium mining site Gogi, Gulbarga and Yadgir

District, Karnataka, India; at the National Seminar on Recent trends in biodiversity of India, organised by Department of Zoology, Government Degree & PG College, Wanaparthy, January 27-28, 2013.

(with Mrinalini Goswami, Prasant Bez, K Bhaskar and Y D Imran Khan) Potential of Manure Based Biogas to Replace Conventional Fuels: A State-Wise Environmental Assessment for Emission Reduction; at the International Conference on Management of Water, Energy and Bio-resources in Changing Climate Regime: Emerging Issues and Environmental Challenges, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi with support from Humboldt Foundation Germany, February 8-9, 2013, at JNU New Delhi.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Erlend Berg, Sambit Bhattacharya, R Manjula) Talking to Ghosts: Quantifying Forged Employment Records in MGNREG; at the Workshop on Public Service Delivery in Developing Countries, organised by University of Bristol, UK, April 3, 2012 at Bristol, UK.

(with Erlend Berg, Sambit Bhattacharya, R Manjula) How effective are Rural Public Works in Influencing Agricultural Wages? Evidence from India; at the Workshop on Public Service Delivery in Developing Countries, organised by University of Bristol, UK, April 3, 2012 at Bristol, UK.

Micro Finance and Vulnerability to Debt Burden: Evidence and Ways Forward; at the International Seminar on Microfinance: Gender and Poverty, organised by School of Communications and Management Studies, July 20, 2012, at Kochi, Kerala.

(with G Sreedhar, R Manjula, R R Biradar and N L Narasimha Reddy) Urban Governance and Delivery of Pension Benefits: A Study of Urban and Rural Households in the Selected Districts of Karnataka; at the Prelude Conference Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by IIPA and ISEC, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

(with Erlend Berg and R Manjula) NREGS, Gram Panchayats and Inclusive Climate-Smart Agriculture: Evidence from South India; at the International Seminar on Institutions for Inclusive Climate-Smart Agriculture, organised by CAPRI and CCAFS, September 10-13, 2012, at Nairobi, Kenya.

Implementation of NREGS in India: Issues and Challenges; at the Workshop on People's Review of Performance of State Governments and MDGs, organised by Grameena Mahila Okkuta, October 31, 2012, at Bangalore.

(with R Manjula, Erlend Berg and Sambit Bhattacharya) Can Rural Public Works Affect Agricultural Wages? Evidence from India; at the Conference on Employment and Development, organised by IZA and World Bank, November 4-6, 2012, at New Delhi.

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula) Randomised Controlled Trials and Programme Evaluations: Experiences and Lessons; at the Seminar on Knowing the Social World: Challenges and Responses, organised by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, March 13-15, 2013 at Shimla.

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula) Talking to Ghosts: Quantifying Forged Employment Records in MGNREG; at the Conference on Economic Development, organised by University of Oxford, UK, March 17-19, 2013 at Oxford, UK.

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula) Public Works, Local Democratic Institutions and Climate Smart Agriculture: Lessons from India; at the Conference on Economic Development, organised by University of Oxford, UK, March 17-19, 2013 at Oxford, UK.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with B P Vani) Farm Sector, Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management; at the National Seminar on The present situation & prospects of rice production in India, National

Institute of Advanced Studies, August 3, 2012, at Bangalore.

Regional Disparity in the North East; at the NATIONAL Workshop on Balanced Regional Development: Challenges and Way forward, organised by Rajeev GANDHI Institute for Contemporary Studies, New Delhi, 2013.

'Population Labour Market and Contact Labour in India'; at the seminar on Indian Economy, organised by Kassel University, Germany, January 2013.

'Indian Financial System', at the seminar on Indian Economy, organised by Kassel University Germany, January 2013.

'Growth, Poverty and Inequality', at the seminar on Indian Economy, organised by Kassel University Germany, January 2013.

Raj, Krishna

Efficiency Issues in Urban Infrastructure: A Study of Unaccounted for Water in Bangalore City; at the Prelude Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by IIPA-Karnataka Regional Branch, and ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Issues of Educated Youth Unemployment in North East India; at the North East Young Social Scientists' Meet, organised by Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, January 22-23, 2013, at Guwahati.

Educational and Job Opportunities and Challenges; at the Seminar on Career Guidance & Social Awareness, organised by Tangkhul Katamnao Long Bangalore, February 25, 2013, at Bangalore.

Gender Inequality in Education among Scheduled Tribes of Manipur; at the Seminar on Development Discourse: The Expanding Horizons, organised by Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Regional Campus, March 18-19, 2013, at Manipur.

**RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Rethinking Labour and Industrial Relations in India; at the Symposium on Labour Dynamics in Indonesia and India: The Comparative Experience, Association of Industrial Relations Academics of Australia and New Zealand (AIRAANZ), organised by The Sydney Southeast Asia Centre; and the University's South Asia Research Network, The University of Sydney, Australia, December 13, 2012, at Australia.

Gender, Law and Empowerment; at the Panel Discussion, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 10, 2013, at Bangalore.

Sangita, S N

Corruption in India: Is Lok Pal a Solution?; at the Workshop, organised by Jayanagar Study Circle, Bangalore, November 17, 2012, at Bangalore.

Foreign Direct Investment in Retail Trading in India: Is Bad Politics Drives Good Economies?; at the National-Level Conference on The Role of FDI in Retail Trading, organised by Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed College for Women, Chennai, December 4, 2012, at Chennai.

Interface of Local and Higher Governments: Nation Building and Inclusive Growth in Theory and Practice in India; at the National Seminar on Indian Federalism: Inter-governmental Relations Revisited Towards a Fresh Balance of Power, organised by Centre for Culture and Development, August 24-25, 2012, at Vadodara, Gujarat.

Urban Governance, Development and Service Delivery: Background Paper; at the Prelude Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by IIPA-Karnataka Regional Branch, and ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Subaiya, Lekha

Interventions from the Gender Perspective on Approach Paper to 12th 5-Year State Plan: Health Sector; at the Conference on Engendering the 12th

5-Year State Plan, organised by Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, November 3, 2012, at Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.

(with K S James and T S Syamala) Work Participation, Income and Asset Ownership of the Elderly in Seven States of India; at the Conference on Inclusive Growth: Opportunities for the Elderly, organised by UNFPA, Planning Commission, ISEC and IEG, November 19-20, 2012, at New Delhi.

Swaminathan, Siddharth

(with M Breeding) Politics, Citizen Participation, and Public Service Delivery in Bangalore; at the ISEC-IIPA Conference on Urban Administration and Governance, organised by ISEC-IIPA, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Politics, Deaths, and Development; at the India China Conference and Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences and ISEC, December 6-7, 2012, at Bangalore.

Syal, Reetika

Efficient Delivery of Elementary Education and Civil Society Organisations: An Empirical Analysis in Madhya Pradesh; at the XII Annual International Conference of Comparative Education Society of India (CESI), organised by Comparative Education Society of India (CESI) and University of Jammu, October 10-12, 2012, at University of Jammu, Jammu.

Syamala, T S

(with Supriya Verma) Living Arrangement Concordance and Elderly Wellbeing in India; at the 34th Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, December 13-15, 2012, at Pune.

Functional Health and Well-being of Elderly Persons; at the National Conference on Inclusive Growth: Opportunities for Elderly, organised by UNFPA, ISEC and IEG, November 19-20, 2012, at New Delhi.

Subjective wellbeing and functionality among the elderly; at the Dissemination Seminar on the Project on Building Knowledge base on Ageing in India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, February 6, 2013, at Bangalore.

Tantri, Malini L

(with C Nalin Kumar) SEZs in India: An Appraisal in the Context of Trade Facilitation; at the International Conference on Public Policy and Governance, organised by IISc, Bangalore, September 04-06, 2012.

Elephant in the Foot-Steps of Dragon: Policy and Performance of SEZs in China; at the Seminar on Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, ICSSR, New Delhi and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, Sichuan, China, December 6-7, 2012, at Bangalore.

Thippaiah, P

(with Komol Singha) Baseline Survey on Area Production and Yield of Horticultural Crops in North- Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan States, at the Workshop on Baseline Survey on Area Production and Yield on Horticulture Crops in North-Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan States, organised by AERC Jorhat, April 30, 2012, at Jorhat, Assam.

Umamani, K S

Innovations in Learning; at the Seminar on Innovative Trends in Education, organised by St. Paul's College of Education, May 5-6, 2012, at Bangalore.

Health Among Maid Servants in Bangalore City; at the Workshop on Occupational Health Issues in the Unorganised Sector, organised by Regional Occupational Health Centre, Indian Council of Medical Research, Bangalore, July 24, 2012, at Bangalore.

Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining area at Gogi, Karnataka; at the Technical

Programme Discussion Meeting (TPDM), organised by BARC, July 28, 2012, at AERB Complex, BARC, Mumbai.

(with S Manasi) Water Challenges with Population Growth: Alternative Strategies Adopted in a South Indian City; at the 2nd Asian Population Association Conference, organised by Asia Population Association, August 28, 2012, at Bangkok.

(with N Kavitha) Is Lack of Health and Transport Facilities a Barrier to Use Maternal Health Care Services? A Study in a Backward District of Karnataka, India, at 2nd Asian Population Association Conference, organised by Asia Population Association, August 29, 2012, at Bangkok.

Veerashekhharappa

Credit Access to Marginal Sections -A Case Study of Karnataka; at the Thinkers & Writers Forum, organised by Skoch Foundation, Delhi, June 8-9, 2012, at Mumbai.

Financial Inclusion of the Marginal Groups; at the Thinker Writers Forum, organised by Skoch Foundation at Hotel Shagirila, Delhi, September 17-18, 2012, at Delhi.

Yadav, Manohar

Bringing Nomadic Tribes in Administering UGC Fellowships for Higher Education; at the Workshop on Administering UGC Fellowships for Higher Education and on Identifying Eligible Students from Extremely Educationally Backward Social Groups (EEBSG) for awarding these Fellowships, organised by CSSEIP, NLSIU, Bangalore, November 14, 2012, at International Training Centre, NLSIU, Bangalore.

Dalit Movement in Karnataka: Career and Context; at the National Seminar on Dalit Movements and Violence: An Analytical and Critical Approach, organised by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, November 19-20, 2012, at ISI, Bangalore.

Functioning of Special Component Plan in Karnataka: A Critical Reflection; at the National



Seminar on Dalit Development and Inclusive Growth: Issues and Prospects, organised by Dr B R Ambedkar Research and Extension Centre, Manasagangotri, Mysore, November 26-28, 2012, at Mysore.

Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson/Discussant/ Rapporteur

Babu, M Devendra

Participated as a Chairman, in the Seminar on Contours of Development: Vulnerability and Social Justice, organised by ISEC and Department of Sociology, Christ University, February 28, 2013, at Christ University, Bangalore.

Deshpande, R S

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Conference on Reforms, Poverty and the Socially Disadvantaged, organised by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), April 4, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as Chairperson of the session Organising and Empowering the Informal Workers: Construction Workers, Waste Pickers and Domestic Workers, in the National Seminar on "Globalisation, Labour Markets and Employment Relations in India" (In Honour of Prof. L.K. Deshpande), organised jointly by Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), July 9-10, 2012, at Mumbai.

Participated as Panelist, in the Workshop on Financing Strategies for State Action Plan on Climate Change, jointly organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. September 17, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as Panelist, in the Workshop on Advancements in Tax Administration: Lessons and Experiences of UK, Brazil and India, organised by

Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi, November 2, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the National Seminar on Caste in Contemporary Indian Politics, organised by Department of Politics & Public Administration, University of Pune, March 16, 2013, at Pune.

Gayithri, K

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Seminar on Economic growth, trade and poverty, organised by ISEC, ICSSR and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, December 6-7, 2012, at Bangalore.

George, Sobin

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Seminar on Growth, Trade and Poverty, for the paper on Strategic Implications in Non-Strategic Thrust Areas, Jointly organised by ISEC and SASS, China, December 6-7, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Kannan, Elumalai

Participated as Chairman/Rapporteur, in the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, organised by Banaras Hindu University (BHU), November 17-19, 2012, at Varanasi.

Participated as Chairman, in the National Conference on "Reviving Growth-Strategies for India", organised by Department of Economics, Christ University, December 14-15, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Income Security Policy for Farmers, organised by ASHA and Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, March 8, 2013, at Hyderabad.

Participated as a Discussant, in the National Seminar on Measuring Benefits of Competition Reforms in India, organised by CUTS International, March 21, 2013, at The Hotel Metropolitan, New Delhi.

Participated as a Chairman, in the Regional Workshop on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Towards Resilient Food Systems in Asia, organised by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and PNASF, January 28-30, 2013, at Plaza Athenee Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.

Kumar, Parmod

Participated as a Chairman in the Session on Issues pertaining to Scope and Coverage, in the Seminar on Issues pertaining to Scope and Coverage of National Food Security Bill, organised by Indian School of Political Economy, July 30-31, 2012, at Pune.

Manjunatha, A V

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Capacity Development Framework with special focus on Competency Framework, organised by Indian Institute of Management (IIM), February 26, 2013, at Bangalore.

Mutharayappa, R

Participated as Chair person in the "Data Dissemination Workshop on Household Amenities", organised by the Directorate of Census Operations, December 27, 2012.

Attended as a Chair person, in the Data Dissemination Workshop on Household Amenities, organised by the Directorate of Census Operations, December 27, 2012.

Narayana, M R

Participated as a Discussant, in the 2nd Conference on Better Health Access: The rough Road Ahead, Indian Health Economics and Policy Association, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 20-21, 2012, at Bangalore.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Participated as a Chairman Session No. 2D: Multidisciplinary Research in the Climate and Environmental Issues (CEI), in the International Conference on Management of Water, Energy and Bio-resources in Changing Climate Regime: Emerging Issues and Environmental Challenges,

organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University with support from Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Germany, February 8-9, 2013, JNU, New Delhi.

Rajasekhar, D

Participated as a Discussant, in the Conference on Economic Development, organised by University of Oxford, UK, March 19, 2013 at Oxford, UK.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as a Discussant, in the Prelude Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, in the Technical Session: Urban Planning, Development (Infrastructure), Finance and Private, organised by ISEC and Indian Institute of Public Administration, Bangalore, September 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Conference on Growth, trade and poverty, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as an Expert, in the Workshop on Health Care Services Trade Related Data Generation for India, organized by DGCI & S in Kolkata.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Participated as a Member, Advisory Body, in the Discussion on Sustainable Supplies Programme in Garments Industry, organised by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, August 2, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chair Person, of a session 'Street Vendors and the Urban Informal Economy', in the National Level Workshop on Debating the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors – A Trans-City Interrogation, organised by NIAS, Bangalore, August 13, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, for the session on Globalisation, Marginalisation and Environmental Degradation: Civil Society Movements and



Citizens' Rights, in the Prelude Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by IIPA-Karnataka Regional Branch and ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Sangita, S N

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Workshop on Karnataka Muslims: Socio-Economic Inclusion and Exclusion, organised by National Law School of India University, Bangalore, September 9, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as Expert and Discussant, in the Workshop on Health Stewardship and Regulation in Vietnam, India and China, Institute of Public Health, Bangalore, University of Leeds, UK and other Institutes in Vietnam, Netherlands, China and Belgium, organised by Institute of Public Health, Bangalore, University of Leeds, UK and other Institutes in Vietnam, Netherlands, China and Belgium, April 13, 2012, at Bangalore.

Umamani, K S

Participated as Chairperson for Technical Session V, in the Seminar on New initiative for teaching in B Ed Colleges, organised by St. Paul's college of Education, May 5-6, 2012, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Critical Discussion on the "Protocol", organised by BARC, Mumbai, November 2, 2012, at Mumbai.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Executive Committee meeting of SSA, organised by Karnataka State Government, December 18, 2012, at State Project Office, Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Meeting, organised by State Institute for School Leadership, Education Planning and Management, Karnataka, Dharwad (SISLEP), December 19, 2012, at State Project Office, Bangalore.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/ Coordinated

Gayathri, K

Organized five lectures and one seminar by Prof Stanley Winer, Professor of Public Policy at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, under the Shastri visiting lecturer grant during 28 January to 3 March 2013.

James, K S

2nd Annual Conference of Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA) on "Better Health Access: The Rough Road Ahead", sponsored by IHEPA, ISEC and Azim Premji University, December 20-21, 2012.

Kannan, Elumalai

(with Lekha Subaiya) CACS- EPFL Summer Programme of University of Lausanne, Switzerland, on "Social Change in Urban and Rural India", sponsored by University of Lausanne, Switzerland, August 22, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore .

International Seminar on Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty, sponsored by Indian Council of Socience Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, December 6-7, 2012.

Kumar, Parmod

Baseline Survey on Area, Production and Yield of Horticulture Crops in NER and Himalayan States, sponsored by AERC, Jorhat, Assam, April 30, 2012.

(with Dr Komol Singha) Organised one day conference on Growth and Development of Agriculture in Karnataka, sponsored by ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore, June 7, 2012.

Organised Venkatramanan Memorial Lecture, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, September 4, 2012.

Organised meeting on Working Group on TOT between Agriculture and Non Agriculture Sectors, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, September 15, 2012.

Lingaraju, M

(with Prof R S Deshpande, Prof H K Moulesh and Dr K G Gayathridevi) Organised two days Meeting with H'ble VCs and their faculties of both Karnataka University, Dharwad and Rani Chennamma University, Belgaum for promotion of Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) in their jurisdiction, November 21-22, 2012.

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Organized and conducted the SSTSS Examination in 12 Centres of Bangalore Division as a joint undertaking of ISEC, Bangalore University and Christ University, February 3, 2013.

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Organized and conducted Orientation for two batches of participants in the 'ICSSR Sponsored Capacity Building Programme in Social Science Research Methods' for young PhD Scholars/Researchers and Faculty members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Categories at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, February 7-16, 2013 and February 18-27, 2013.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Organised one day workshop on 'Indic Economic Thought in Pursuit of Happiness and Sustainable Development: Its Relevance and Applications', sponsored by Development Foundation, Bangalore and ISEC, November 9, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenkshi

A Special Lecture on Monetary policy formulation and its implications for the Indian economy, by Dr Michael Debabrata Patra, RBI, Mumbai, March 2013.

A workshop on 'Input Output analysis' Sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, February 2013.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Panel Discussion on "Gender, Law and Empowerment", sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, January 10, 2013.

Sangita, S N

Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, sponsored by IIPA-Karnataka Regional Branch, and ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

Subaiya, Lekha

EPFL Summer Programme 2012: Social Change in Urban and Rural India, sponsored by École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland, August 22, 2012.

Yadav, Manohar

Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences, sponsored by ICSSR, March 11-20, 2013.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Deshpande, R S

National Workshop with regard to the DST supported project on Social Technological Solutions for Major Water Challenges Facing India, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, April 16 - 17, 2012, at Bangalore.

International Conference on Increasing Agriculture Productivity and Sustainability in India: The Future We Want, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) in association with M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, January 8, 2013, at Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

Attended a Training Programme on 'The Duke Center for International Development's Executive Budgeting and Financial Management in the Public Sector Programme (BUDGET)', at Duke University, USA, July 22-August 10, 2012.

George, Sobin

Workshop on Technology and Innovation Report 2012, orgnsnied by RIS-UNCTAD, New Delhi,



November 2, 2012, at Amaltas Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

James, K S

Meeting on Population Research Centers, organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, June 5-6, 2012, at New Delhi.

Annual Conference on Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), organised by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, December 13-15, 2012, at Pune.

Inception Workshop on the project "Ageing and Well-being in the Globalised World", organised by Centre for Development Studies, January 10-12, 2013, at Trivandrum.

Kumar, Parmod

Steering Committee Meeting on Survey of Socio-Economic and Educational Status of the Jat Community, organised by ICSSR, New Delhi, August 14, 2012, at New Delhi.

Zonal Conference for Assessment of Requirement of Fertilizers for Rabi 2012-13, organised by Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, September 11-14, 2012, at New Delhi.

Conference on Decentralization and Rural Governance in India, organised by NCAER, New Delhi, December 17-19, 2012, at Fort Dadhikar Hotel, Alwar, Rajasthan.

Lingaraju, M

National Seminar on Sustainable Social Development in India: New Vistas and Challenges, organised by the Karnataka State Higher Education Council and Centre for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Community Development, Tumkur University, Tumkur, October 04, 2012, at Karnataka State Higher Education Council, Palace Road, Bangalore.

Two-day National Seminar on Dimensions of Urbanization- Challenges and Opportunities, organised by the Departments of History,

Economics, Geography and Sociology of Mahajana's, Mysore in collaboration with Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, October 19, 2012, at SBRR Mahajana First Grade College, Jayalakshmipuram, Mysore.

UGC Sponsored Two-day National Level Seminar on Marriage System in India: Issues and Challenges, October 20, 2012, at Government Arts College, Hassan.

Two-day UGC Sponsored National Seminar on Teaching Social Sciences: Challenges and Opportunities in the New Millennium, November 30, 2012, at St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Manasi, S

Workshop on Release of Seventh State of India's Environment Report, organised by Centre for Science and Environment and Arghyam, June 28, 2012, at Capitol Hotel, Bangalore.

One Day Symposium on Indic Economic Thought in Pursuit of Happiness and Sustainable Development: Its Relevance and Applications, organised by Development Foundation, Bangalore jointly with ISEC, November 9, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Interactive Workshop on Conceptualising Water Infrastructure Projects – A Qualitative Analysis, organised by ENZEN Water Solutions Pvt Ltd, November 29, 2012, at Windsor Manor, Bangalore.

Manjunatha, A V

Workshop on The Present Situation & Prospects of Rice production in India, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, August 3, 2012, at Bangalore.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Prelude Conference on Urban Governance (Administration), Development and Service Delivery, organised by CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore, September 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

International Workshop on "India's Clean Coal

Future”, organised by European Centre for Energy and Resource Security (EUCERS) UK, TERI (Delhi), Atlantic Council, Global Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Institute, Canberra, Australia, and Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Germany, November 1, 2012, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Microfinance Workshop, organised by FKCCI, September 2012.

Sangita, S N

Faculty lecture series on Globalization, Democratic Politics and Social Inclusion: An Indian Experience, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, March 6, 2012.

Subaiya, Lekha

Pre-conference consultation on Engendering the 12th 5 Year State Plan, organised by National Institute for Advanced Studies, Bangalore, November 2, 2012, at Bangalore.

Syal, Reetika

Discussion on Right to Education Act, organised by National Institute for Advanced Studies, April 11, 2012, at Bangalore.

Syamala, T S

Workshop on the project on Ageing and well-being in a globalizing world under INDIA-EUROPE NWO-ESRC-ICSSR Networking Grant, organised by Center for Development Studies, Trivandrum, January 10-12, 2013, at Trivandrum.

Tantri, Malini L

International Conference on Public Policy and Governance, organized by

IISC, Bangalore and Centre for Public Affairs, Bangalore September 4-6, 2012, at Bangalore.

IGIDR's Silver Jubilee Conference on "Development: Successes and

Challenges Achieving Economic, Social and Sustainable Progress”, organised by IGIDR, December 1-3, 2012, at Mumbai.

Seminar on Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, Sichuan, China, December 6-7, 2012, at Banaglore.

Umamani, K S

Workshop on Excreta Matters: Workshop on Bangalore's water and Sewage Problems, organised by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, June 28, 2012, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Evaluation of Research Performance: Humanities and Social Sciences, organised by NAAC Bangalore, February 4, 2013, at Bangalore.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Deshpande, R S

'Imperatives of Democracy and Social Development', at the Workshop on Democracy and Social Development in Ambedkar's View, organised by Karnataka Dalita Sangharsha Samiti (Ambedkar Vaada), Bangalore, on the occasion of Dr Ambedkar's 121st Birth Anniversary, April 14, 2012.

'Resurgent Economy and Challenges of Global Economy', at the National Conference on Rousing Enterprises in a Declining Global Economy: Opportunities and Challenges, organised by M S Ramaiah Institute of Management in association with Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bangalore, April 20, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Using Statistics in Social Sciences', at the Inauguration of the summer school at Jain University, Bangalore, May 10, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Challenges and Development Imperatives for Agriculture Sector in Karnataka', at the Technical Session on Development Agenda-Karnataka of the 95th Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bangalore, June 28, 2012.



'Research Methodology and Historiography', at the Workshop on Research Methodology, organised by Indian Council of Historical Research, Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore, July 1, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Science, Technology and Social Sciences for Sustainable Development', at the International Conference on Technology Management-2012, organised by Korean Science and Technology Conclave (Indo-Korea Science and Technology Centre (IKST), July 19, 2012, at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

'Butterfly Farming: Understanding the Activity from Economists' Point of View', at the Inception Workshop on Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development, and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India, organised by SWASTHA, Suntikoppa, Coorg Dist., July 14, 2012, at Coorg.

'Agriculture Policies: An Overview', at the Inaugural Function of the Workshop on "Innovation in Agricultural Policies/Schemes/Programmes in India, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, August 10, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Managing Research', at the Annual Research Paper Presentation event CONNAISSANCE-2012 for the students of all B Schools across India, organised by Institute of Management, Christ University, Bangalore, December 3, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Strengthening Co-operative in a Paradigm for Sustainable Development', at the Annual Inter-Collegiate Convocation, Organised by The Social Science Forum, Jyoti Nivas College Autonomous, Bangalore, August 8, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Higher Education: Way Forward', at the inaugural session of National Seminar on Higher Education 2020 – New Strategies for Empowerment and Growth, organised by St. Joseph College of

Commerce, Bangalore, September 6, 2012, at Bangalore.

Financial Inclusion only 'said than done', at the National Conference on 'Financial Inclusion in India: Issues and Challenges', organised by University of Mysore, October 9, 2012.

Valedictory address, at the Workshop on Research Methodology and Data Analysis Using SPSS, organised by ABBS Center for Research and Development, Acharya Bangalore B-School, Bangalore, January 22, 2013.

'Research Priorities in Social Sciences for 21st Century', at the Workshop for PhD Guides on Research Priorities in Social Sciences for 21st Century, organised by University of Pune, February 13, 2013, at Pune.

'On the Process of Interdisciplinary in Research on Caste', at the National Seminar on Caste in Contemporary Indian Politics, organised by Department of Politics & Public Administration, University of Pune, March 16, 2013, at Pune.

'Introduction of GM Crops in India: Facts and Scientific Myths', in the National Seminar on Issues in Commercial Application of GM Crops in India, organised by Sahakar Maharshi Balasaheb Pawar Adhyasan Kendra, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, March 18, 2013, at Aurangabad.

James, K S

'Is India's Demographic Dividend a Reality', at the National Conference on Demographic Dividend in India: Challenges and Opportunities, organised by Tumkur University, July 31, 2012, at Tumkur.

'Poverty, Income and Work Status of Elderly'; at the Half-day seminar to discuss the survey results of the project "Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India", organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, February 6, 2013, at Bangalore.

Kannan, Elumalai

'Trends of Urbanisation, Policy and Planning and Research Priorities in Sustainable Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture'; at the Regional Workshop on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Towards Resilient Food Systems in Asia, organised by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and PNASF, January 28-30, 2013, at Plaza Athenee Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered a public lecture on 'Indian Banking Sector: Reforms, Financial Crisis & Beyond', at Kassel University Germany, January 25, 2013.

Delivered a public lecture on 'Indian Services Sector with special reference to BPO Industry', at Kassel University, Germany, January, 2013

Sangita, S N

'Higher Education and Social Responsibilities', at the Orientation Programme for Faculties of Andhra Loyola College, organised by Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, June 8, 2012, at Vijayawada.

Valedictory address, at the UGC Sponsored Two-day National Seminar on "Process of Urbanisation in South India", organised by Vivekananda Degree College, Bangalore, September 27-28, 2012.

Yadav, Manohar

'Environment at Cross Roads: A Weaker Section Perspective', at the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India - Issues and Methods in the Study of Nature-Economy-Society Interface, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, June 24 - July 21, 2012, at Bangalore.

'Reservation Policy: Present State and the Future of it'; at the Workshop on Controversies Surrounding Reservation Policy in India, organised by Confederation of Dalit Intellectuals and Activists of Karnataka, February 28, 2013, at Hotel Kaniska, Bangalore.

Lectures, Talks and Media**Deshpande, R S**

Delivered Dayanatha Jha Memorial Lecture-2012 on 'Agricultural Prices and Markets: The Most Contested Issues', organized by National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi, May 2, 2012.

Delivered Sardar Panikkar Memorial Lecture on 'Marketing Knowledge: Changing Face of Education', organised by Regional Institute of Education, Mysore, August 1, 2012.

Plenary talk on 'Quantitative and Qualitative Research: A Marriage for Betterment', in the Research Retreat, organised by Jain University, Bangalore, August 19, 2012.

Delivered 2nd Yashwanthao Chavan Memorial Lecture on 'India's Financial Policy - Today and Tomorrow', jointly organised by Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune and International Longevity Centre-India, Pune, October 11, 2012.

Delivered Padma Bhusan Dr P R Dubhashi Public Lecture on 'The Future of Indian Agriculture', organized by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, October 12, 2012.

Delivered Public Lecture on 'Future of Agriculture', organised by Karnatak University, Dharwad, November 21, 2012.

Delivered a talk on 'Market Designs: Exploring Nobel Prize in Economics' organised by Students' Council, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, December 17, 2012.

Delivered 10th G Parthasarathy Memorial Lecture on 'Product Market Discrimination', at the 26th National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, jointly organised by Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Nagpur and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, December 22, 2012.



Delivered a Lecture on 'Budget: Mechanics and Experiences', at PES Institute of Technology, Bangalore, March 6, 2013.

Gayithri, K

Delivered a lecture on 'Identification of research areas and development of research proposal' at the Christ University, Orientation course for College lecturers, CU Administrative staff College, May 3, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Key Features of a Good Research Paper', at the Christ University, Orientation course for College lecturers, CU Administrative staff College, May 5, 2012.

Issues in State Finances, Lecture to the IAS and IPS probationers organised by ISEC, May 17, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Research for Excellent Teaching Career', at Christ University, Bangalore, October 13, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'How to review papers, articles and books', at Christ University, Bangalore, October 13, 2012.

Delivered a Guest lecture on Social Sector Spending in India Issues and Challenges, at St Joseph's PG Centre, February 12, 2013.

Delivered a lecture for the ICSSR Research Methodology Course on the Theme Use of Secondary Data from Government Sources in Social Science Research, ISEC, February 13, 2013.

Delivered a lecture for the ICSSR Research Methodology Course on the Theme Use of Secondary Data from Government Sources in Social Science Research, ISEC, February 27, 2013.

Kannan, Elumalai

Delivered a lecture on 'An Overview of Agricultural Development in India', at CACS-EPFL Summer Programme of University of Lausanne, Switzerland, on "Social Change in Urban and Rural India, August 22, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'India's Economic Growth: Performance and Challenges', at KCT Business School, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore, October 17, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'India's Agricultural Growth Performance and Challenges', at Post Graduate Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, February 19, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Writing a Research Proposal', at Capacity Building Programme in Social Science Research, organised by the ISEC, February 12-21, 2013.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated in the discussion on "ABAGYAVANTHARU" in Kannada Kasturi TV Channel, March 29, 2013, 10.00 am to 11 am.

Lingaraju, M

Delivered a Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) promotional talk, in the Capacity Building Workshop for Plus two Students, organised by the Department of Sociology, Maharani's College, Bangalore, October 4, 2012.

Mutharayappa, R

Delivered two lectures on 'Use of Qualitative Techniques in Social Science Research', at the Workshop on Research Methodology, organised by the Centre for the Study on Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, January 21, 2013.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered a lecture on 'Sustainable Development: Indian perspective', at Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, September 7, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Landscape dynamics and livelihood development in biodiversity rich areas of India', at Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, September 7, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ecosystem Function of Central Himalayan Cold Desert Villages -

anthropogenic interactions and ecosystem development', at International course on "Enhancing sustainability of crop-livestock mixed farming in cold desert in the highlands of Asia" was jointly organized by United Nations University, Tokyo, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Delhi University, November 5, 2012.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered three lectures on 'Game Theory', at Christ University, September 2012.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Delivered a lecture on 'Governance', at ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 2, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Civil Society and the Urban Poor', at EPFL Summer Programme 2012, ISEC, Bangalore, August 22, 2012.

Sangita, S N

Delivered a lecture on 'Governance, Human Rights and Education', at UGC Refresher Course, RVTC College, Bangalore, March 28, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Governance and Development Theory and Practice' for IAS and IPS Officers, at ISEC, Bangalore, May 15, 2012.

Delivered two lecture on (a) 'Preparation of Research Proposals'; and (b) 'Quantitative and Qualitative Techniques in Research', in the Short

Term Course on Quantitative Techniques and Application for Research Scholars, ICSSR and UNESCO Madanjeet Singh, Institute of South Asia Regional Cooperation, at Pondicherry University, Puducherry, December 2-3, 2012.

Singha, Komol

Delivered a lecture on 'Education, Population and Development in India', at 'Post Graduate Centre, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, September 28, 2012.

Sivanna, N

Delivered two lectures on 'Powers, Functions and Duties of Grama Panchayat President, Vice-President and Members', at CMDR, Dharwad, April 18, 2012.

Yadav, Manohar

Delivered a lecture on 'Dr. Ambedkar's Idea of State Socialism with Parliamentary Democracy', at Government Arts College, Bangalore, May 6, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'Community Development Programmes in India', at Centre for Study of Rural Development and Management, October 12, 2012.

Delivered a lecture on 'The Relevance of Ambedkar's Religious Thoughts', at Bangalore University, December 6, 2012.

Delivered 12 lectures on 'On Various Topics in Ecological and Environmental Anthropology', at School of Social Sciences, Bangalore University, Bangalore, during January and February, 2013.



8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships and Awards

Krishna Raj

ICCR Chair Visiting Professor on Indian Economy, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea, September 2011 to June 2012.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Elected Fellow National Institute of Ecology.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visiting Fellow, Kassel University, Germany, January 2013.

Veerashankharappa

Adviser committee on Social inclusive and exclusive project, Mangalore University, May 26, 2012.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Deshpande, R S

Member, Board of Studies in Economics-PG, Department of Economics, The National Degree College, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

Member, Working Group on Terms of Trade between the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors constituted by Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 2012.

Member, NAAC team for accreditation of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, June 18-20, 2012.

Member, Committee to frame the guidelines for

sanctioning financial support under a new category of ICSSR recognized research Institutes constituted Chairman, ICSSR, New Delhi.

Member, Panchayats Performance Assessment Committee – SPPAC for implementation of Panchayaths Empowerment and Accountability Incentivizing Scheme – PEAIS) for the year 2012-13, Govt. of Karnataka.

Member, Shortlisting candidates for Dr D G Pavate Memorial Visiting Fellowship in Cambridge University. Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Member, Committee on “Training Programme on Research Methodology for Ph.D. Students” constituted by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Expert Member in the Committee formed to evaluate the technical bids called for Consultancy Services for baseline socio-economic survey and preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy Framework for Upper Krishna Project-III, Krishan Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (A Govt of Karnataka Undertaking).

Member, Committee on Research Methodology Course for PhD Students, constituted by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Expert Member in the Selection Committee for filling-up short-term positions of Senior Academic/Professional Consultants in ICSSR, constituted by ICSSR, New Delhi.

Member, in the Committee constituted by ICSSR to evolve innovative schemes for the benefit of scholars and social scientists from the SC/ST/NER categories.

Member, Search Committee, for selection of Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bangalore, constituted by Government of Karnataka.

Member, Conference Advisory Committee, for the 3-day annual conference on "Infrastructure: Hard and Soft" to be held in August 2013, to be organized by Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

Member, Departmental Advisory Committee of the Department of Educational Planning, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi.

Member, Advisory Council, Yashwantrao Chavan School of Rural Development, to be established by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Gayithri, K

Member, Expert Committee for steering preparation 12 Plan Approach Paper - Resources and Allocation; Government of Karnataka.

Member, Expert Committee, Results framework document, Government of Karnataka

Member, Board of Studies, Christ University

Member, ATF, Results framework Document, Government of Karnataka.

Resource person faculty research evaluation, Christ University and St Joseph's Post Graduate Center, Bangalore

Member, State taxes Committee, FKCCI, Karnataka

Member, State taxes Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore.

Co-coordinator (with Dr Malini) to Bringing Youth into Development Canada Intern Programme, sponsored by Canadian International Development Agency through the Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, Calgary.

James, K S

Member, on the Expert Committee to monitor the

12th Five Year Plan Approach Paper for Health & Family Welfare Sector by the Government of Karnataka.

Member, Board of Studies, School of Interdisciplinary & Transdisciplinary Studies, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.

Member, Advisory Committee, International Migration Unit, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

Member, Technical Advisory Committee, National Family Health Survey-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Kannan, Elumalai

Expert Member, Board of Studies, Post Graduate Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

Kumar, V Anil

Member, International Political Science Association

Rajasekhar, D

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Rural Development, SK University

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member, Board of studies of Mount Carmel College

Member, Board of studies of St. Joseph's College

Member, Board of studies of Institute of Financial Management

Member, Banking and Finance Committee, FKCCI, Bangalore

Vice Chair person, ISEC Academic Programme Committee

Vice Chair person, Publication committee, ISEC, Bangalore.

Resource Person, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore



Resource Person, Union Bank Management Institute

Resource Person, National Law School

Resource Person, IGIDR, Mumbai

Resource Person, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Resource Person, Burdhan University, Kolkata

Resource Person, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Resource Person, Kolkata University

Resource Person, IIT Guwahati

Sangita, S N

Expert Member, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kerala, Kerala (2011-13).

Expert Member, Faculty of Arts, Bangalore University.

Board Member, Department of Studies in Political Science, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Political Science, Gandhigram Rural University, Dindigul.

Expert Member, Board of Studies, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Expert Member, Best Practices, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Miscellaneous

Bansod, Dhananjay W

Attended SAS Software handholding training, May 30-31, 2012, ISEC.

Participated in the workshop on 'Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India', July 12-14, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Deshpande, R S

PhD awarded to Mr Nitinkumar Yashwant Tagade

Participated as Chief Guest, in the book-releasing Ceremony of 'Agricultural Marketing: Changing Perspective' edited by Dr M Devaraj and Dr Amita Prasad, organised by the University of Mysore, Mysore, May 7, 2012.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the Farewell Day Celebration-2012, organised by Department of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore, June 15, 2012.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations, organised by Rashtreeya Shikshana Samiti Trust, Rashtriya Vidyalaya Adhyapakara College, Bangalore, October 2, 2012.

Gayithri, K

Invited as the Judge for Young Economist Competition, at Christ University, September 2012.

Participated as a Member of the Expert Committee to Wet the Report of Deloitte on Resources and Allocation Chapter (as a part of the 12 Plan approach paper) Meetings, August 29, 2012.

Attended three meetings as ATF member of expert committee to clear the Results Framework Documents of 6 departments of Government of Karnataka (between 14 August and end August, 2012)

Evaluated two PhD dissertations- Productivity in the Indian Textile sector- University of Mumbai and "Public debt of the state governments in India: 1990-2010"- Shivaji University.

Attended the Board of Studies Meeting of the Post Graduate Department of Economics of the Christ University, January 28, 2013.

Invited as an Expert to Review of Research Work by the Christ Faculty, February 5, 2013.

Panelist to Discuss Karnataka Budget, Pre Budget as well as Post Budget Discussion on TV 9, February 8, 2013.

Participated in a meeting of the State Taxes

Committee to discuss Karnataka Budget and other Tax Matters, FKCCI, February 11, 2013.

Participated in the Expert Committee on Results Framework Document for the Planning Department, Meeting, March 7, 2013.

Invited as an Expert to Evaluate Dissertation by the Students, Christ University, March 13, 2013.

Contributed to the Economic Survey 2012-13, Chapters on State Finances and Investment and Exports.

James, K S

Participated in the Review Meeting of the HMIS Studies, organised by Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare Ministry, Bangalore, January 22, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participate in the Technical Advisory Committee Meeting on NFHS-4 Questionnaire, organised by Ministry of Health & FW, GOI, February 22, 2013, at New Delhi.

Participated in Advisory Committee Meeting on Educational Management Information System (EMIS), organised by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), February 28, 2013, at New Delhi.

Participated in Expert Meeting on District Human Development Report, organised by Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, March 1, 2013, at Bangalore.

Kannan, Elumalai

Attended Doctoral Committee Meeting of a PhD Scholar at PG and Research Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore, July 6, 2012.

Attended the Advisory Committee Meeting of the Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission convened by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, M S Building, August 1, 2012.

Contributed a Chapter on "Agriculture and Allied Activities" to Economic Survey of Karnataka 2012-13.

Kumar, V Anil

Coordinated and taught the Course 'Modern Political Theories' for PhD Students at ISEC, Bangalore.

Coordinated and taught the Course 'Perspectives in Social and Economic Change' for PhD Students at ISEC, Bangalore.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated as delegate, in the Workshop on KGIS Vision and Users' Needs, organised by Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre and Karnataka Jnana Aayoga, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, February 04, 2013, at Bangalore.

Manasi, S

Participated in the 3rd Run of the Temasek Foundation Water Leadership Programme (TFWLP), organised by National University of Singapore's Bukit Timah, November 12-23, 2012, at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKY School), National University of Singapore's Bukit Timah Campus in Singapore.

(with Poornima S) Dissertation work on Plastic Management in Chintamani from Socio-Economic and Environmental Perspectives. Department of Environmental Sciences, Bangalore University.

(with Pavithra K P) Dissertation work on Sustainable Ecotourism Development in Shivanasamudra. Department of Environmental Sciences, Bangalore University.

(with Nikita Puri) Dissertation work on Green Buildings in Bangalore - A Case Study. Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

(with Signe Danielsen and Ishanee Nirmalanathan) Water and Sanitation Impacts on Health in Bangalore - A Case Study at Ward Level, (164).



Manjunatha, A V

Supervised two MSc Students in Environmental Management from Justus Liebig University, Germany, on 'Impact of water harvesting dam on groundwater quantity and quality in Bagepalli Taluk of Karnataka'.

Represented ISEC for National Consultation on Post-2015 Global Development Agenda, at Research and Information System (RIS), New Delhi, and presented views about Present and Post-millennium Development Goals, January 31, 2013.

Reviewed the Report of Dr Nilabja Gosh (IEG, Delhi) on 'Reforms in India's Agricultural Marketing and the Emerging New Channels'. Review report submitted on February 26, 2013.

Attended Karnataka Krishi Mission meeting on Karnataka Agricultural Budget, February 23, 2013, at Bangalore.

Narayana, M R

Participated as a representative of ISEC, in the State-Level Advisory Board (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India) meeting in Bangalore, November 16, 2012.

Participated as a member, in the Scientific Advisory Committee meeting of the Foundation for Prevention of Disability, Spastic Society of Karnataka, Bangalore, December 4, 2012.

Participated as a member, in the PhD Fellowship Selection Committee, ICSSR, New Delhi, December 27, 2012.

Presented a discussion note on "Estimation of Elasticity of India's Exports" for Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi, December 29, 2012.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Supervised a student from Central University Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan, for the MA dissertation work, January-June 2012.

Supervised a student from Department of Economics, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh, on Exploring Cooking Fuel Alternatives in Rural India: Environment and Economic Dimensions (for MA Dissertation), January-May 2012.

Supervised two students from TERI University for the MSc dissertation work in Climate Science and Policy, January-May 2012.

Supervised two students from Department of Environmental Sciences, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bangalore University, for the MSc dissertation work, January-May 2012.

Supervised two students from School of Earth Sciences, University of Solapur, Maharashtra, for the MSc dissertation work, March-June 2012.

Attended 56th Research Advisory Committee (RAC) Meeting of IPIRT, in IPIRTI, Bangalore, May 24, 2012.

Reviewed 8 articles for International Journals submitted for being considered for publication.

Participated in the 10th State-Level Advisory Committee (SLAC) meeting for implementation of JICA assisted Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management & Bio-diversity Conservation (KSFMBBC) project in MS Building, Bangalore, May 28, 2012.

Member, Scientific Advisory Committee, International Conference on Management of Water, Energy and bio-resources in changing climate regime: Emerging issues and environmental challenges, February 8-9, 2013, JNU, NEW DELHI, India.

Took charge as Hostel Warden of the Institute from September 1, 2012 onwards.

Examiner, final year M Tech Project *viva voce* examination, for Student Abroad Programme (SAP) students VIT University, September 20, 2012.

Reviewed 9 research articles submitted for publication in various International Journals.

Delivered lecture on “Rural livelihood and landscape change” at IPCW, New Delhi, under lecture programme – “Rural India: Do We Have a Clue How We Might Cope with Climate Change Challenge?” organised by FIGS UDSC IPCW, DU, on October 31, 2012.

Group discussion with DDA, Working With Nature Group (WWN) and Delhi University regarding restoration of Sanjay Van forest restoration, New Delhi.

Participated in a meeting that was organised amongst Prof Brend-Udo Hahn, Director General, Central Affairs of Directorate, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Bonn and colleagues and Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, November 27, 2012, at Taj West End, Bangalore.

Participated in a meeting held between ISEC and the members of Bavarian Parliament, November 20, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated in the meeting with the Director, German Research Foundation (DFG), Dr Torsen Fischer, and Programme officer Dr Hariharan, organised by ISEC to explore possibilities of collaborative research programme of ISEC with DFG, Germany, November 5, 2012.

Supervised following students for the partial fulfillment of the Master degree:

1. a student from Department of Biological Sciences, Bangalore University, for MSc dissertation work on Medicinal plant resources in Western Ghats: A case study from BR Hills, Karnataka;
2. a student from National Law School of India University for the work on Indian Forest laws and conservation: Balancing the claim of forest dwellers; and
3. a student from National Law School of India University for the work on Indian Forest Policy: British India to till 2012: A Critical Appraisal.

Expert Meeting regarding Evaluation of Work Done under BARC project Particularly the Discussion on the Scheduled Species under WPA 1972, March 9, 2013.

Participated in Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) Meeting at CSTEP, January 29, 2013.

Rajasekhar, D

External examiner for a PhD thesis submitted to IIT, Kharagpur.

Three lectures on Randomised Control Trials in the Capacity Building programme in Social Science Research held at ISEC, Bangalore.

Raj, Krishna

Invited as Expert for discussion, in the First IIHS-HUDCO Round Table on “Improving Water Supply Service Levels”, March 1, 2013, at IIHS, Bangalore.

Publication of research paper entitled on “Sustainable Urban Habitats and Urban Water Supply: Accounting for Unaccounted for Water in Bangalore city, India”, INSEE Conference, Hyderabad, Conference volume 2012.

Collaborative research work with Dr David Soll University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, USA, on ‘Bangalore Water Supply and Sanitation Systems’.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visited IIT Guwahati, September 2012.

Refereeing papers for Reserve Bank of India.

Reviewing book for Oxford University Press.

Participated as an Expert, in the Workshop on health care services trade related data generation for India, organized by DGCI & S, at Kolkata.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan was awarded PhD degree for his thesis **A Study of Religio-Cultural Dimension of Self-Determination Movements in Kashmir**, in Political Science, University of Mysore.



(Supervisor: Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury).

Coordinating and teaching the Pre-PhD Course paper IV, Part-A, Modern Political Theories.

Sangita, S N

Ms Tarodi Tunga Lakshminarayana, was awarded PhD degree for her thesis **Refugees, Identity and Citizenship: A Study on the Tibetan Refugees in Karnataka**, in Political Science, University of Mysore, Mysore, July 5, 2012. (Supervisor: Prof S N Sangita)

Ms Smitha K C, was awarded PhD degree for her thesis **Urban Governance and Service Delivery in India: A Study of Water Supply and Sanitation in Bangalore**, in Political Science, University of Mysore. (Supervisor: Prof S N Sangita)

Prepared and presented rapporteurs report for the **Technical Session on Inclusion of Weaker Sections (SC/ST, Minorities, Transgender, Sex Workers, Physically Challenged, Prisoners, Displaced and Migrant Persons)**, National Consultation with Civil Society Organisation on Inclusive Voting and Electoral Participation, New Delhi, Election Commission of India and UNDP, New Delhi, September 21-22, 2012.

Sivanna, N

The Project Report on 'Impact Evaluation of SANKYA Programme on Computer Education', was released by the sponsoring agency SANKYA on April 4, 2012.

Attended an Advisory Meeting on the project 'Pros and Cons of Direct Election to Grama Panchayat President', at CMDR, Dharwad, May 5, 2012.

Released the book on Human Development Strategy of MGNREGA, By John Joseph Puthenkalam & M K George. Bangalore, May 9, 2012.

Syal, Reetika

Submitted PhD Thesis on the topic 'Civil Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary

Education in Madhya Pradesh' to the University of Mysore under the guidance of Prof N Sivanna.

Syamala, T S

Participated in the two-day meeting to discuss the report preparation plan on the project Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India, May 7-8, 2012, at UNFPA, New Delhi.

Participated in the Expert Committee Meeting to discuss the preliminary findings on the field survey on Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India, March 7-9, 2012, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated in the workshop on '**Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India**', organised by ISEC, Bangalore, July 12-14, 2012.

Participated in the Expert Committee Meeting as part of the project '**Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India**' organised by IEG, Delhi, August 1-2, 2012.

Participated in the 3-day residential meeting as part of the project 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India' organised by IEG, Delhi, August 21-23, 2012, at Manesar, Haryana.

Attended meeting of the chapter writers of the study '**Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India**' at ISEC, October 3-5, 2012.

Attended the 12th Meeting of the of the Regional Director-Health, Directorate of Health, Govt. of Karnataka and PRC, Bangalore to discuss the HMIS related activities at ISEC, Bangalore, January 22, 2013.

Tantri, Malini L

Journal Refereeing: Journal of Economic Policy Reforms (Taylor and Francis); Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics (Academic Journal); and, Artha Quarterly Social Science Journal (Christ University, Bangalore).

Thippaiah, P

Attended Krishi Mission Meeting on February 16, April 19 and June 14, 2012, at Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka.

Umamani, K S

In the BARC Project report "Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka" some modifications were made as per the requirement of the funders and re submitted to them.

Ushadevi, M D

Presented a paper on "Social and Health Aspects in Yadgir District", in the Round Table discussion - Bridging the Gap between Academic Research and Public Policy", June 22, 2012, at Bangalore.

Veerashekhharappa

Adviser, Committee on Social Inclusive and Exclusive Project, Mangalore University, May 26, 2012.



9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 27, 2012 and January 18, 2013.

Research Programme Committee

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 29, October 03, December 26, 2012 and March 28, 2013.

Annual General Body

The 40th Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 29, 2012.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors (2010-2012) met on March 10, July 21 and December 28, 2012.

The New Board of Governors (2012-2014) met on January 9 and March 2, 2013.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on July 18 and December 21, 2012.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on November 8, 2012.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on April 27 and November 8, 2012.

10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

1. Col. (Retd.) C M Uthaiah	Registrar	02.04.2012
2. Dr Manohar S Yadav	Professor	06.06.2012
3. Dr Marchang Reimengam	Assistant Professor	06.06.2012
4. Dr Niranjan R	Assistant Professor	13.06.2012
5. Dr Sobin George	Assistant Professor	24.06.2012
6. Dr A V Manjunatha	Assistant Professor	05.07.2012
7. Dr Malini L Tantri	Assistant Professor	25.07.2012
8. Shri B B Chand	Deputy Librarian	16.10.2012
9. Shri R G B P Naidu	Estate Manager	25.10.2012
10. Dr M Balasubramanian	Assistant Professor	01.03.2013
11. Smt. Sudha Rajagopal	Accounts Officer	01.06.2012 to 03.08.2012

Repatriation

Smt. Jayalakshmi S (to parent department on 31.05.2012)

Retirements

1. Shri Shashidharan	Cook	31.05.2012
2. Shri K M Hombaiah	Messenger	30.06.2012
3. Dr K N Ninan	Professor	31.08.2012
4. Dr M D Usha Devi	Professor	30.11.2012
5. Dr P Thippaiah	Associate Professor	31.12.2012
6. Shri N Ramakrishna	Assistant Registrar	31.12.2012
7. Shri T Srinivasa Murthy	Assistant Registrar	31.12.2012
8. Shri K Kari Gowda	Attender	28.02.2013
9. Dr K G Gayathri Devi	Associate Professor	31.03.2013
10. Shri Kalyanappa	Library Clerk	31.03.2013
11. Shri K S Narayana	Assistant Registrar	31.05.2013
12. Shri R. Muniyappa	Messenger	30.06.2013
13. Shri K. Venkatesh	Library Clerk	30.06.2013

Resignations

1. Dr Niranjan R	Assistant Professor	23.11.2012
2. Shri Shivanna H	Messenger	31.12.2012

Obituaries

1. Shri Kempaiah	Helper	12.01.2013
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11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants, students from all over the country. 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.

Library Services

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. The library provides personalised reference services for its users.

Current Awareness Services

Library offers current awareness services like new additions, current journal list, current journal contents and monthly index of articles every month.

Article Index Database

The Library maintains an article database containing about 69000 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 and Document Delivery Services

The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the users, 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.

Databases

The Library subscribes to a number of databases e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects. User's assistance, Search facilities and document delivery etc., are also provided for efficient service. During the year IMF e-library and data was added to the existing databases.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. **EconLit:** Database of economics literature with abstracts.
2. **IMF E-library and Data:** The IMF eLibrary offers the entire catalog of over 10,400 publications in several digital format in one integrated environment. All text is fully searchable, making it easier to find information. New material is available

automatically, eliminating the need to monitor release schedules or review catalogs. The collection categories allow for easy content expansion without the need for complicated orders.

3. **Indiastat.com:** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
4. **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.
5. **JSTOR** an online database of scholarly literature in 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.

Digitization Programme

The Library digitization programme has been going on and the number of books digitized has crossed 6000. Digitization 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.

Library Statistics

Number of journals —293

Number of newspapers—10

Number of books&reports—1,26,086



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
22. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, and Udupi Districts (School Report Cards Project)
23. SSA/MHRD/Government of India Monitoring in Karnataka Projects [SSA&MDM] – Phase I, II, III and IV.



24. Akshaya Patra Foundation – School Meal Programme
25. Migration from the North Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi
26. Management Development Programme (MDP Project)
27. Assistant Line Women in the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporations Limited
28. IMS Project – information related to Revenue and Expenditure of all the Grama Panchayats in Karnataka (1999-00 to 2002-03; 27 districts)

2. Data Available on Online/Computer System
(for internal access only):

· www.indiastat.com

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:

- ISEC website homepage – Karnataka Development
- For more information please visit databank at our website.

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, UNFPA, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Government of Karnataka, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and Ministry of Industry.
- Sponsors of Training Courses.
- The Board of Governors 2010-12 and 2013-15, our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2012-2013: At a Glance

Annual Report 2012-13: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	SIC/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
R S Deshpande (RSD)	2** (EK)	1				3		1	5	2	16	9	15	
ADRTC	6	10	5	4	1	24	6	11	7	4	1	5	1	0
Parmod Kumar (PK)	1	5*** (EK+KS)	3* (EK)	1		6* (EK)		6	1	3				
M J Bhende (MJB)	1	3* (NS+MDB)												
P Thippaiah (PT)	1							1						
I Maruthi (IM)														
Elumalai Kannan (EK)	3** (RSD)	2** (PK)	2* (PK)			5* (PK)	1	4	5		1	4	1	
Komol Singha (KS)		3* (PK)		3	1	13	4					1		
A V Manjunath (AVM)	1* (PGC)					1	1		1	1				
CDD	1	4	0	1	1	8	0	16	2	0	0	0	1	0
D Rajasekhara (DR)	1	3* (MDB)		1	1	7		10	1				1	
M Devendra Babu (MDB)		1* (DR)				1		6	1					
CEENR	1	6	4	0	5	10	1	10	1	5	0	3	0	1
K V Raju (KVR)		1* (SN)			1* (MS)									
K N Ninan (KNN)						4								
S A Pasha (SAP)		2	1											
K G Gayathri Devi (KGGD)	1* (NS)	1* (LS)	2** (ML)			3								
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	1	3* (KVR)	1		3	2		8	1	2		3		1
Manasi S (MS)					2* (KVR)	2* (KSU)	1	2		3				
M Balasubramanian (MB)														
CESP	5	4	2	0	11	16	6	17	5	5	2	9	23	3
M R Narayana (MRN)		1				5		3	1					
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	1* (BPV)	1* (BPV)	1		8*** (VS+BPV)	5** (BPV+VS)	2	5	3	1	2	1	15	1
S Madheswaran (SM)	1* (KG)	1* (MY)												
K Gayathri (KG)	4* (SM)					3		4	1	1		8	8	
Veerasekharappa (VS)					1* (MR)		3	2						1
Krishna Raj (KR)								1						1
B P Vani (BPV)	2** (MR+SR+KSJ+NS)	1* (MR)	1		2** (MR)	2** (MR+VS)								
Malini L Tantri (MLT)		1			3	3	1	2		3				



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CHRD	4	0	0	1	0	13	0	8	4	6	0	1	0	0
M D Usha Devi (MDU)	3* (ML)													
K S Umamani (KSU)	1					3* (MS)		5	4	2				
M Lingaraju (ML)	1* (MDU)		2** (KGGD)	1		10* (DWB)		3		4		1		
CPIGD	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	10	5	1	2	5	7	
S N Sangita (SNS)		1	1	1* (VAK)		1	1	4	2	1	2	3	6	
Supriya Roy Chowdhury (SR)	1* (KSJ+NS+B PV)		1					2	3			2		
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	2			1* (SNS)	2	3		4					1	
CSSCD	4	3	2	0	2	3	0	6	1	1	2	4	0	0
G K Karanth (GKK)			1											
Manohar Yadav (MY)	1	1* (SM)	1		2* (NS)	1		3			2	4		
Anand Inbanathan (AI)	1													
Merchang Reimeingam (MRe)		1				2		3						
Sobin George (SG)		2							1	1				
V Ramaswamy (VR)	2													
PRC	5	4	3	2	3	10	0	22	2	5	2	2	4	0
	4**** (SR+NS+ BPV+TNB+ RM+CML+D WB+LS)	1	1	2** (TSS+LS+D WB)	1	5		9* (TSS+LS)		3	2		4	
K S James (KSJ)														
T S Syamala (TSS)				1* (KSJ+LS+ DWB)	1	1		3		1				
C M Lakshmana (CML)	3** (KSJ+TNB+ RM+DWB)				1	1		5				1		
R Mutharayappa (RM)	2* (KSJ+TNB+ CML+DWB)	1				2		4	2			1		
T N Bhat (TNB)	2** (KSJ+RM+C ML+DWB)	1	1											
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	1* (KSJ)	2* (KGGD)	1	1* (KSJ+TSS+ DWB)				2* (KSJ+TS S)		1				



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Dhananjay W Bansod (DWB)	2** (KSJ+TNB+ RM+CML+D WB)			2** (KSJ+TSS+ LS)		2* (ML)								
R K Hegde Chair Siddharth Swaminathan (SS)	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
N Sivanna (NS)	4** (KGGD+SR +KSJ+BPV))	2			1* (AI)	2						1		
Annual Report 2012-13: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	SIC/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
P G Chengappa	1* (AVM)	2												
Aditya Chavali		2												
Total ISEC	33	38	18	9	25	96	14	103	32	29	25	39	51	4

Note: 1) SIC/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)

Snapshots of our activities...



Dr Kaushik Basu, Chief Economic Adviser, Union Ministry of Finance, delivering the Fourth Raj Bhavan Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on 'The Indian Economy: Social and Moral Foundations of Development' on June 12, 2012, at the Raj Bhavan.



Karnataka Governor Shri H R Bhardwaj addressing the Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society on December 29, 2012.



Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors Professor G Thimmaiah addressing the gathering during the Founders' Day celebration on January 21, 2013.



Prof Pranab Bardhan, Professor of Graduate School, Department of Economics, University of California, Berkeley, delivered this year's Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Corruption: When Preaching Piety Is Not Enough' on August 31, 2012, at ISEC to commemorate the Founders' Day of the Institute. Executive Chairman of Infosys Shri N R Narayana Murthy (right) was among the guests who attended the Lecture.



Dr K Ullas Karanth, Director, Centre for Wildlife Studies, delivering the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on 'Recovering Fragile Species in a Crowded Sub-continent' on December 17, 2012.



Karnataka Governor Shri H R Bhardwaj and Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors Professor G Thimmaiah in discussion during the Governor's visit to the Institute on July 31, 2013.



Professor Binay Kumar Pattnaik (right) taking over charge as the new Director of ISEC from the erstwhile Director Prof R S Deshpande on August 21, 2013.

India's changing demographic profile

By K S James

When India celebrates the World Population Day today (July 11), there is heightened optimism on the demographic front than a few decades earlier. Undoubtedly, India accounting for 17 per cent of the world's population has significant influence on deciding the demographic future of the world. The population projection published by United Nations last month has further brought down the size of India's future population indicating faster changes in demographic scenario in India.

According to the latest re-

leading to adverse sex ratio in the country. Demographic changes in India are also opening up new economic opportunities. As such, the country will have an age structure with fewer people in the younger age group compared to the working age group population. This provides unique opportunities for the country in terms of economic advancement. Studies have observed that those states undergoing rapid demographic changes are also experiencing rapid economic growth.

It is also argued that even with all the deficits in the human capital development and policy failures, the demographic change itself is able to make substantial contribution to the

'Urban employment needs relook'

Karnataka is one of the few States where urban poverty is higher than rural poverty. Migration of the rural poor is only part of the explanation.

In Bangalore, there are 40 to 70-year-old inner-city slums with second and third generation dwellers, as well as new, peripheral slums of recent migrants. Both represent deep pockets of poverty. The pace of urbanisation has declined in small cities and towns of Karnataka, highlighting that cities are no longer providing occupational options to the rural poor.

Urban poverty policies typically focus on provision of basic services. But basic services deprivation is a symptom of poverty, not its cause. The Basic Services paradigm has provided a convenient way out for governments not to face the livelihood question. Most urban poor are unskilled and without assets, eking out a living through self-employment or wage labour, in the informal sector.

The present model of knowledge and capital intensive industrialisation provides little scope for employment generation. IT generates only 0.5 per cent of employment. Traditional, labour-intensive manufacturing sectors such as textiles have been wiped out, new sectors such as ready-made garment exports employ large numbers of young migrant women on subsistence wages under unregulated conditions.

Any future government would have to take a long and hard look at the issue of urban employment.

Labour regulation certainly needs to be brought back into the political discourse. The question of whether the services sector, now the largest employer, can potentially absorb larger numbers will also come up against the problems of schooling and skillings.

Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (As told to Deepa Kurup)



CM revives caste census after 9 years

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bangalore: Nine years after it was mooted, Karnataka will have a caste census done to determine the economic status of each community. Siddaramaiah had, as deputy chief minister in the Congress-JD(S) coalition government, provided Rs 2 crore in the budget for the project. However, the proposal hadn't moved forward since then. The Centre also contributed funds, and the amount available now for the purpose is Rs 23 crore. "More than Rs 60 crore is required. The government is ready to fund the rest," the chief minister said.

Siddaramaiah maintained the census will help know the exact population of a particular caste. "It will also give the government information on the socio-economic status of each caste, and accordingly, welfare schemes of the government can be reached to the marginalized sections," he said.

NEEDS POLITICAL BACKING

The move will put an end to speculation on the numbers that castes claim. The proposal should have political backing as the census involves many factors

Prof GK Karanth | SOCIOLOGIST

Welcoming the move, government sociologist Prof GK Karanth of the Institute of Socio-Economic Change (ISEC) said the census will help the government in planning development and public expenditure, and also give a clear idea of the benefits to be given. "Most all castes demand benefits from the government on the numbers count. It can prioritize the schemes, depending on socio-economic status of a particular community," he said.

THE HINDU Monday 15 July 2013 p.7

New ISEC director to give impetus to research collaboration with industry

Nagesh Prabhu

BANGALORE: Binay Kumar Pattnaik, Professor of Sociology, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, has been appointed Director of the Bangalore-based Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC).

Governor H.R. Bhardwaj, president of the ISEC Society, appointed Prof. Pattnaik the Director of ISEC for a period of five years. Prof. Pattnaik has written eight books and published over 40 research articles. He will join ISEC on August 21.

The ISEC, an institute for interdisciplinary research and training in social sciences, was established in 1972 by the late Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao. Director of ISEC R.S. Deshpande, who is retiring next month, is an author of over a dozen books. He implemented



BINAY KUMAR PATTNAIK: Acquiring Deemed status

give emphasis on research related academic-industry linkages to get more funds for the institute. Since Bangalore is an IT hub, efforts would be made to establish close ties with the IT industry. "With the support of the faculty, efforts will be made to make the institute visible at the global level", he said.

Funds

With the cooperation of the teaching and non-teaching

Change is my first priority". Expansion of infrastructure and commencement of post-doctoral research are other major priorities. Emphasis would be given to quality research, the sociologist said.

Prof. Pattnaik said, "Institute for Social and Economic Change will focus on creating a blend of field-oriented empirical research and advances in social science theories leading to better public policy."

ಜಾತಿ ಅಳಿಯುವ ತನಕ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ

'ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ' ಕೃತಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲ ಭಾರದ್ವಾಜ್

ಜಾತಿ ಅಳಿಯುವ ತನಕ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲ ಎಚ್.ಆರ್. ಭಾರದ್ವಾಜ್ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಭವನದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಟ್ ಹಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಡಾ. ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಜಾಧವ್ ಸಂಪಾದಿತ 'ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ' ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಜಾತೀಯತೆ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ದಲಿತರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಮೇಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.



ಜಾತಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಮವಾಗುವ ತನಕ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಥ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ದಲಿತರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನಾಂಗದವರೂ ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಪಾದಕ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಜಾಧವ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ,

'ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ' ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರಧಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನಾ ಆಯಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೊರ ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರ ಪೂರಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಯುವಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾಗಲಿವೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ನೋವು, ದಲಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟ ಶ್ರಮ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಕರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಸೆಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪೊ. ಜಿ.ವಿಷ್ಣುಯ್ಯ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್. ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.



***FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS***

2012 - 2013



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS: 2012-13

I. Consolidated Income and Expenditure (Main Balance Sheet)

A. Expenditure

The total expenditure in the Financial Statement of the year 2012-13 stood at Rs 19.90 Crores as against Rs 18.24 Crores for 2011-12. The 'Unspent Grant on ongoing projects and Excess of Income over Expenditure' amounted to Rs 4.51 Crores as against Rs 5.93 Crores last year.

i) Establishment Expenses

The Consolidated Establishment expenses during 2012-13 has increased by Rs.3.05 Crores due to: i) Payment of Arrears on account of implementation of 6th Pay Commission, enhancement of DA rates, ii) Increase in the number of sponsored research projects and consequent project related expenses. During the current year, we have 93 projects in progress and the project grants of sponsored projects is to the tune of Rs 6.53 Crores as against Rs 2.73 Crores during last year.

ii) Administrative and working expenses:

Administrative and Working expenses have declined by Rs 1.39 Crores. This is due to the less transfer of funds under the head, "transferred to other funds for projects". Among the other heads of expenditure it has declined under Library Digitization as during last year some equipments were purchased. Further the consultancy paid during the year increased from 0.53 Crores during 2011-12 to Rs. 1.34 Crores during 2012-13. This was mainly on account of increase in project undertaken on consultancy basis involving TISS, IEG and PRC Dharwad under Building Knowledge Base of Ageing in India Project funded by UNFPA

Unspent Grant from ongoing projects was Rs 2.17 Crores and the 'Excess Income over Expenditure' stood at Rs 2.36 Crores. The excess of Income over Expenditure' includes Rs. 1.01 Crores being income pertaining to dedicated funds which have to be utilised for specific purpose. As sufficient progress in its utilization was not made during the year the excess amount of income earned has to be ploughed back to the funds as per the ground rules. The balance amount represents the excess of income earned in ISEC Development Fund and Overhead and Royalty account which is to be added to fund balance of the respective corpus.

B. Income (Schedule 1)

This year, income through various grants and projects to the Institute has been slightly lower as the last year's grants included Special grant for payment of Sixth Pay Commission Arrears. We received grants of Rs 18.90 Crores as against Rs 19.26 Crores during last year. Other receipts increased from Rs 1.35 Crores to Rs 1.46 Crores.

Total Grants from Government of Karnataka and ICSSR have increased slightly from Rs 8.49 Crores to Rs 8.76 Crores, but ADRTC and PRC grants have reduced from Rs 2.68 Crores to Rs 1.80 Crores (for ADRTC) and from Rs 1.71 Crores to Rs 0.47 Crores (for PRC) respectively. Grants for Projects/ Seminars/Workshops etc have increased from Rs 1.78 Crores to Rs 6.02 Crores. Interest income on Fixed Deposits has increased from Rs 3.57 Crores to Rs 4.06 Crores.



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

II Consolidated Balance Sheet :

C. Liabilities :

i) Current liabilities and Current Assets:

Much of the current liability is due to advances from other units/projects (Rs 6.27 Crores) and unspent grant of Rs.2.16 Crores. Current assets include cash at bank of Rs.12.17 Crores (due to maturing of many TDS of projects at the yearend etc.) and receipt of grants at the end of the year. Also advance to other units is Rs.4.76 Crores.

ii) ISEC and Other Corpus Funds:

The ISEC and other corpus funds balance increased to Rs. 45.77 Crores during 2012-13 from 40.13 Crores during 2011-12.

D. Assets:

The investments in GOI bonds and Fixed deposits has increased to Rs. 38.68 Crores during 2012-13 from Rs. 35.31 Crores during 2011-12 indicating an annual increase of 9.54 %.

Analysis by Non-Plan and Plan Sources

A. Expenditure

The Establishment expenditure of Rs.6.92 Crores in the current year is higher than that of the previous year (Rs. 4.92 Crores) due to payment of balance 25% of 6th CPC arrears in the current year. The other expenses (such as audit fees / postage/ advt., Repair and maintenance and TA & DA) had reduced to Rs. 0.42 Crores in the current year as compared to Rs. 0.62 Crores incurred during the previous year.

II. ISEC Plan:

The expenditure on salary of Rs. 37.76 lakhs represents the amount set aside for one time salary arrears payable to the faculty in view of non availability of funds under Non-Plan funds. Under printing and stationery, there is an increase of Rs.5.50 lakhs. The campus maintenance has marginally increased to Rs. 38.02 lakhs in the current year as compared to Rs.36.48 lakhs in the previous year. The vehicle maintenance expense has increased by Rs.0.78 lakhs in the current year to Rs. 2.87 lakhs from Rs. 2.09 lakh in the previous year.

Office Equipment: During the current year the expenditure on Office equipment stood at Rs. 16.93 lakhs including additional grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs received from ICSSR on this expenditure.

VKRV Rao Fellowship and Contingency: During the current year the expenditure on the award of the Fellowships of Rs. 4.71 lakhs is absorbed under ISEC Plan as against Rs. 15.37 lakhs in the previous year.

Capital/ Civil works: During the current year we have earmarked under plan expenditure Rs. 57.62 lakhs towards payment due for civil works carried out during the year and Rs. 56.68 lakhs for payments made during the year under ISEC construction and Renovations. Further, Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been paid towards rain water harvesting and ladies hostel lift

Library Books and Subscription: As against Rs. 18.83 lakhs absorbed in Plan funds during the previous year a sum of Rs. 23.35 lakhs has been debited to the Plan account in the current year.

Seminar/Project expenses: The seminar and project expenses has increased during the current year to Rs. 4.79 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1.07 lakhs in the previous year due to increase in projects/ seminars held.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



B. Income:

ISEC - Non Plan:

Under non plan income during 2011-12, we have received Rs.2.41 Crores and Rs.2.33 Crores from ICSSR and GOK respectively, totaling to Rs 4.74 Crores. During the current year 2012-13, grants received from ICSSR was Rs.2.64 Crores and from GOK at Rs.3.65 Crores, totaling to Rs 6.29 Crores. We thank ICSSR and Govt of Karnataka for their support.

ISEC - Plan:

Under plan income as compared to last year's Rs.45 lakhs and Rs.2.00 Crores received from ICSSR and GOK, respectively, current year grants from ICSSR and GOK were Rs.40 lakhs and Rs.200.00 lakhs, respectively. The unspent grant in the previous year was Rs.14.22 lakhs where as for the current year it is Rs.0.53 lakhs. Under Library Digitization, expenditure for the current year is Rs.5.17 lakhs as against 8.65 lakhs in the previous year.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, Bangalore** as at 31st March 2013, 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. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the statement of 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 Institute as at 31st March 2013; and
 - ii. In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, the income for the year ended on that date.

**For M/s P.CHANDRASEKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No 000580S**



**S.Rajgopalan
Partner
M M No: 25349**

Place: Bangalore

Date: **13 AUG 2013**

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Consolidated Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2012 - 13	Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
10,88,82,961	Establishment Expenses	4	13,93,90,466	19,25,81,396	Grant receipts	1	18,90,21,628
7,35,31,753	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	5,95,98,749	3,57,16,322	Interest income	2	4,05,99,054
5,86,46,034	Unspent grant		2,16,84,627	1,35,31,149	Other receipts	3	1,46,39,258
7,68,119	Excess of Income over expenditure		2,35,86,098				
24,18,28,867	Total		24,42,59,940	24,18,28,867	Total		24,42,59,940

Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2013

Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2012 - 13	Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
40,12,72,624	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	45,76,68,708	35,30,56,841	Investments	6	38,68,42,927
12,77,20,374	Current Liabilities	9	10,72,57,887	17,59,36,157	Current Assets	7	17,80,83,668
-	Capital work-in-progress	10	2,43,75,426	-	Capital work-in-progress	10	2,43,75,426
9,52,19,140	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	9,34,98,735	9,52,19,140	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	9,34,98,735
62,42,12,138	Total		68,28,00,756	62,42,12,138	Total		68,28,00,756

for P Chandersekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2012-13

Schedule - 1				
Previous year 2011 - 12 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
2,45,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,40,00,000
1,20,00,000	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		7,57,434
4,84,00,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		6,29,09,000
8,49,00,000				8,76,66,434
2,67,68,631	d	ADRT Grants(Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		1,80,00,000
1,71,77,685	e	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		66,45,705
1,77,89,212	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		6,02,49,959
14,66,35,528		Gross grant		17,25,62,098
4,96,04,058		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		2,66,42,672
19,62,39,586				19,92,04,770
35,03,435		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	85,97,307	
154,755		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	15,85,835	1,01,83,142
19,25,81,396		Net Grant		18,90,21,628
Schedule - 2				
Previous year 2011 - 12 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
2,96,58,163	a	Interest on F.D's	3,39,99,802	
16,91,008		Add: Accrued interest on FD	32,59,466	3,72,59,268
43,67,151	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		33,39,786
3,57,16,322		Total		4,05,99,054
Schedule - 3				
Previous year 2011 - 12 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
1,71,62,972	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	1,14,82,691	
84,13,322		Overhead charges spent from various projects	82,30,426	32,52,265
87,49,650				
47,69,440	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		4,89,290
12,059	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		1,08,97,703
1,35,31,149		Total		1,46,39,258
Schedule - 4				
Previous year 2011 - 12 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
9,55,56,436	a	Salary (incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		12,47,64,968
56,46,176	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		46,99,244
21,35,380		Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		9,60,629
55,44,969	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		89,65,625
10,88,82,961		Total		13,93,90,466

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2012-13

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2011 - 12 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2012 - 13 Rs.
96,04,400	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses		30,23,293
52,56,886	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees		1,33,65,998
11,06,687	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication		6,00,899
29,44,552	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materilas / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper /report		35,12,334
1,96,76,921	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food		2,00,59,470
4,03,911	f	Vehicle maintenance		3,48,172
7,79,692	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet		6,69,840
55,15,810	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)		50,89,793
16,40,547	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)		25,77,739
16,70,958	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system		31,20,197
8,65,452	k	Library Digitisation Expenses		0
7,33,871	l	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration		2,83,500
9,73,780	m	Admn / Project exp / Royalty pymts / Meeting exp / VKRV Rao Chair / Prize		17,92,307
1,74,67,649	n	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects		6,77,539
6,44,089	o	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund		9,66,142
42,46,548	p	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses		35,11,526
7,35,31,753		Total		5,95,98,749

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Investments as on 31-03-2013 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet Shedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2012			Balance as on 31.03.2013		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	90,00,000	2,15,00,000	3,05,00,000	-	3,02,00,000	3,02,00,000
2	ISEC Corpus Fund 2	1,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	-	3,63,39,000	3,63,39,000
3	ISEC Virtual Centre Fund	2,00,00,000	-	2,00,00,000	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
4	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)	75,00,000	55,00,000	1,30,00,000	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
5	Corpus fund	3,60,20,000	32,19,066	3,92,39,066	1,00,00,000	2,72,18,000	3,72,18,000
6	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	16,67,000	34,50,051	51,17,051	-	60,23,000	60,23,000
7	Prof.M N Srinivasa endowment fund	-	93,345	93,345	-	-	-
8	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	-	1,70,208	1,70,208	-	-	-
9	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	-	79,879	79,879	-	40,000	40,000
10	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	2,64,927	2,64,927	-	3,29,927	3,29,927
11	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	30,000	30,000	-	10,00,000	10,00,000
12	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	-	9,30,027	9,30,027	-	9,80,000	9,80,000
13	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,16,056	1,16,056	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
14	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	1,03,17,073	-	1,03,17,073	-	66,70,000	66,70,000
16	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	-	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	-	-
17	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
18	ISEC Development Fund *	3,47,24,354	-	3,47,24,354	-	5,93,15,000	5,93,15,000
19	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC	-	1,25,00,000	1,25,00,000	-	-	-
20	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Wellfare Fund	-	-	-	-	1,50,000	1,50,000
21	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	4,25,000	4,25,000
22	GVK Rao Travel Grant	-	-	-	-	2,50,000	2,50,000
	Total (A)	12,93,28,427	6,83,53,559	19,76,81,986	1,00,00,000	20,41,39,927	21,41,39,927
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	2,21,00,000	54,00,000	2,75,00,000	3,04,00,000	93,78,000	3,97,78,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	8,00,000	3,81,43,527	3,89,43,527	-	3,22,00,000	3,22,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	2,00,00,000	2,08,30,509	4,08,30,509	-	4,00,25,000	4,00,25,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	1,70,00,000	18,00,819	1,88,00,819	-	2,83,00,000	2,83,00,000
5	ISEC ADRT Seminar outreach	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	1,25,00,000	1,60,00,000	2,85,00,000	-	3,24,00,000	3,24,00,000
	Total (B)	7,24,00,000	8,21,74,855	15,45,74,855	3,04,00,000	14,23,03,000	17,27,03,000
C	Projects:						
1	ODAP Monitoring review of District Agricultural Plans	-	8,00,000	8,00,000	-	-	-
	Total (C)	-	8,00,000	8,00,000	-	-	-
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	20,17,28,427	15,13,28,414	35,30,56,841	4,04,00,000	34,64,42,927	38,68,42,927

Note: The previous year figures for GOI bonds included Fixed deposits held with KTDC, TNPFIDC, IDBI & HDFC banks. These have been re-classified under FD balance for 2012-13.
* ISEC Development Fund : FD includes * Sweep A/c balance at Bank* Rs.386842927

<p>Sd/- R Ravi Chander Accounts Officer</p>	<p>Sd/- Col. C M Uthiah Registrar</p>	<p>Sd/- R S Deshpande Director</p>	<p>for P Chandersekar Chartered Accountants</p>
			<p>Sd/- S. Rajagopal Partner</p>
			<p>MM No.-25349 Firm Regn.No.000580S</p>

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2012-13

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2012- 13 Rs.
34,168	a	Cash on Hand		28,416
12,25,00,964	b	Cash at Bank		12,16,89,830
54,28,071	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS/ Prepaid expenses		38,30,264
4,28,13,154	d	Advance to other units		4,76,37,616
49,63,001	e	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)		43,88,664
1,96,799	f	Prepaid expenses		5,08,878
17,59,36,157		Total		17,80,83,668
Schedule - 9				
Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2012- 13 Rs.
5,86,17,359	a	Unspent grant		2,16,85,147
1,43,962	b	Overhead charges payable		6,02,392
1,03,99,041	c	Advance from other units / project / others		6,27,00,226
5,85,60,012	d	Sundry liabilities		2,22,70,122
12,77,20,374		Total		10,72,57,887
Schedule - 10				
Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	SL No.	Capital work-in-progress		Current year 2012- 13 Rs.
-		Faculty Building		49,80,426
-		Ladies Hostel - Building		1,50,11,500
-		Ladies Hostel - Lift expenses		3,25,500
-		Flooring of corridor,rooms,front office		32,88,000
-		Front Office - Porch		2,35,000
-		Rain Water Harvesting		5,35,000
-		Total		2,43,75,426
Schedule-11				
Previous year 2011-12 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2012- 13 Rs.
9,70,06,255	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	9,52,19,140	
39,50,113	b	Add: Additions during the year	42,93,328	9,95,12,468
10,09,56,368				
57,37,228	c	Less: Deletions during the year	16,199	
-	d	Depreciation	59,97,534	60,13,733
9,52,19,140		F.A as in balance sheet		9,34,98,735

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
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Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statements as on 31-03-2013- Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11 (a to d)									
Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 01/04/2012	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2013	
1	Buildings	1.63%	7,09,73,374	-	-	7,09,73,374	13,05,731	6,96,67,643	
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	25,83,956	2,68,268	-	28,52,224	5,44,581	23,07,643	
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	47,30,944	9,24,153	-	56,55,097	5,20,166	51,34,931	
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	62,46,492	20,85,209	16,199	83,15,502	28,34,912	54,80,590	
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,00,25,503	8,73,499	-	1,08,99,002	7,08,027	1,01,90,975	
6	Other Assets (Utensils)	4.75%	80,420	142,199	-	2,22,619	7,260	2,15,359	
7	Vehicles	9.50%	5,78,451	-	-	5,78,451	76,857	5,01,594	
	Total		9,52,19,140	42,93,328	16,199	9,94,96,269	59,97,534	9,34,98,735	

Note: Depreciation is calculated and deducted from the Cost of the Asset, no "Depreciation Fund" created.

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer
Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

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Col. C M Uthiah
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

for P Chandersekar
Chartered Accountants

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Capital fund as on 31.03.2013 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet Shedule - 8

Sl.No.	Fund Account	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2012	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2013
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	4,89,12,510	-	1,80,63,732	81,94,322	-	3,90,43,100
2	ISEC Corpus Fund 2	3,47,57,326	11,60,000	3,79,79,542	20,62,216	-	-
	Centre for urban planning and development	-	5,38,19,542	-	-	-	5,38,19,542
3	Virtual Centre Fund	2,00,33,697	-	-	5,43,549	-	2,05,77,246
4	Direct Receipts	12,285	-	-	1,254	-	13,539
5	FCRA Main account	500	500	-	-	-	1,000
6	Corpus fund	4,01,85,984	-	-	15,10,906	-	4,16,96,890
7	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	60,54,967	25,001	-	5,67,717	-	66,47,685
8	ISEC Endowments Fund	2,80,843	56,000	23,490	24,655	-	3,38,008
12	Prof.M N Srinivasa Endowment fund	1,00,970	15,269	15,000	9,763	-	1,11,002
13	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	1,87,098	-	-	-	5,102	1,81,996
14	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	84,519	-	-	12,675	-	97,194
15	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	10,55,974	-	-	88,557	-	11,44,531
16	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,26,407	-	-	1,981	-	1,28,388
17	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	99,60,857	-	-	3,75,317	-	1,03,36,174
18	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	4,91,725	-	-	47,400	-	5,39,125
19	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	1,18,804	-	-	13,322	-	1,32,126
20	ISEC Development Fund	4,85,37,645	68,02,742	-	35,35,742	-	5,88,76,129
21	GVK Rao Travel Grant	2,67,982	-	-	10,252	-	2,78,234
22	Social Science Talent Search	2,95,176	4,00,000	-	-	-	6,95,176
23	ISEC UGC 6th Pay Salary Arrears Scale	1,74,40,176	1,93,38,308	2,23,83,793	13,14,572	-	1,57,09,263
24	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,26,861	-	-	61,171	-	4,88,032
25	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
26	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	1,53,93,138	12,76,866	5,16,699	-	-	1,61,53,305
27	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	1,34,522	-	-	39,960	-	1,74,482
	Total (A)	24,48,67,966	8,28,94,228	7,89,82,256	1,84,15,331	5,102	26,71,90,167
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	2,78,78,033	1,31,77,039	-	68,183	-	4,11,23,255
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,09,92,731	-	-	-	-	4,09,92,731
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	4,21,45,717	-	-	21,68,945	-	4,43,14,662
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	2,92,36,815	-	-	3,98,976	-	2,96,35,791
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	3,18,72,337	-	-	25,39,765	-	3,44,12,102
	Total (B)	17,21,25,633	1,31,77,039	-	51,75,869	-	19,04,78,541
	TOTAL (A+B)	41,69,93,599	9,60,71,267	7,89,82,256	2,35,91,200	5,102	45,76,68,708

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.0 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention and Generally Accepted Accounting Policies and Practices adopted in India ("GAAP").

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity of the "GAAP" which requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of income and expense of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating Further the accounting standards prescribed by ICAI are also considered wherever applicable to contingent liabilities as on of the date of the financial statements.

2.0 Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements comprises of ISEC main account which comprises both Plan and Non Plan accounts along with unit project accounts.

Employee Provident Fund and Gratuity Trusts accounts do not form part of this account as the same are managed by the respective trusts.

3.0 Revenue Recognition

Grants for Seminars and Conferences and other Revenue Grants are recognised as and when received and accounted for on cash basis.

Interest Earned on deposits towards the Funds are accounted on accrual basis and added to the respective fund accounts.

4.0 Government Grants

- a. Grants received from GOK/ICSSR/ADRTC/PRC and other funding agency grants are accounted for on cash basis.

5.0 Inventory

Expenditure on the purchase of Publication, Stationery and other stores is accounted for as revenue expenditure in the year of purchase.

6.0 Fixed Assets & Library Books

- a. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition.
- b. The assets are recognised as and when the payment is made and not when they are installed and put to use.
- c. Amount received on disposal of Fixed Assets has been accounted for as income in the Income and expenditure account.
- d. Work in Progress (Buildings): Expenditure incurred on buildings under construction as on to the end of this financial year has been shown separately as Capital Work in Progress.
- e. Cost of all the fixed assets are debited to the Income and Expenditure account in the year of purchase. For control purpose both cost of the asset and accumulated depreciation are shown in the balance sheet.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



7.0 Depreciation

Depreciation in the books has been provided as per the rates provided under schedule XIV of Companies act, 1956 on Straight Line method for control purpose and is not charged to income and expenditure account.

8.0 Employee Benefits

- Short term employee benefits are charged off at the undiscounted amount in the year in which related service is rendered.
- Post employment and other long term employee benefits including gratuity are charged off in the year in which the employee has rendered the service. The amount charged off is recognized at the present value of the amount payable as determined on actuarial basis by LIC and paid from Gratuity fund account.
- Separate fund is maintained towards Gratuity and Provident Fund and the liability calculated by LIC are paid from the Gratuity Fund Account.
- Leave encashment is accounted based on liability determined by the Institute.
- 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%.

9.0 Overhead and Royalty A/c

On closure of the project, any unspent balance shall be transferred as institutional charges to Overhead & Royalty account, Developmental Fund and to Staff incentive Fund. This is in accordance to the decision taken by the Board of Governors in the meeting held on 4th September, 2011.

10.0 Overhead Charges

Overhead Charges as shall be debited to project account on receipt of grants as determined by the Institute.

11.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule No 12

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Centre for Urban Planning and Development

The Board of Governors in their meeting held on 2.03.2013 had approved setting up of a Centre for Urban Planning and Development with a corpus of Rs. 5.5 crores. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 3.68 crores from ISEC Corpus fund II along with transfer from Overhead and Royalty account of Rs.1.70 crores totaling to 5.38 Crores has been allocated to the newly formed centre fund. The interest income of this fund is to be used to meet the establishment cost of the centre.

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 (UGC)

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. It was decided that the implementation would be from 1st May 2010. This was 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 30.04.2010 of which Rs.5.85 Crores representing 75 % (50% in 2011-12 and 25% in 2012-13) of the arrears has been disbursed and the balance liability including payment of arrears for May and June 2010. In the current year 2012-13 the balance liability of Rs. 1.49 Crores is fully provided for.

4. 6th Pay Revision (State)

The Board of Governors in their meeting held on 28.12.2012 had approved revision in the pay scales of Non academic staff w.e.f.1-4-2012. The same was implemented w.e.f.1-1-2013. The concerned funding agencies viz. GOK, ICSSR, ADRTC and PRC have been requested to give their concurrence for the same. Pending the same suitable provision has been made in the books towards the salary arrears payable to the non academic staff.

5. Fixed Assets

- During the year physical verification of assets are carried out by the management and any discrepancies has been accounted .
- Fixed Asset Register is not maintained for the assets acquired under the respective grants.
- Fixed Assets have not been tagged for all the class of assets.

6. Funds received in Foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the day of receipt.

7. Unspent interest earned from endowment chair funds has been ploughed back and invested.

8. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reconciled wherever necessary along with suitable disclosures in the statements.

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

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Director

for P Chandersekar
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
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ISEC NON-PLAN

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Previous Year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
	Establishment :			Grant in aid :	
47295451	Salary	66190857	24100000	Received from ICSSR	26409000
1597226	Encashment of earned leave	2627185	23300000	Received from GOK	36500000
264167	Medical reimbursement	290669	47400000		62909000
67128	Home travel concession & LTC	160817	1882322	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1345036
49223972		69269528	45517678		61563964
437093	Postage, telephone and telegrams	414238	1000000	ICSSR-Directors Meeting 2011-12	524418
831660	Travelling & daily allowance	975252	441718	Interest on SB a/c	486397
1008433	Repairs and maintenance	605403	7276077	Other receipts	10668907
1524418	ICSSR-Directors Meeting expenses	-	-	Planning commission second meeting -	
17289	Planning commission second meeting expenses	80727		Grant received	98016
	Contingencies :		1345036	Overspent grant	106971
246450	Audit fees	276406			
417790	Mess charges	293360			
3905	Bank charges	-			
40000	Institutional membership fee	41500			
156111	Legal fee	-			
487421	Registration fee	242000			
19183	Insurance to library assets	3774			
336008	Honorarium	344200			
53724	Subscription to datanet	-			
37215	Internship	-			
739837	Miscellaneous	902285			
55580509	Total (A)	73448673	55580509	Total (A)	73448673

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

-	Salary	70059		Grant in aid :	
-	Printing expenses	66545		Received from ICSSR towards Journal	
-	Miscellaneous expenses	12840		of Social & Economic Development	135000
				Overspent Grant	14444
0	Total (B)	149444	0	Total (B)	149444
44745	Special grant expenses	-	44745	Unspent Special grant of prev. year ICSSR	-
44745	Total (C)	0	44745	Total (C)	0
55625254	Total (A+B+C)	73598117	55625254	Total (A+B+C)	73598117

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013

Previous Year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous Year	Assets	Rupees
39718788	Sundry liabilities	32070149	34168	Cash on hand	28416
			36806363	Cash at bank	26128481
			36840531		26156897
			490927	Advance and deposits	1065862
			1042294	Due from other units	4725975
			1533221		5791837
			1345036	Overspent grant	106971
			-	Overspent grant - JSED	14444
	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
144078547	Total	136429908	144078547	Total	136429908

for P Chandrasekar
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ISEC NON-PLAN

Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Transport	56084
	2 Xeroxing	131910
	3 Computer charges	282377
	4 Subscription to journal	48845
	5 Sale of working papers	26369
	6 Misc. Receipts	744205
	7 Project Receipts	9379117
	Total	10668907
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary	54514113
	2 P.F.Contribution	2944780
	3 Gratuity Contribution	2042651
	4 Salary-Plan (Incl. PF & Gratuity Contributions)	6689313
	Total	66190857
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage	117542
	2 Telephone	296696
	Total	414238
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	74865
	2 TA DA Field work and others	842128
	3 TA DA Conference	4738
	4 TA DA Faculty Evaluation Committee	5946
	5 Conveyance charges	47575
	Total	975252
V	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	500468
	2 Lease rent charges	3850
	3 Miscellaneous	397967
	Total	902285

for P Chandrasekar
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC NON-PLAN

Schedules to Balance Sheet

		Liabilities side:	Amount(Rs.)
VI	Sundry Liabilities		
	1 Sundry payable:		
	A. Establishment:		
	Salary payable a/c (incl PF & Gratuity)	7312810	
	Provision of EI encashment	1021207	
	GIS	151755	
	Profession tax	20507	
	LIC Pension Subscription	102190	
	LIC Pension Contribution	348442	8956911
	B. Equipment	800984	
	Expenses payable	476543	
	Rent charges payable to Development Fund a/c	2183686	3461213
	2 Due to others:		
	A. Fellowship:		
	ICSSR Fellowship (Ph.D) payable	37901	
	ICSSR Fellowship (Nageswara Rao)	260000	
	ICSSR Fellowship (Rajesh Raushan)	100000	
	ICSSR Fellowship & Contingency	1010545	
	ICCR fellowship	9895	
	ICSSR Fellowship (Dr S Sudha)	82447	
	Maastricht University fellowship	359091	
	Malcolm & Elizabeth Adishehaiah Trust	7330	
	ICSSR Fellowship Reserve fund	5367	
	Internship Programme	268465	2141041
	B. Audit fees	276406	
	C. Two days workshop on rain fed agriculture	250246	
	D. ISEC Alumni Fund	217000	
	E. Information technology and Infrastructure for the new block	812862	
	F. Due to ISEC Plan	15496141	17052655
	3 Deposits:		
	Security deposit	25230	
	EMD A/c	20000	
	Hostel deposit	52100	
	Library deposit	352700	
	Mess deposit	8299	458329
	Total		32070149
		Asset side:	Amount(Rs.)
VII	Cash in hand:		
	1 Petty cash - Accts.		416
	2 Petty cash - Amarnath		10000
	3 Petty cash - J Vimala		5000
	4 Petty cash - CEENR		5000
	5 Petty cash - Padmavathy		5000
	6 Petty cash - Mohana Devi		3000
	Total		28416
VIII	Advance and deposits (assets):		
	1 Festival advance		48850
	2 Advance		136726
	3 KEB deposit		348336
	4 Gas deposit		4950
	5 Short term deposit		527000
	Total		1065862
IX	Due from other units/projects (Asset):		
	1 Due from VKRV Rao prize in Economics		10000
	2 L S Venkataramanan Memorial Fund		3473
	3 ISEC Development Fund		3566500
	4 Evaluation study on Western Ghats Development Programme		136800
	5 Prepaid expenses		80260
	6 Sundry receivable:		
	UGC PhD Fellowship	691121	
	ICRISAT fellowship	31201	
	ICSSR Fellow Grant (G S Sastry)	34346	
	VKRV Rao prize (ICSSR)	50000	
	LIC	5189	
	T-shirts	23492	
	Staff Welfare Fund Contributions	285	
	Expenses receivables	92064	
	Medical Insurance Ph.D students	1244	928942
	Total		4725975

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC PLAN

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2013

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
	0 Salary (Including PF & Gratuity cont., etc.)	3776209		Grant in aid :	
	0 Office equipment	1693268		Received from ICSSR	4000000
1536923	VKRV Rao fellowship & Contingency	471950		Received from GOK	20000000
	0 ISEC Construction & Renovation	5667951			24000000
20520	Working paper expenditure	28,220		Add: Unspent grant of previous year	1422059
	0 Library books	804549			25422059
1882693	Library subscription	1531294		Less: Overspent grant of previous year	
23395	Library Book binding	8803			
106547	Seminar/project expenses	479326		Special grant from ICSSR for	
525516	Special grant PhD programme expenses	0		PhD Programme	-
724148	Printing and Stationery	555726			
3648829	Campus maintenance	3802289			
209784	Vehicle maintenance	287172			
	0 Amount earmarked for ongoing civil works	5762000			
	Amount transferred to ear marked				
8168639	expenditure	0			
	0 Rain water harvesting	174506			
	0 Ladies hostel lift expenditure	325500			
6445000	Amount transferred to Girl's Hostel a/c	0			
1422059	Unspent grant	53296			
24714053	Total (A)	25422059	24714053	Total (A)	25422059
865452	Library Digitization	-	15115407	Unspent Specialgrant of pre.yr. Dig'n-GOK	-
15393138	transferred to Fund account	-	1143183	Interest on FD	-
16258590	Total (B)	0	16258590	Total (B)	0
49616	Special grant expenses	-	49616	Unspent Special grant of pre. year ICSSR	-
49616	Total (C)	0	49616	Total (C)	0
5620000	Construction of G.Hostel expenses	-		Grant in aid :	
	Grant available for payment to Rajiv			Received from ICSSR	-
15825000	Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd.	-		Received from GOK	-
				Amount transferred from Plan Grant	-
				Add: Unspent grant of previous year	0
21445000	Total (D)	0	21445000	Total (D)	0
2495200	Construction of Faculty Building expenses	-		Grant in aid :	
113639	Rain water harvesting expenses	-	8168639	Amount transferred from Plan Grant	-
	Grant available for payment to Rajiv				
	Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd.				
	towards:				
3742800	(1) Faculty Building	-			
470000	(2) Porch Construction	-			
1347000	(3) Rain water harvesting	-			
8168639	Total (E)	0	8168639	Total (E)	0
70635898	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	25422059	70635898	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	25422059
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
1422059	Unspent grant	53296	2500000	FD with IDBI Bank	2500000
	Amount payable to Rajiv Gandhi Rural		2500000	FD with KTDFCL	2500000
	Housing Corporation Ltd. towards		1500000	FD with SBI	1500000
15825000	Girls Hostel	6433500	5000000	FD with SSNL	5000000
3742800	Construction of Faculty Building	1257574	1500000	FD with Syndicate Bank	1500000
470000	Porch construction	235000	-	FD with KTDFCL	2000000
1347000	Rain water harvesting	812000	42765	Prepaid Expenses	89198
-	Flooring of corridors/rooms & Front		79508	TDS receivable	121336
-	Office Lounge & Faculty Centre		25077724	Due from ISEC Non-plan	15496141
-	Provision for ongoing civil works				
	payable to others				
15393138	Library Digitization Fund				
	Opening balance	15393138			
	Add: Interest received on FD	1276866			
		16670004			
	Less: Expenditure	516699			
	Capital work in progress	16153305		Capital work in progress	24375426
	Fixed assets as per contra:	24375426		Fixed assets as per contra:	
4315825	As in last balance sheet	4315825	4315825	As in last balance sheet	4315825
-	Additions during the year	2509032	-	Additions during the year	2509032
42515822	Total	61906958	42515822	Total	61906958

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao 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	1092405
	2 Maintenance & repairs (Estate)	2673510
	3 Water charges	36374
	Total	3802289
II	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Fuel and repair charges	253649
	2 Vehicle insurance	33523
	Total	287172
Library Digitization:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Expenses:</u>	
	1 Salary	275801
	2 Honorarium	4500
	3 Equipment	11215
	4 Repairs & maintenance	185624
	5 TA & DA	39559
	Total	516699

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered AccountantsSd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts OfficerSd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
RegistrarSd/-
R S Deshpande
DirectorSd/-
S. Rajagopal
PartnerPlace : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC)		12099639	Grant in aid : Received during the year	18000000	
			Less: Overspent of previous year	5884744	12115256
Printing and stationery		445472	Interest on SB a/c		85725
Books & periodicals		374870	Overspent Grant		5934744
TA & DA		800267			
Postage, telephone and telegrams		89088			
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent		809000			
Repairs & Maintenance		368277			
Project expenses		1232254			
Seminars & Conference etc.,		847650			
Advertisement		64475			
Contingency		1004733			
Total		18135725	Total		18135725

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013

Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Sundry Payable:			Cash at bank		792960
Salary	710410		Overspent Grant		5934744
PF Contribution	41019				
Gratuity Contribution	28483				
Other payables	46792	826704			
Overhead and Royalty a/c		5901000			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	3594686		As in last balance sheet	3594686	
Add : Additions during the year	53912	3648598	Add : Additions during the year	53912	3648598
Total		10376302	Total		10376302

for P Chandersekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Population Research Centre (PRC)

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including Sal arr, PF and Gratuity contribution, HTC, El encashment, Medical reimbursement)		11504070	Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		209000	Received during the year	4775000	
Books and Periodicals		30134	Add: Unspent 6th Salary arrears	1870705	
Printing, Stationery & Communication		26000	Unspent grant of Previous year	3460463	10106168
Computer and Perepherals		5000	Interest on SB a/c		123801
Fellowship & Contingency		118425	Overspent grant		1731660
Vehicle maintenance		61000			
Contingency		8000			
Total		11961629	Total		11961629
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2013					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Due to Overhead and Royalty a/c		2200000	Cash at Bank		1302211
Sundry Expenses payable:			Prepaid expenses		69866
Salary	888261		Overspent grant		1731660
Vehicle maintenance	13988				
Expenses	1488	903737			
F.A as per contra :			F.A as per contra :		
As in last Balance sheet	2556253		As in last Balance sheet	2556253	
Add: Additions during the year	1099	2557352	Add: Additions during the year	1099	2557352
Total		5661089	Total		5661089

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Reserve Bank of India Endowment Scheme

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including PF and gratuity contribution, and leave encashment & Salary arrears)		2774084	Contribution received from ISEC	1063732	
			Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1063732	-
Premium on 10.03% Govt Stock 2019		28140	Interest on Government securities	2442195	
Contingency		2550	TD/FD	873615	
Amount transferred to Fund a/c (20%)		677039	Savings Bank account	69386	3385196
Excess of Income over expenditure transferred to Fund a/c		68183	Discount on 7.83% Govt Stock 2018		120800
			Discount on 8.24% Govt Stock 2018		44000
Total		3549996	Total		3549996
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corpus Fund:			Cash at bank		725869
Opening balance	27878033		Investments:		
Received from RBI during the year	12500000		7.59% Government Stock 2016	4200000	
Add: Amount ploughed to fund (20%)	677039		10.71% Government Stock 2016	4700000	
Excess of Income over expenditure transferred	68183	41123255	7.83% Government Stock 2018	15300000	
Sundry payable:			8.07% Government Stock 2017	1900000	
Salary	121457		8.24% Government Stock 2018	4000000	
PF Contribution	7374		10.03% Government Stock 2019	300000	
Gratuity Contribution	5120	133951	FD with IDBI Bank	1800000	
			FD with Canara Bank	600000	
			FD with Dena Bank	600000	
			FD with Syndicate Bank	600000	
			FD with State Bank of India	600000	
			FD with SBM, Vinayaka Layout	600000	
			Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	78000	
			FD with Vijaya Bank	4500000	39778000
			Interest accrued but not due		713266
			TDS receivable		40071
Fixed assests as per contra: As in last balance sheet		500000	Fixed assests as per contra: As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		41757206	Total		41757206

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Centre for Decentralisation and Development

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Grant in aid:			Interest received:		
Overspent of previous year		258623		111565	
Salary		5213876	Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	5006856	5118421
Books		8007			
Postage, courier & communication		863	Overspent grant		363973
Photocopying charges		88			
TA & DA		847			
Miscellaneous		90			
Total		5482394	Total		5482394
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c			Cash at bank		8130416
Opening balance		40992731	Fixed deposit with:		
Publication of Book "Institutional Design"		5000	HDFC Bank	5900000	
Preparation of Manuscript for publication (IIPA)		41216	KTDFC Bank	800000	
Salary payable		260317	SBM	23500000	
			SBM, Chandra Layout	2000000	32200000
			Interest receivable on FD		545875
			TDS receivable		59000
			Overspent grant		363973
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	217236		As in last balance sheet	217236	
Add: Additions during the year	8007	225243	Add: Additions during the year	8007	225243
Total		41524507	Total		41524507

for P Chandersekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
R Ravi Chander
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
Col. C M Uthaiah
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Corpus Fund

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Library Subscription	2685000	Interest on SB a/c	76011
VKRV Rao Chair expenses	483408	Interest on FD a/c	4982053
Research & Publication	378750		
Allocated to fund a/c	1510906		
Total	5058064	Total	5058064

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund a/c :		Cash at bank	4360174
Opening balance	40185984	TDS receivable	118716
Allocation during the year	1510906	Fixed Deposits with:	
	41696890	HDFC	3000000
		IFCI Bonds	10000000
		KTDFCL	13000000
		SBM	1120000
		Syndicate Bank	78000
		TNPFCL	10020000
Fixed assets as per contra:			37218000
As per last balance sheet	10248633	Fixed assets as per contra:	
Total	51945523	As per last balance sheet	10248633
		Total	51945523

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

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Accounts Officer

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Col. C M Uthaiiah
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

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S. Rajagopal
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Endowment Fund of founder members

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Contingency		150	Interest on SB a/c		30809
Allocated to fund a/c		567717	Interest on FD a/c		537058
Total		567867	Total		567867

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		611409
Opening balance	6054967		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Life Membership fee	25001		Corporation Bank	440000	
Allocations during the year	567717	6647685	KTDFC	1058000	
			SBM	3300000	
			H&UDC	1225000	6023000
			TDS Receivable		13276
Total		6647685	Total		6647685

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
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Accounts Officer

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Place : Bangalore
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund

Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2013

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Leased line	340122	Interest on SB a/c	47064
(Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		Interest on FD a/c	4293359
Library services	49190		
Assistance to faculty/PhD students (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)	410850		
Grants to Researchers (from other Institutions with ISEC participation and collaborative academic events)	330133		
Assistance to visiting scholars to undertake research	181192		
Assistance to scholars to undertake research (capacity building, Internship and PDP)	400000		
Publication of ISEC Monograph series	58622		
Social Science Talent Search (Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations)	400000		
Contingency	1369		
Plough back to Fund	2168945		
Total	4340423	Total	4340423

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2013

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund a/c :		Cash at bank	5531802
Opening balance	42145717	Investments:	
Plough back to Fund	2168945	Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	1700000
Payable:		Fixed deposit with HDFC Bank	2500000
Assistance to faculty/PhD students	21334	Fixed deposit with SBM Bank	13825000
Assistance to visiting scholars	71620	Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000
Assistance to scholars to undertake research (capacity building, Internship and PDP)	400000	Security deposit with DOT	1000
Grants to Researchers	300000	Prepaid lease line subscription	349814
Social Science Talent Search	400000		
Due to other units:		Fixed assets as per contra:	
Overhead & Royalty	400000	As in last balance sheet	424934
Fixed assets as per contra:			
As in last balance sheet	424934	Total	46332550
Total	46332550		

for P Chandrasekar
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
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S. Rajagopal
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 13-08-2013

MM No.-25349
Firm Regn.No.000580S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072
Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2012-2013

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	1345036	63666434	11155304	73476702	73598117	0	121415	0	Vide page No. for details	
2	ISEC - Plan	38199997	0	24000000	0	62199997	62146701	53296	0	0	Vide page No. for details	
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	5884744	18000000	85725	12200981	18135725	0	5934744	0		
4	Population research centre (PRC)	3460463	0	6645705	123801	10229969	11961629	0	1731660	0	Vide page No. for details	
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	1063732	1063732	3549996	3549996	3481813	68183		41123255	Vide page No. for details	
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	258623		5118421	4859798	5223771		363973	40992731	Vide page No. for details	
	Sub-Total	41660460	8552135	113375871	20033247	166517443	174547756	121479	8151792	82115986		

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Excess of expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
										Fund balance as on 31.03.2013	
FUNDS :											
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	12929682	12929682	4735360	8194322		39043100	Vide page No. For details
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	92096	92096	92096	0		1000	Vide page No. For details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	5058064	5058064	3547158	1510906		41696890	Vide page No. For details
4	ISEC - Corpus fund II	0	0	0	3222216	3222216	1160000	2062216		0	Vide page No. For details
5	Centre for urban planning & Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		53819542	
6	Direct receipts	0	0	0	1254	1254	0	1254		13539	Vide page No. For details
7	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	567867	567867	150	567717		6647685	Vide page No. For details
8	ISEC Endowments fund*	0	0	0	24655	24655	0	24655		338008	Vide page No. For details
9	Prof. M N Srinivas endowment fund	0	0	0	9763	9763	0	9763		111002	Vide page No. For details
10	Prof. VKRV Rao fellowship	0	0	0	88557	88557	0	88557		1144531	Vide page No. For details
11	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	16718	16718	21820		5102	181996	Vide page No. For details
12	Justice E S Venkataramalah memorial fund	0	0	0	12675	12675	0	12675		97194	Vide page No. For details
13	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	11981	11981	10000	1981		128388	Vide page No. For details
	Balance c/f	0	0	0	22035528	22035528	9566584	12474046	5102	143222875	contd.....

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2012-2013

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	Total	Closing balance			
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income				Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of income over expenditure over income	Fund balance as on 31.03.2013	
	FUNDS :									
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	22035528	22035528	9566584	12474046	5102	143222875
14	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	885376	885376	510059	375317		10336174
15	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	48400	48400	1000	47400		539125
16	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	13422	13422	100	13322		132126
17	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	4644325	4644325	1108583	3535742		58876129
18	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	10252	10252	0	10252		278234
19	Social Science Talent Search	600000	0	0	127578	727578	473397	254181		695176
20	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC	0	0	0	1314635	1314635	63	1314572		15709263
21	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	4340423	4340423	2171478	2168945		44314662
22	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	475407	475407	414236	61171		488032
23	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	2955055	2955055	2556079	398976		29635791
24	Virtual centre for public policy and governance	0	0	0	2148584	2148584	1605035	543549		20577246
25	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	2924093	2924093	384328	2539785		34412102
26	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	0	62640	62640	22680	39960		174482
	Sub-Total	600000	0	0	41985718	42585718	18813622	23777198	5102	359391417

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
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Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2012-2013

III Projects

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					(Amount in Rupees)				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure				
		Unspent	Overspent				Expenditure	Closing balance			
				Unspent	Overspent	Unspent		Overspent	Fund Balance		
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	49843	0	525000	6782	581625	581625		1000		
2	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	3937458	0	3884542	145137	7967137	3954402	4012735	0		
3	Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	378887	0	0	13671	392558	142436	250122	0		
4	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state ICSSR			359375	3689	363064	232697	130367			
5	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component			720000	3963	723963	803963		80000		
6	Project on Agriculture outlook			300000	5031	305031	244740	60291			
7	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming			9089305	78522	9167827	2329446	4101963			
8	PRC Projects	0	0	1480666	22984	1503650	637010	866640	1000		
9	UNFPA - Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India	790761	0	12338069	0	13128830	13126215	2615	0		
10	Identification of Child Labourers who are working in hazardous/non-hazardous Industries in Bangalore Urban District	351837	0	200000	22167	574004	110964	463040	0		
11	Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services			2785000	57265	2842265	774522	2067743			
12	Assessing the Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) Data Althelevon Base			2310061	2172	2312233	2245244	66989			
13	EPFL Summer programme			85959	10	85969	45302	40667			
14	Migrant's Suitcase: Reforms			493634		493634	257450	236184			
15	ISEC - CDDU Projects	51081	0	274275	5565	330921	151407	179514	1000		
16	Comprehensive district development plan - Bangalore Rural	60797	0		2456	63253		63253	0		
17	Comprehensive district development plan - Ramanagar	62097	0	0	2523	64620	0	64620	0		
18	Comprehensive district development plan - Chickballapur	0	32282	435250	11567	414535	184153	230382	0		
19	ISEC NCAER Elite Capture Study	234166	0	0	9327	243493	112708	130785	0		
20	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	8122313	0	1730403	635024	10487740	745790	9741950			
21	ISEC GTZ Social Security Project	756652	0	1241255	27573	2025480	1148101	877379			
22	District Human Development Report : Ramanagar			360000	0	360000	118841	241159			
23	CESP Projects	1203795	0	1760596	94405	3058796	2567190	491606			
24	Ingrid Project - India and Globalisation	292908	0	748305	26465	1067678	1067678	0			
	Balance c/d	16292595	32282	41121695	1176298	58558306	31581884	24320004	80000	3000	

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(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks	
Particulars	Income					Expenditure					
	Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance				
	Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance		
	Balance b/f										
25	BMRCL Project	16292595	32282	41121695	1176298	58558306	31581884	24320004	80000	3000	
26	Rapid appraisal of result frame work document	139527	0	1950000	5846	2095373	965785	1129588		0	
27	Third party evaluation study of VGST programmes			258750	2208	260958	83088	177870			
28	Training course in applied econometrics for ISS probationary officers			400000	2139	402139	360778	41361			
29	Impartatives of trade facilitation on trade performance			2071000	11117	2082117	2081000	1117			
30	ISEC CHRDP Projects	1342653	0	1390746	64081	2797480	2236858	560622		1000	
31	ISEC CIPGD Projects	224393	0	70000	116176	410569		149350	12575	1000	
32	Prelude conference on rural urbane			100000	840	100840	52375	48465			
33	ISEC CSSCD Projects	913006	0	0	54256	967262	98065	869197		1000	
34	ISEC - workshop on urbanisation			1266821	0	1266821	1253124	13697			
35	ISEC CEENR Projects	2196634	0	3870291	102128	6169053	4122861	2046192		1000	
36	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme								229777		
37	ISEC - NCI Course	69571	0	1104904	14322	1188797	895313	293484		0	
38	CDAP Monitoring review of District Agriculture Plans	2786386	0		78157	2864543	2864543			0	closed projects
39	Capacity Building to enhance the competatitiveness - WTO	887	0		126	1013	1013			0	closed projects
40	Institutional and Policy Options for Infusive Agriculture Growth	211647	0		5979	217626	217626			0	closed projects
41	Study on Competitive Assessment of onion Market in India	96844	0	1103156	10037	1210037	1210037			0	closed projects
42	SANEI - The New Economic Context and Changing Migration patterns in India	0	12890	26057	520	13687	13687			0	closed projects
43	Adaptive Management of Ecosystems - Conference	444201	0	300000	8538	752739	752739			0	closed projects
	Sub-Total	24718344	45172	55423420	1655032	81559360	48790776	29850947	322352	7000	
	Grand total (I + II + III)	66978804	8597307	168799291	63673997	290662521	242152154	53749624	8479246	441514403	

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Rs.

58646034

172562098

172562098

Income side

1 : Unspent grant of previous year

2 : Grant received during the year

Grant-in-aid receivable

3 : Other receipts:

Interest on SB a/c

Interest on FD a/c

Other receipts

Expenditure side

1 : Unspent grant

2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds

(53749624-8479246+887-20-520)

21684627

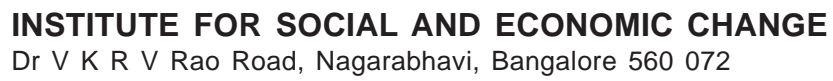
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Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

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