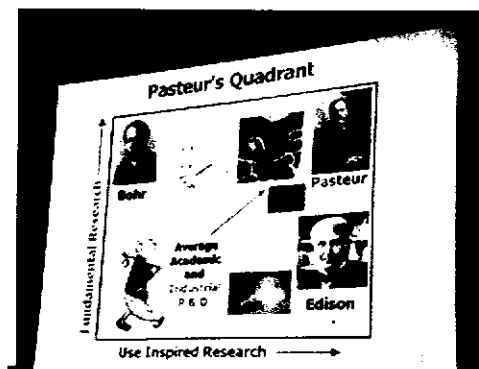


# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE



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ANNUAL REPORT  
2009-2010

# **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10**



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

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## **ISEC in 2009-10: An Overview**

The year 2009-10 was packed with varied research activities the density of which was realised only when I took a look back to write this telescopic view. Even as we maintained a steady pace of publications, the year was full of fervent academic activities, like seminars/conferences/workshops, visits by eminent scholars, outreach programmes and students' activities. Training programmes were effectively revived and many scholars found ISEC a favoured centre for their research activities. This overview is a small window that provides a miniature panorama of the activities that we carried out in the year. I am very pleased to state that these achievements would not have been possible but for the full support provided by the faculty, students and the administrative staff of the Institute. We have been greatly encouraged by members of the Board of Governors (both out-going and new members), the Chairman, and the Life Members of our Institute.

The Institute has further strengthened its academic networks by collaborating with national and international organisations such as Maastricht University, Warsaw University, Nordic Centre, National Institute for Rural Development, International Food Policy Research Institute, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, and International Labour Organisation for undertaking various studies.

### **Activities**

We have extended our research arena by foraying into new areas of research, like climate change, welfare of the informal work force, micro-level sampling methodology in statistics, economics of pollution and national debate on Ecological Economics. We participated in the

global climate change initiative for Karnataka and also conducted an intensive national workshop on 'Climate Change Data Requirement and Availability'.

This year the Institute also conducted a National Seminar on Ecological Economics deliberating on various issues in the ecological economics area by academics from various universities and institutions. The seminar also featured Professor R Misra Birth Centenary Lecture. The seminar, on the whole, emphasised the importance of evolving a multi-disciplinary approach for addressing various issues concerning ecological economics.

Increased migration and informal work force have resulted in some of the stress factors emerging in urban environment in the recent past. The policy perspective for the informal work force and its welfare was discussed in a one-day workshop by addressing the very basic issues of welfare in terms of education, infrastructure availability, income and social relations of the migrating informal sector workers.

Micro-level methodologies focusing on small area estimation methods for the UNFPA were deliberated in a workshop providing the required groundwork for estimation based on the small area samples. The results would be quite useful for planning at the micro level which has been taken up as one of the flagship programmes by the Planning Commission.

This year's Development Convention of the ICSSR institutions located in South India was conducted at ISEC. We re-designed the entire methodology of the Development Convention incorporating new areas of research besides



conducting panel discussions on various developmental issues. Prof Prabhat Patnaik, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Board, Prof V S Ramamurthy, a renowned scientist and Director of NIAS, and Prof B L Mungekar, Chairman of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, participated. The panel discussions focused on the issues of governance, institutions and development processes. The seminar proceedings are being published.

There were two other important seminars that focused on the institutional aspects of development in agriculture. The institutional aspects of managing common property resources towards creating a pro-poor policy were on the research agenda of the Institute in the ADRT Centre. This study culminated in the two empirical analyses of non-timber forest products in

Chhattisgarh and aqua-culture in common property water bodies in Orissa. The results clearly indicate that over years we have shattered the existing institutional mechanism by over-participation by the state on the one hand, and on the other, the market has not favoured either the producers or the workers in the region. This requires a new look at the institutional design both in Orissa and Chhattisgarh in terms of inclusive development, ie, by bringing the poor into the mainstream through development initiatives.

The Mid-term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and a workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth' were conducted at the Institute with a focus on the issue of inclusive growth based on the agenda of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It was not only a stock-taking exercise of the work done so far on the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, but also for indicating future directives for getting the work on the target so that the inclusiveness is carried to the end. The participants were again from diverse academic backgrounds besides high-level policy-makers, including members of the Planning Commission.

Agriculture has always been one of the important areas of research on our agenda. Following this, we have had a seminar on farmers' indebtedness and risk management. The seminar also marked the beginning of a research study to be carried out in Karnataka on the same theme. The issue of indebtedness has captured the attention of many policy-makers and has been at the centre-stage for long. This study is expected to explore the crucial factors that lead to the cascading effects of indebtedness.

## Training

After some gap, ISEC is back on the track of conducting courses in the areas of its expertise. These include Nordic Centre Training Courses on 'Approaching the Environment in India' as well as 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research'. A UNFPA training programme for the convergence orientation of senior-level officers in the use of data in planning and monitoring of development programmes was conducted for senior IAS officers from various states. A capacity-building programme for the officers of the Agricultural Department from nine states on World Trade Organisation and registration of organic products abroad was conducted. Being strong in terms of training and research methodology, we organised a couple of training programmes for the faculty of Administrative Training Institute and the State Institute of Rural Development officers as well as for participants drawn from various walks of life.

## Research Themes

The diversity of research themes has been the hallmark of research being carried out at ISEC. This features three initiatives, viz., research projects, research publications and seminars/workshops/training programmes conducted at ISEC. As reflected in the research projects completed during the year, the diversity of research themes is quite visible. During the year,

we completed 31 research projects with 40 research studies being in progress.

The various subjects covered by research projects completed broadly fall into five themes.

In the first group we have the studies on decentralisation and development as a research theme that is being pursued for a long time in the Institute. This year CDD has completed a study on understanding rural poverty in the context of decentralisation and the study brings out some important determinants of the poverty alleviation programme through decentralisation. This year we also had a study of Bangalore Municipal elections carried out by our faculty with a scholar from foreign University. The study brings out interesting political agglomerations in the context of local level elections. Political parties and good governance forms the core of other two studies and these works are at a much broader level.

The second group of studies, including research issues pertaining to agricultural policy interventions, has been at core of studies in the Institute. These involve studies on impact of watershed management programme, analysis of budgetary resources to agricultural sector, sustainable agricultural development through organic farming and small-scale agricultural projects. The faculty members of the Institute have also worked on effectiveness of rehabilitation package of the Prime Minister implemented in the wake of farmer suicides. The works on common property resources for pro-poor policy and district planning for agriculture have been persuaded through this year too. The results provided quite a few policy leads both to the State Government and to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Studies in the area of Population Research form the third group. Here one of the important works carried out is on the recent demographic changes. Faculty members working in this area

published a book on Population, Gender and Health. Studies on HIV risk behaviour and exposure to risk of the female workers were carried out. These provided very important research leads. Similarly, in the core demographic research area, two important studies were completed: one dealing with pre-marital sex behaviour and another dealing with male reproductive health. The studies are unique in the sense that not many researchers have visited these areas of research.

Research in social sector is an important academic pursuit and constitutes the fourth group of completed studies in the Institute. In this group important studies on social security and pension, child labour and child poverty were carried out. These studies also formed a good background for the future policy frame. Similarly, care and support system and child development programmes were looked into in an evaluator's framework.

The fifth group involves studies on integrated water resources management and intellectual property rights in the Institute. Presently there are two important studies being carried out in the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources and the Centre for Human Resources Development on the Gogi Mining Area and this year we have completed an interesting work on Developing knowledge base for mobile ecological laboratories as well as a study on the intellectual property rights in protection of indigenous environmental knowledge.

Besides these broad groups, this year an interesting international collaborative study on Construction of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) for India is completed. It introduces age into National Income Accounts and draws age profiles of aggregate consumption and income to estimate the lifecycle deficit by younger, working and older age groups and its financing by age reallocations through transfers and assets. The results have



important implications for design of long-term inter-generational equity and growth policies.

## **Publications**

During the year faculty members of the Institute published eight books and monographs. The collective volume on the theme 'Population, Gender and Health in India', was published. Dr Anil Kumar's book on 'Decentralized Governance and Development Politics', with a specific focus on the decentralisation models tried in Andhra Pradesh, was published by VDM Verlag, Germany. Dr K G Gayathri Devi joined as a co-editor with Dr Regina Birner of IFPRI and Dr Madhushree Sekher of TISS in editing a volume on 'Gender and Rural Governance in Rural Services' published by The World Bank and IFPRI. Besides these, Monographs 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 were also published during the year. Further, the faculty members of the Institute published more than 80 research papers in national and international journals as well as in the popular press. Among the important journals that carried the papers of the faculty members include: *Energy Policy* (Elsevier Publications), *Energy Efficiency Journal* (Springer Publications), *International Journal of Development Issues*, *The Philippine Review of Economics*, *Asian Studies Review* and other Indian journals.

As for the Working Paper Series, this year saw 25 Working Papers contributed largely by the students and faculty of the Institute. Among these, 'Federalism and Decentralisation in India: A Comparative Study of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh' covered the process of decentralisation in the two states and found an inverse relationship between strong federal demands and their relation to decentralisation further down the polity. Another good working paper was by Dr Patrick McGinn, a visiting scholar, on 'Capital, Development and Canal Irrigation in Colonial India', one of the good historical studies on development through public works. We have a few working papers on Gender, Ecology, Greenhouse

Gases Emission, analysis of changes in forests, Traditional Knowledge System, Fisheries and Shrimp Farming. The themes dealt with are varied attracting attention the world over.

## **Distinguished Visitors**

As usual, this year also we had quite a few distinguished visitors, delivering lectures at ISEC. These include Prof Andre Beteille, Prof Patrick Criqui, Ms Maren Duvendack from School of International Development, Prof Ravi Kanbur, Prof Ian Harper, Access Economics, and many others. Similarly, quite a few seminars were presented by the faculty members and students. Prof Ashutosh Varshney, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, visited the Institute holding a series of discussions with students and faculty members.

## **PhD Programme**

The PhD Programme in the Institute started with 14 students joining the Institute on August 14, 2009. This batch also underwent our rigorous course and those failing the course were not continued. We further firmed up the standard of examination with the doctoral committee meetings being held quite regularly. This year, 12 students obtained their PhD degrees with many students being in the process of finalising their thesis works. Some of the important theses submitted by our students include: 'Environmental Governance and Role of Judiciary in India' by Dr Geetanjoy Sahu explores the hypothesis on judicial activism concerning environmental issues. 'Provisioning and Pricing of Telecommunication Services in India' by Dr Ashish Dash focuses on adequacy issue. It was guided by Prof M R Narayana. Dr Sarbani Mukherjee obtained her PhD for her thesis on 'Impact of Power Subsidy on Groundwater Extraction for Agriculture' touching on the very core of the groundwater extraction and energy subsidy issues in a sensitive region of India. In fact, all the thesis works completed by the students cover very important areas of development issues of the country.

The endowment prizes were given to the students who had qualified for these according to the rules. Ms Priyanka Datta bagged the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize by scoring the highest number of marks in the PhD course. Dr S Deepthi's thesis was adjudged the best during the last five years in the discipline of Sociology bagging Prof M N Srinivas Memorial Prize. Her thesis was supervised by Prof G K Karanth. Justice E S Venkataramaiah Prize was given to Dr Geetanjoy Sahu for his thesis on 'Environmental Governance and Role of Judiciary in India'; it was adjudged the best thesis during the last five years in Public Administration. His thesis was supervised by Dr Madhushree Sekher. This year we started Shri T R Satishchandran Memorial Prize with inaugural prize going to Dr Rajib Kumar Sahoo for this thesis on 'Foreign Direct Investment and Growth of Manufacturing Sector: An Empirical Study of Post-Reform India'. The thesis was supervised by Prof M R Narayana.

We have established collaborations with Maastricht University, the Netherlands, and Warsaw University, Poland. Two of our students are now in the process of PhD registration with Maastricht University and we shall be following the same procedure with Warsaw University.

### **Sir Rattan Tata Trust Programme**

Under the SRTT activities, we have substantially improved the output. Three faculty members presented papers in international conferences as well as three PhD students were supported for making their presentations in international seminars/conferences. This year, we had six final project reports by researchers submitted under the SRTT programme and four researchers presented their draft reports. These reports cover new areas of research, such as, study of tobacco use and perceptions about tobacco use by students, mobilising the poor in Bangalore elections, political economy of the structural

adjustment of pension funds in India and prospects of labour management partnerships in India. The reports were refereed by experts and recommended for publication as Monographs of the Institute. Five new fellowships were offered to researchers from outside the Institute under the SRTT Programme. The Institute published five Monographs covering important aspects supported by the SRTT. Especially a mention has to be made of the 'Trends and Patterns of Migration – A Case of North-Eastern Region'; 'Vanishing Lakes – A Study of the Declining Number of Tanks in Bangalore', and 'Regulating Competition'. These Monographs have received very good response from the readers.

### **Policy Interface**

As usual, the Institute has kept its policy interface very strong and has been participating in various discussions on policy and policy bodies with the State government and the Central government. The Institute was assigned the task of Mid-term Appraisal of Karnataka's Eleventh Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, and there was a good deliberation on this at the Institute. Similarly, the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre of the Institute was assigned the task of reviewing the Mid-term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for agriculture sector. A member from the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, also participated in the review. The Institute collaborated with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the discussion on the allied problems in decentralisation and development. The Government of Karnataka constituted committees/mission groups to draft long-term vision for the agriculture and decentralised governance. The faculty members of the Institute participated in these mission groups contributing significantly. The Karnataka Knowledge Commission has a significant role to play in the knowledge economy of the State. The Institute has





been one of the active members of the Knowledge Commission providing inputs to the Government of Karnataka. The Programme organised under the sponsorship of UNFPA provided training for the senior administrators on the use of data at the decentralised level for the purpose of planning in demography and population studies.

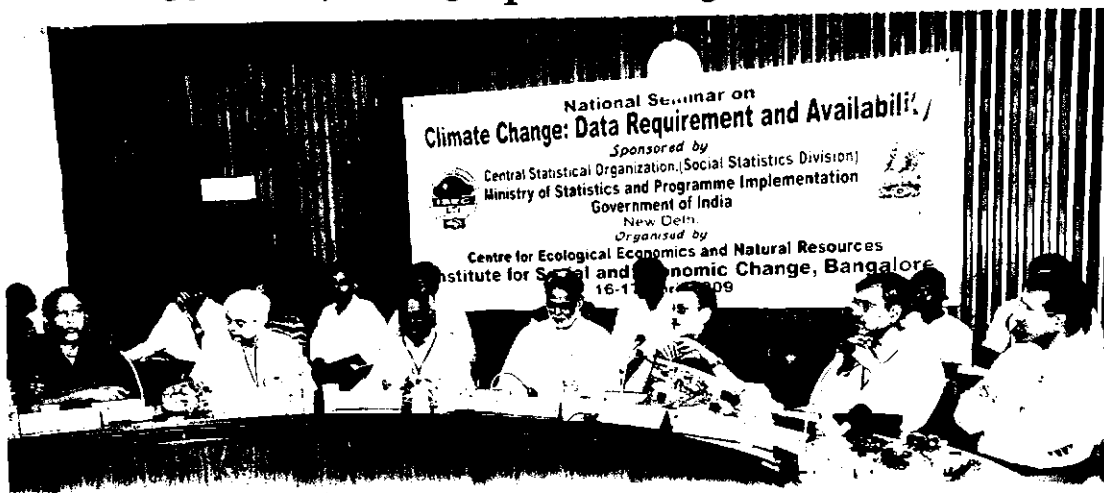
### **Way Forward**

We have achieved some of the targets to our satisfaction but at the same time, we also have experienced a few unexpected failures. The Institute had applied for the Think Tank initiative of IDRC Canada and even though we could not figure in the first 16 research Institutions in South Asia, ISEC has been listed in the next 12 probable Institutions under consideration. Recently a UK-based organisation, Research Council and India Foundation for Arts, in its Report on Arts and

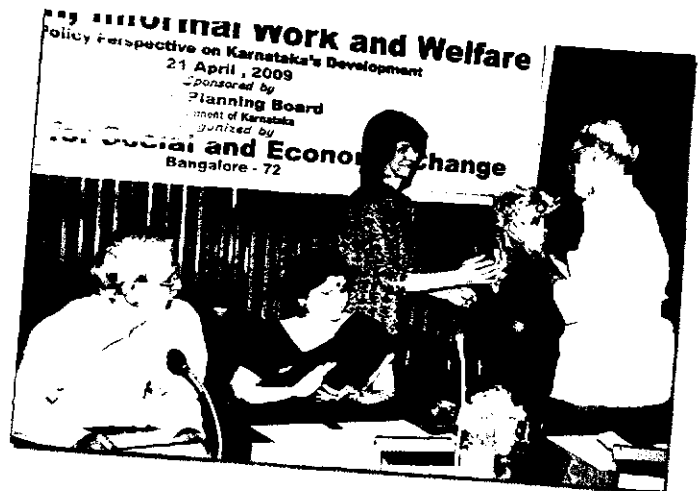
Humanities Research Mapping in India came out with a list of Centres of Excellence in Research with ISEC being placed at 8<sup>th</sup> position. That gave us an opportunity to revisit the vision and the focus in order to correct that. It is true that incremental activities during this year were very satisfactory and I am quite happy about it, but it is also essential to be clear about our focus and vision in order to scale new heights. We are presently in an advantageous position. We plan to enter into new areas like climate change, governance and development, micro-level planning and larger participation in training and teaching next year. I must mention that in these achievements, the faculty, staff and students have put in their best possible efforts and made these achievements possible. I am sure that this momentum will continue in the coming years so as to scale new heights and achieve new goals.

**R S Deshpande**  
*Director*

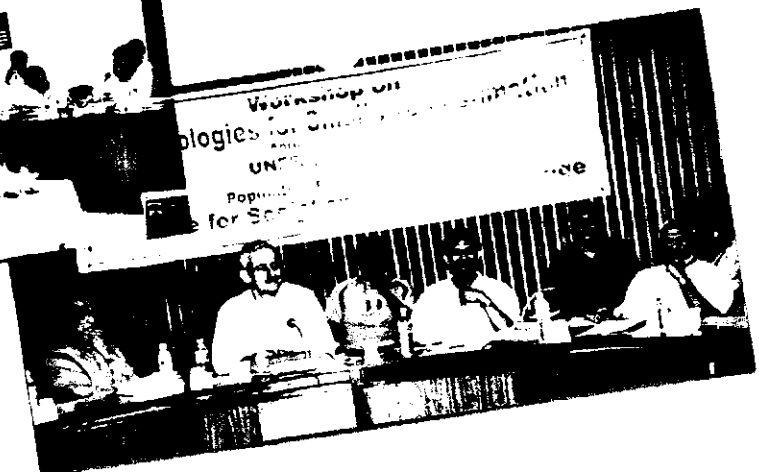
## Seminars, Workshops, Training, Outreach...



*A National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability' was held at ISEC on April 16-17, 2009.*



*Ms Shobha Nambisan, Principal Secretary, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated a workshop on 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development' on April 21, 2009.*



*A two-day workshop on 'Methodologies for Small Area Estimation' was held at ISEC on April 24-25, 2009.*



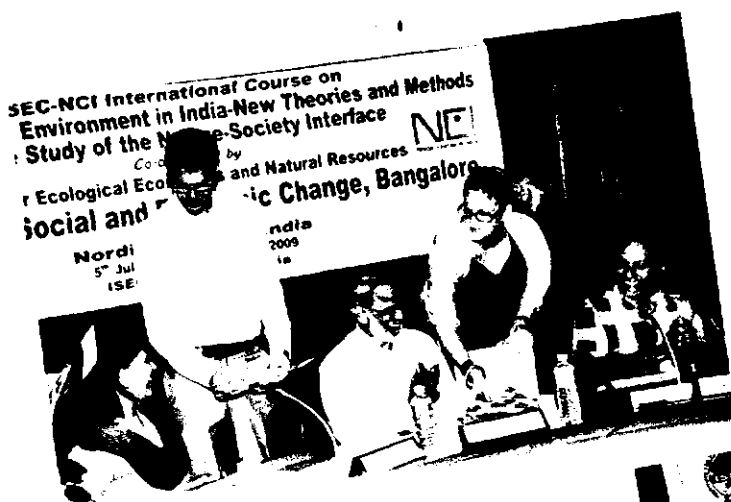
Totally 10 post-graduate students from universities in Sweden, Finland and Denmark participated in the course.

**ISEC and the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' for post-graduate students from Nordic countries from July 5 to August 1, 2009.**

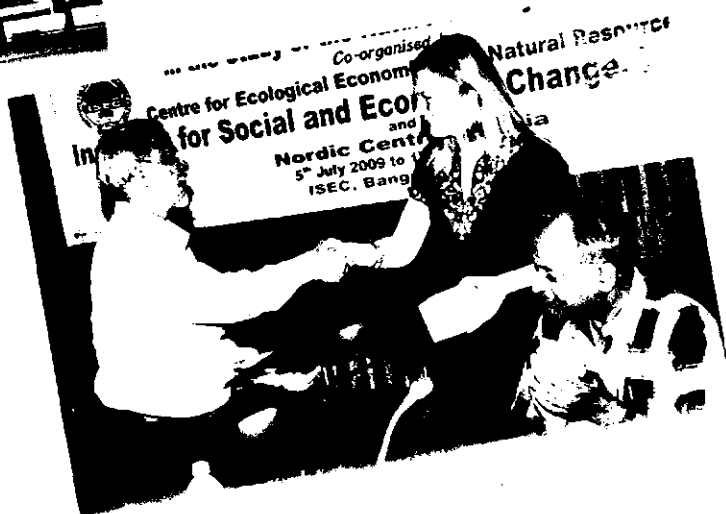
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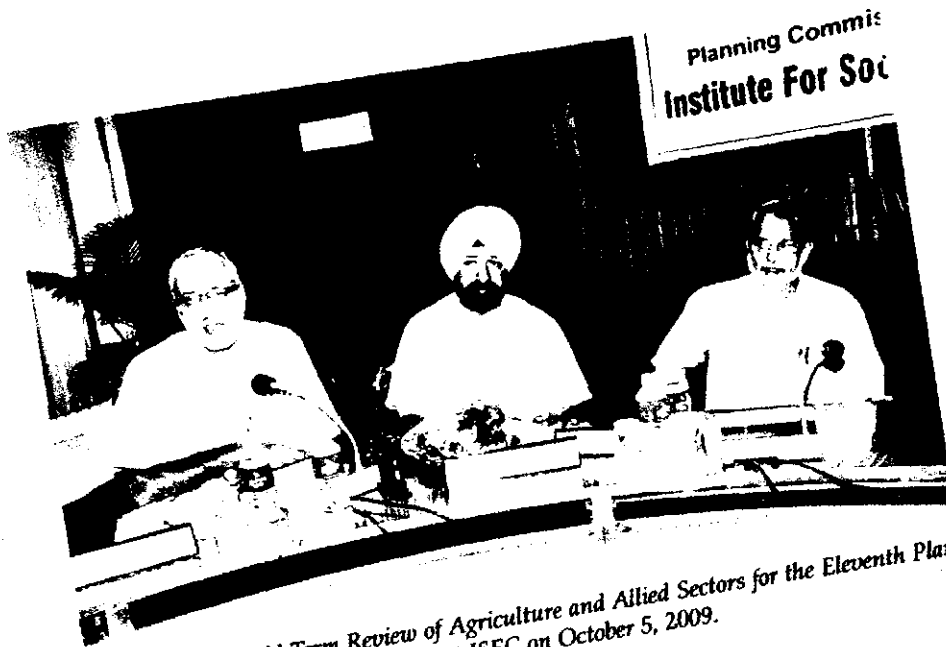


Dr A N Yellappa Reddy, retired IFS officer and environmentalist, who delivered the inaugural address, and Prof K N Ninan of CEENR, ISEC.



ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande distributed certificates to the course participants.





Planning Commission  
Institute For Social

A meeting on 'Mid-Term Review of Agriculture and Allied Sectors for the Eleventh Plan' was held at ISEC on October 5, 2009.



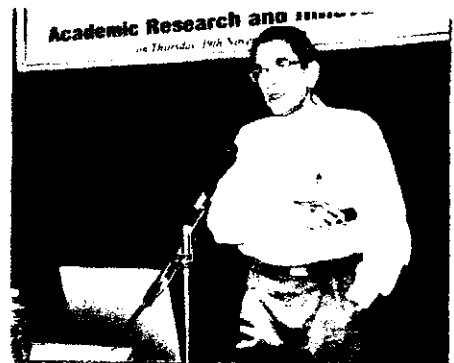
ISEC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangalore University in October 2009 to improve quality of teaching and research in social science disciplines and to encourage students hailing from Karnataka to pursue social research as career option.



The Institute also signed an MoU with Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands, on October 27, 2009, for educational cooperation, joint research programmes and cultural exchanges.



The fourth round of GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence Orientation for Senior-Level Officers (Use of Data for Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes) was held at ISEC on December 10 and 11, 2009.



Prof P Balaram, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, on the theme 'Academic Research and Innovation', on November 19, 2009.

# Ninth Development Convention 2009-10



Prof G Thimmaiah, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC; Prof Mahendra Dev, Chairman, Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices, Government of India; and Prof C T Kurien during the Ninth Development Convention held at ISEC on January 21-23, 2010.



Prof V M Rao and Prof P M Kulkarni during the Convention. The theme of the Convention was 'Institutional Processes in New Development Paradigms'.



Prof K P Kannan, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Head of CESP, ISEC; and Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, during the Convention.



Prof Prabhat Patnaik, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

Prof B L Mungekar, Chairman, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla



Prof V S Ramamurthy, Director, NIAS, Bangalore

## 1. ISEC SOCIETY

(Up to December 18, 2009)

### PRESIDENT

**Shri Rameshwar Thakur**, *His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka*  
(Up to June 24, 2009)

**Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj**, *His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka*  
(From June 25, 2009)

### VICE-PRESIDENT

**Prof S L Rao**, *Chairman, Board of Governors*

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Prof S L Rao

#### Members

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Dr P V Shenoi  
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Prof G Thimmaiah  
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Shri S Ramanathan  
Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj  
Dr Narendar Pani

#### Co-opted Members

Smt Hemalata Mahishi  
Smt Madhura M Chatrapathy  
Dr Ramachandra Guha  
Dr M R Srinivasan

#### ICSSR Nominee

Dr Ranjit Sinha  
*Member-Secretary, ICSSR*

#### Academic Staff Representatives

Prof M R Narayana  
Dr R Mutharayappa

#### Ex-Officio Members

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

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

*Principal Secretary*  
Finance Department,  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

*Principal Secretary*  
Education Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

*Principal Secretary*  
Planning Programme Monitoring  
and Statistics Department,  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

*Vice-Chancellor*  
Bangalore University, Bangalore.

*Director*  
Institute for Social and Economic Change  
Bangalore.



## **1. ISEC SOCIETY**

(From December 18, 2009)

### **PRESIDENT**

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

### **VICE-PRESIDENT**

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

### **BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

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Prof K R S Murthy

#### **Members**

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

#### **Co-opted Members**

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

#### **ICSSR Nominee**

Dr Ranjit Sinha  
*Member-Secretary, ICSSR*

#### **Academic Staff Representatives**

Prof K S James  
Dr R Mutharayappa

#### **Ex-Officio Members**

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

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

*Principal Secretary*  
Finance Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

*Principal Secretary*  
Education Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

*Principal Secretary*  
Planning Programme Monitoring and  
Statistics Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

*Vice-Chancellor*  
Bangalore University, Bangalore.

*Director*  
Institute for Social and Economic Change  
Bangalore.

## 2. ISEC Faculty / Staff

### DIRECTOR

Professor R S Deshpande

#### V K R V Rao Chair

Prof Michael Walton (upto December 2009)  
Prof Ashutosh Varshney (from January 2010)

#### R K Hegde Chair

Prof Siddharth Swaminathan

#### Honorary Visiting Professors

Dr M S Swaminathan  
Shri T R Satish Chandran (since deceased)  
Dr R Bharadwaj  
Prof V M Rao  
Shri P Padmanabha  
Prof G Thimmaiah  
Dr P V Shenoi  
Shri B K Bhattacharya  
Prof M V Nadkarni  
Prof Ravi Kanbur  
Prof V R Panchamukhi  
Prof Abdul Aziz  
Dr S S Meenakshisundaram  
Prof C S Nagaraju  
Dr K Srinivasan

#### Professors

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

#### Associate Professors

Dr M J Bhende  
Dr Manohar S Yadav  
Dr Anand Inbanathan  
Dr K Gayithri  
Dr M Mahadeva  
Dr N Sivanna  
Dr T S Syamala  
Dr K G Gayathri Devi

Dr C M Lakshmana  
Dr R Mutharayappa  
Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha (L)  
Dr S Erappa (T)  
Dr P Thippaiah  
Dr V Ramaswamy (T)  
Dr I Maruthi  
Dr Veerashekharappa  
Dr C Nanjundaiah  
Dr M Sivakami  
Dr Sunil Nautiyal  
Dr M Devendra Babu  
Dr Elumalai Kannan

#### Assistant Professors

Ms B P Vani  
Dr C S Veeramatha (since retired)  
Dr K S Umamani  
Dr T N Bhat  
Dr V Anil Kumar  
Dr Lekha Subaiya  
Dr Dhananjay W Bansod  
Dr S Manasi  
Dr G B Lokesh  
Dr Lenin Babu (T)  
Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak (T)  
Administration/Others

#### Registrar

Col (Retd) Ashutosh Dhar

#### Accounts Officer

Shri B P Appachoo (since repatriated to parent department);  
Shri V Gopal

#### Associate Editor

Shri E Vishnuvardhan Reddy

#### Deputy Librarian

Dr K Prakash

#### Sr Assistant Librarian

Smt K Leela

#### Assistant Registrars

Shri N Ramakrishna  
Shri K S Narayana  
Shri T Srinivasa Murthy





### **3. ACADEMIC CENTRES**

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

#### **1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)**

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) is funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence the Centre adheres largely to the research agenda of the Ministry and provides continuous policy feedback. However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and the broader vision, the faculty of ADRTC have been able to focus on several issues in agriculture and rural 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. The research agenda of the Centre is widespread in areas like (i) Impact of WTO on agriculture (at the State and country levels) (ii) Agricultural price policy, marketing and agro processing (iii) Issues in Indian irrigation, tank irrigation and traditional irrigation systems (iv) Agricultural credit, micro-credit, role of Non-Governmental Organisations, etc. (v) Watershed development, dryland agriculture (v) Horticultural development, emerging aspects of floriculture and sericulture (vi) Rural poverty and poverty alleviation programmes (vii) Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural development and (vii) Environmental issues in agricultural sector.

##### **Achievements**

During 2009-10, the ADRT Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of

themes such as sustainable agriculture development, state budgetary resources, comprehensive district agricultural plan etc. The Centre has actively participated in various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organised workshops, seminars 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, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

The Centre completed three projects during the year 2009-10 funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation and one flagship programme. The completed projects include Sustainable Agriculture Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka; State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development in Karnataka; and Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in suicide-prone districts of Karnataka, while the consolidation report of the last two projects is in progress. Among the ongoing projects, the important ones that focus on Karnataka along with other states are: Impact of Macro Management in Agriculture; Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops;

Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing; Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme; Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy-Growing States; Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates; Food Security and Rural Urban Migration. These projects are funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. The other projects focusing on Karnataka and funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and various other agencies include, Comprehensive District Development Plans; Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets; Evaluation of Housing Schemes implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation and Policy; NAIP Project on Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth; and Study of Tanks in Watershed Development Area in Karnataka.

Two forthcoming books by the Centre's faculty are being published by Academic Foundation; they are, 'Performance and Inefficiency of Public Distribution System in India', and 'Two Faces of Reform and Change: Punjab and

Bihar'. One monograph, titled 'Vanishing Lakes: A Study of Bangalore City' was published by the faculty. In addition, the faculty members published around 10 quality papers in various refereed journals of national and international repute, such as *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Outlook in Agriculture* etc. The Centre conducted two Training Programmes on Capacity Building on WTO, for the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the faculty organised two high-level meetings during the year on areas such as Mid-Term Review Meeting of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for agriculture and allied sectors for southern states, and High-Level Committee Meeting on Updating Agricultural Statistics to Accelerate Data Collection and Processing for DES. Four conferences were organised for dissemination of the faculty work – two in Delhi and two at ISEC, Bangalore. One student of the Centre was awarded PhD during the year. A faculty member was given the IDRC India Social Science Research Award 2009.

## 2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

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.

### Thrust area

In brief, the following is the research perspective of the Centre. A focus on decentralisation and community-driven development may bring both better governance and reduced market 'imperfections'; but, this requires change at two levels. First, reform of state agencies (structure/decision-making, commitment, skills, attitudes) towards decentralised local

governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Second, rural people, including the poor, need to seize the new opportunities provided, and also take up the challenge of reforming the state and countering the oppressive elite. This raises a key issue of how to balance the locus of power between the centre and the periphery and develop accountability and responsiveness at central and local levels, and how to encourage participation and voice, and limit exit, co-option, and capture. The Centre takes up research studies that are intended to contribute towards getting the right balance in the above.

### Achievements

During the year 2009-10, we have handled the following seven research projects at the centre. 1) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 2) Contours of Elite Capture in PRIs in Karnataka, 3)



Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) of Chikballapur district 4) CDDP of Ramanagara district, 5) Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour, 6) Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka, and 7) CDDP of Bangalore Rural. Of them, the last two have been completed in all respects, while the draft reports on Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour and CDDP of Ramanagara District have been prepared.

The research undertaken at the Centre is contributing to policy making and renewal. The Centre collaborated with researchers from the University of Oxford to bring out a policy brief on *India's Poor Rely mainly on Private Health Care*. In addition, the study on child labour has revealed that the proportion of out-of-school children is high around 22 per cent in the north Karnataka districts. This has resulted in a policy decision of carrying out surveys on the magnitude of child labour and the instrument used to collect the data has been adapted by the Karnataka government to collect the data. The Centre has also helped the District Administration of Bidar to incorporate quality dimensions into the process of identifying the out-of-school children.

The dissemination of research is primarily through participation in seminars, conferences and workshops, and publications. In the past year, members of the centre have presented papers at 7 national and 2 international seminars. The Centre has brought out a monograph on *Decentralised Planning in Karnataka: Realities and Prospects*. The total number of papers published by the staff was eight. Main publications include (1) *Does Good Governance Work for Poverty Reduction at the Ground Level? A Study of Self-Help Groups in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh*, (2) *Financial Empowerment of Local Governments in the Indian Context: A Myth or Fact? – A Macro Inquiry*, (3) *District Planning Committees and Grassroots Level Planning: Some Issues with Reference to Karnataka State*. We have also published

a working paper on *Fiscal Empowerment of Panchayats in India: Real or Rhetoric*. In addition, the Centre's staff also disseminated the research findings through the print media.

The Centre has organised a seminar on 'Institutional Aspects of Pro-Poor Policy: Revising Indian Poverty Line' in collaboration with the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and the University of Oxford, UK. Papers have been presented by eminent scholars on revisiting weaknesses in the current definition of poverty line as well as providing concrete suggestions on how to update the poverty line by taking account of health expenditure, housing costs and other considerations. The faculty of the centre has prepared a paper on the basis of data collected for the project on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth and contributed to the policy discussion on revising poverty line.

#### **Current activities**

Currently, the Centre's staff members are involved in five research projects. As a part of five-year research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*, in collaboration with Oxford University and the London School of Economics, the Centre has undertaken an evaluation of RSBY, which seeks to provide health insurance for the poor. The Centre is undertaking a randomised experiment in a large number of villages in Karnataka as a part of this project.

In collaboration with NCAER, the Centre is planning to organise a seminar on Elite Programme Capture in Karnataka and undertake a study on the same subject. In addition, on our own and in collaboration with ADRTC, we are helping Zilla Panchayats of six districts in Karnataka in the preparation of district level comprehensive plans. The Centre is also analysing the gram panchayat elections of 2010 to learn key lessons pertaining to decentralisation.

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

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.

#### Research Agenda

Expanding its scope, 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 the CEENR. Accordingly, the Centre strives to work on the frontline issues such as: (a) Development and conservation, (b) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (c) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (d) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (e) Urban ecology, (f) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (g) Governance & empowerment issues in Gender, Environment and Development (h) Evolving enabling policy, legal and institutional framework, (i) Capacity building and outreach, (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.

#### Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities during 2009-10 with the following institutions: (a) Japan International Cooperation Agency, (b) World Wide Fund-India, (d) Institute for Environmental Economics and World Trade (IUW), Germany, (c) Department of Atomic Energy, BARC, Government of India, and (d) Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC), 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 and sociological issues in development and so on. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organising workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

**Completed research studies:** During the past year, CEENR has completed the following research projects sponsored by international and national agencies and the Central and State governments (a) Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins; (b) Climate Change, Agriculture, Poverty and Livelihoods: A Status Report; (c) Desertification Vulnerability Index Model: A Study of Bellary District, Karnataka; (d) Urban Influence on Rural and Peri-urban Landscapes: Socioeconomic and Ecological Perspective; (e) Eco-threats of E-Waste: A Case Study of Bangalore City.



CEENR organised the following seminars/workshops/training courses: i) Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, February 15 – March 11, 2010; ii) One-Day Training-cum-Workshop on 'Research Methodology' to the staff of Administrative Training Institute, Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute for Rural Development, and State Institute of Urban Development, GoK, Mysore, October 3, 2009; iii) National Seminar on 'Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability' and 'Prof Ramdeo Misra (Father of Indian Ecology) Centenary Lecture – 2009', September 30 – October 1, 2009; iv) Two International Four-Week Courses for post-graduate students from Nordic countries in association with Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden: (a) Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, July 5 – August 1, 2009; (b) 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research', August 2-29, 2009; v) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) International Planning Workshop on 'Gender Mainstreaming and Local Governance', May 25-27, 2009; vi) Two-day National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability' in association with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division), Government of India, April 16-17, 2009.

CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in International Conferences and Meetings in China, USA, Japan, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Colombo, and also within India.

During 2009-10, the faculty and other staff of CEENR brought out publications in various national and international journals such as *Current Science* (Current Association of India), *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* (Springer), the *Botanica* (DU Press). Three books co-authored by the Centre's faculty were published by renowned international publishers/agencies. CEENR faculty are the editors of 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability', published by

ISEC and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India. CEENR staff's works have elicited favourable reviews or citations in top-rated journals such as *Journal of Economic Literature* (American Economic Association), *Ecological Economics*, *The Environmentalist* etc.

### **Current Activities**

CEENR has ongoing projects which include studies funded by either international or national funding agencies/institutions: (a) Towards Improving Participatory Irrigation and Performance of Water Users Associations under JICA Assisted Irrigation Projects in India - Understanding the Institutional Dynamics, Performance and Benefits, funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency, (b) The Impact of Forest Coffee Certification Schemes on the Socio-Economic Sustainability: Case Studies from Nicaragua, India, and Ethiopia, funded by Institute for Environmental Economics and World Trade (IUW), Germany (c) Baseline study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka, funded by Department of Atomic Energy, BARC, Government of India, and (d) Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka, funded by Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC), Government of Karnataka.

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.

Besides, CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as Climate change – Science policy interface, Biodiversity conservation and local livelihood, Changing climate and impact at micro level, Environmental air pollution, etc. Two PhD students supervised by CEENR faculty have submitted their theses, and two are pursuing their PhD in the Centre.

#### 4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy has been actively engaged in research and teaching during 2009-10. The major thrust area of the Centre's research concerns macroeconomic issues of the Indian economy with special emphasis on arriving at appropriate policy prescriptions. In particular, Centre's research emphasizes on areas relating to public finance, industrial and labour issues, planning and development, poverty and public policy, banking and finance, urban environment and infrastructure. The focus of research in these areas is diversified in contents and coverage by including policy issues and reforms at the state level, inter-state level, national level and global level. The focus of these areas has undergone the desired changes in keeping with those that have taken place in the economy. For example, while industry remains an important study area for the Centre, new studies also focus on emerging industries such as ICT or IT-enabled industries. In the field of public finance, issues such as the financial burden on the Government arising out of pension funds, FRBM and fiscal deficit related issues are areas of keen interest for CESP's faculty. The Centre is also engaged in research topics that are methodologically challenging such as estimation of public and private investment and consumption of goods and services. Likewise, the issue of the social security of unorganised workers has come to be of immense interest for policy makers and academics alike, due to the emerging debate on inclusive growth. In banking and finance, issues related to recent loan waiver scheme of the Government of India captures the interest of CESP faculty.

In addition, the Institute's entire pre-PhD teaching courses in Economics and Basic Statistics for non-economics students are designed and implemented by the Centre's faculty. Dissemination of research outputs through publications in both national and international journals, research reports, policy briefs, newspaper articles, public lectures, presentations in seminars and workshops, visiting assignments in

universities and institutes of repute in India and abroad, winning coveted and competitive fellowships, and participation in public committees and thereby working closely with Government have remained the major accomplishments of the Centre's faculty and staff.

##### Achievements

Out of the 25 research projects being handled by the faculty of the Centre, five have been completed, seven projects are reported as 'draft reports completed' and 13 are ongoing.

A major international collaborative project on *Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India* has been recently completed. This research is new for the application of national transfer accounts (NTA) methodology and construction of Flow Account of NTA for India in 1999-2000. CESP faculty are also engaged in carrying out new policy research on *The Estimation of Public and Private Investment and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka*. The methodology and databases used in this project are considered to be a model for other states in India. In addition, an international project focusing on *Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to Leaf-Rust Disease* is ongoing.

In the area of labour economics several important projects have been taken up by the faculty of the Centre. An international collaborative project on *Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Methodological Developments and Empirical Evidence* provides new decomposition technique to measure the extent of job and wage discrimination in the labour market. The outcome of the project was published in *EPW* and a chapter in Oxford University press. Another research work on *Evaluation of National Child Labour Project in Karnataka* has provided important inputs for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan. State Action Plan 2010-2017 for the elimination of child labour for the Government of Karnataka was also prepared by the faculty of



the Centre. In addition, the Centre has made important contribution in revision of methodology for computation of consumer price index in Karnataka.

On the banking and finance front, a project on *Non-Performing Assets in Commercial Banks* compares the efficiency of public sector banks and private and foreign banks in their endeavour to earn profit and reduce bad loans. A significant work on Performance of self-help groups provided important policy prescriptions to NABARD. An RBI study on 'Rural Indebtedness in India' analyses large NSSO unit record data to show how the access to credit varies between households of different social groups and weaker sections, such as female-headed households. Another major ongoing work in the Centre examines the nature and extent of farmers' indebtedness, impact of debt-waiver scheme and viability of small holdings.

In the area of public finance, an important work on *State-Level Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking System: Karnataka*, sponsored by the Ministry of Health, Government of India, has been completed. Some of the significant ongoing studies in this field include: *District-Level Funds Flow and Expenditure Analysis under NRHM in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu* (Ministry of Health (NHSRC), Government of India); *A Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka*, and *A Study on Framework for Assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes/Programmes Implemented by Government of Karnataka*, both sponsored by Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka. In addition, a project on *New Economic Context and Changing Migration Patterns in India* sponsored by SANEI has also been completed by the faculty of the Centre.

On the environment front, *Environmental Status Report for Bangalore-2008* was completed with significant contribution by the faculty of CESP. Centre's faculty members have also been engaged in *Evaluation Study on Various Programmes/ Schemes Implemented at Various Coir Production Centres in Karnataka*. An important ongoing work is on *Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipur and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits* by using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods.

In the area of poverty and migration, a completed project on *Child Poverty in India*, re-estimates child poverty using NSSO data and arriving at an appropriate child poverty line by taking into consideration calorie requirement of a child. This exercise brings to light how existing poverty estimates need modifications. An ongoing project on *migration* examines the impact of migration on poverty and vulnerability in the urban regions of the State of Karnataka.

The Centre's faculty members were actively engaged as coordinators in conducting the Development Convention 2009-10 at ISEC. In addition, a workshop on farm sector was conducted by the Centre to discuss issues concerning viability of small holdings and risk management strategies of the farmers. A Training-cum-Workshop session for the staff of Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSIRD), and State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD), GoK, Mysore, on 'Research Methodology for the Action Research' was also coordinated by the Centre's faculty. Another workshop organised by the Centre's faculty is on *Role of Economics in Societal Change* organised jointly with Don Basco Institute of Technology.

## 5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The major objectives of the Centre are to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development and provide support to the state and national developmental efforts in policy formulation and review, planning and management of human resources. Education and health are two major critical components of human resource development and as such they are the priority areas of concern for the Centre. The current research engagement of the Centre focuses on interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resources to understand the way in which education and health contribute to the development of the economy and society and in turn how they themselves are being impacted by the contemporary global and local changes. The CHRD is actively engaged in research and outreach activities relating to national flagship programmes of education, in particular the quality improvement initiatives in school education, nutritional support to school children, maternal and child healthcare and educated youth and migration, with a specific focus on understanding contemporary challenges and issues confronting the education and health sectors.

### Completed Projects/Activities

During the year, the Centre completed the following two research studies.

1. A Study of the Management Development Programme (MDP) for Block- and Cluster-level educational functionaries [sponsored by the APF-PPU/CPI, GoK]: The study was undertaken as a formative evaluation of the on-going MDP in four select districts to obtain feedback on the process and implementation of the MDP with respect to adequacy of trainers' preparation, their role in project implementation by the grassroots functionaries and effectiveness of the MDP training. Using the rapid appraisal method, qualitative evidences were gathered from the field and triangulated for drawing inferences.

The findings suggest positive impact in terms of trainers' high motivation levels and sense of unique identity and the novel and non-authoritative approach in the training. Notwithstanding such positive outcomes, the trainers' substantive role as curriculum developers and adoption of educational technology, relating training materials to trainees' field situations and professionalism in project planning and implementation is found to be wanting.

2. The Impact of the ICDS Programme on Maternal and Child Health Care in India [in-house]: Using the NFHS Survey data, the study examined the impact of the ICDS on the maternal and child health care delivery systems across states in India. The findings suggest positive outcomes with respect to five key indicators, such as full antenatal care service, institutional delivery service, safe disposal of children's stools, full immunisation and nutritional status of children.

As a part of outreach activity, the Centre provided technical and professional support in the appraisal of the district annual work plans under SSA and also research and development activities of the SSA.

### On-going Projects/Activities

Currently, the Centre is engaged in the following research studies:

1. Migration from North-East Region: A Study of Educated Youths from NER in Bangalore and Delhi [ICSSR-sponsored]: Using the survey-based primary data from Manipur and Nagaland educated youth migrants in Bangalore and Delhi, the study attempts to examine not only the connection between education and migration but also the kind of impact the migration itself is making on the lives and livelihood systems of the NER educated youths.





2. A Study of Delivery and Outcomes of Akshaya Patra Foundation School Meal Programme in Primary Schools [Sponsored by the Akshaya Patra Foundation, ISKCON, Bangalore]: The study attempts to explore how Akshaya Patra school meal programme is impacting children's learning in schools as well as their health and nutritional status. It also looks at the impact of the mid-day meal intervention on the household and families of school children.
3. Preparation of Human Development Report for Davanagere [Sponsored by Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere]: The study is an attempt to build capacities of the district and

sub-district functionaries to identify and generate key indicators of HD and provide professional support to the district in preparing the HDR for Davanagere district.

Under its outreach activity, the Centre will continue Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan monitoring in Karnataka as well as provide professional support to the state government and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, in appraising the state plans of SSA and provide feedback on national flagship programmes such as Mid-day meal, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, National Programme for Education of Girls in Elementary Education in the state.

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

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) came into existence in 2006 when the existing 'units' of the Institute were restructured. This Centre was formerly known as Development Administration Unit, which was established in 1974. Since its inception, the Centre has achieved many milestones such as an impressive publication of research projects (33 in all), books (17), working papers (23), and articles (461) and award of PhDs (21) to research scholars.

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, governance, globalisation, democracy, rights, labour, and ethics in public life.

### **Achievements**

During 2009-10, the Centre completed three research projects, published eight working papers and 11 research papers in reputed journals and edited books, and presented 20 papers in seven national and international seminars/workshops.

The Centre's faculty members have served on various professional bodies.

The published research papers cover a wide range of current issues such as informality in globalised forms of production, slums, civil society, federalism, urban governance, decentralised governance, administrative decentralisation, industrial disputes and so on.

The research papers presented in national and international seminar cover issues related to Public-Private Partnership; Inclusive Governance and Growth; Informality in Garment Industry; Democracy and Peace; Globalisation and Agrarian Crisis.

### **Ongoing Research**

The Centre has initiated work on the following projects: Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities (sponsored by the State Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka); Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Four Southern States; Civil Society and Governance in Andhra Pradesh and

Karnataka; Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka; and Gender and Rural Local Governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka (with TISS, Mumbai).

A research project on 'Functional Review of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (sponsored by the Government of Karnataka), is also in progress.

Currently, there are 10 doctoral students

working on issues related to power sector reforms; bureaucracy; Tibetan refugee rights and citizenship; judiciary in environmental governance; urban governance; social movements; politics of women's health; cultural identity in Kashmir; political regimes and social security; civil society and inclusive governance in education and political leadership. One student guided by the Centre's faculty was awarded PhD this year.

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

While continuing to pursue the mission of the founding fathers of the Institution, the Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD) has the goal of constantly examining and analysing the nature of social change and development in the Indian society. Some of the topics and themes that have dominated the sociological literature in the past three or four decades now assume a special significance in the context of rapid and enhanced pace of social transformation: Caste, Family, Kinship, the Village and Religion. While these had been the focus during the formative years of Indian sociology, they have lately been bypassed in pursuit of understanding change and development in other arenas. The CSSCD has a mission of constantly updating our understanding of the changes in these institutions but also in the wider society as a consequence of the changes in them. Simultaneously, the Centre pursues the mission of being able to contribute to the policy making concerning governance of a vastly complex and dynamic society like India. Never before has there been a need for sociological understanding of the causes and consequences of good governance in the different walks of social life, be it managing and delivering social services of health, education, water, or managing the settlements – rural or urban. Indeed, the Centre proposes to engage in more and more research activities focusing on the governance of urban habitats, for that has been less

focused in the work of the Centre in the past.

Several policies and programmes of the government have remained the focus of intellectual debates in India. One such has been the Policy of Reservation meant for SCs/STs and OBCs. Another major initiative has been the ushering in an era of decentralised governance. The faculty members of the Centre have contributed substantially to the analysis of the impact of this initiative, but hitherto with a greater emphasis on the rural areas. The coming few years are proposed to be used to offset this imbalance. This, in combination with the growing demand for a sociological diagnosis and prescription for the ills of unplanned growth of the urban space, will form the prime concern for the Centre. Keeping the above concerns in focus, the Centre has engaged in the following research activities:

### **Completed Projects/Activities**

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



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

#### **Research in Progress**

Currently, the Centre's faculty are working on

the following projects: i) Kodavas: A Study of an Identity and Culture; ii) Scheduled Castes and Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and the Limits to Affirmative Action; iii) Kaniyan / Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study; and iv) Reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Government Jobs: A Critical Evaluation.

During the year, the faculty members of the Centre brought out a Working Paper on 'Local Governance, Patronage and Accountability in Karnataka and Kerala' (ISEC Working Paper No. 224). One research scholar guided by the Centre's faculty was awarded the PhD, and two

Dissertations – i) Gender Relations in Forest Resource Use and Management: A Study in Karnataka Western Ghats, and ii) The Process of Religious Identity Formation: A Sociological Study of Religious Organisations in Kerala, South India – were submitted during the year.

### **8. Population Research Centre (PRC)**

The major objectives of the Population Research Centre (PRC) are to conduct and promote research in population studies and to assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, New Delhi, with policy inputs and feedback on population and health issues through rigorous research. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to 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 processes, demographic surveys and quality of data, gender and health, population and environment and health programme evaluation.

#### **Thrust Area**

An important thrust area of research at the PRC is the demographic processes that have implications for India. During the last one year,

several research studies were undertaken to understand changing demographic dynamics. These include a major initiative on 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India' with the collaboration and support of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. This study expects to bring out a series of thematic studies for programmatic and policy intervention. The implications of fast demographic transition in India on both economy and society have been at the forefront of research in PRC. The social implications of the transition, particularly the effect of demographic change on the family, has been analysed in yet another study. Also the issue of demographic convergence during the course of demographic transition has been examined in the case of Karnataka and, notably, the study found diverging trends in demographic indicators across districts in the state.

Another major thrust area of research in Population Research Centre in the last year was the evaluation of data and its quality to generate reliable demographic and health indicators at various geographical levels. A study of Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators is under way specifically to help the administrators at the district level to generate monitorable Millennium Development Goals (MDG) at the district level. This is possible only through the careful analysis of errors in the data available at the district level and making necessary corrections in the data. In order to further help the policymakers for effective monitoring of programmes, a series of orientation programmes for senior-level officials (District Collectors, District Planning Officers etc) were held. The focus of these orientation programmes had been to emphasise the effective use of data for policy and programme implementation at the district level. At the request of the Ministry of Health, the Centre was also involved in evaluating the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Hassan district of Karnataka for the purpose of making necessary mid-term corrections in the programme.

### **Current Activities**

The Centre has always been a leader in large-scale data gathering for bringing out accurate estimates of various indicators. Currently the Centre is involved in a large-scale baseline survey on understanding the effect of uranium mining in some areas of Karnataka with the collaborative support from BARC, Mumbai. The focus of the study is to bring out estimates of different demographic and health indicators in the region.

Another thrust area of research at the Centre is the generation of empirical evidence on changing gender relations in India. A study on male involvement in reproductive and child health matters revealed that male involvement is increasing at the household level. There are also other studies on specific gender issues in the context of India, like infertility, widowhood, women empowerment etc.

Population and environment linkages are complex and studies linking these issues are relatively very few in India. A study at the Centre has established the linkages between population growth and its related aspects on environmental degradation in the country.

The PRC disseminates data and findings from research projects to researchers, academicians and policy-makers primarily through publications, workshops and seminars. The Centre organised four major training programmes and three workshops on various topics during the year. In addition, the researchers in PRC contributed papers in many journals and books. The Centre also brought out a book on 'Population, Gender and Health in India' during this period. The contribution of PRC researchers during the last one year in different seminars and workshops held both in India and abroad has been substantial. There were about five papers presented outside India and numerous papers within India. PRC is also actively involved in the PhD programme of the Institute by providing specialised training in Population Studies through four courses offered in the discipline of demography.



## **4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**

### **Research Projects Completed**

1. **Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor (As approved in the 4th RPC) (Prof K V Raju and Dr Madhushree Sekher)**
2. **Guidelines for Planning and Implementation of Watershed Development Programme in India: A Review (Prof K V Raju and Dr Madhushree Sekher)**
3. **Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: Theoretical and Policy Perspectives (Dr C Nanjundaiah)**
4. **A Study on Behaviour Change among Female Workers in Five Selected Garment Companies Focusing on HIV Prevention as well as Treatment of Tuberculosis (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)**
5. **Population Dynamics and the Deprivation in Crude Literacy among Scheduled Tribes in India (Dr C M Lakshmana)**
6. **Knowledge and Risk Behaviour among the Youth: A Comparative Study of High and Low HIV Prevalent States in India (Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)**
7. **State Budgetary Resources and Agricultural Development in Karnataka (Part-1) (Dr G B Lokesh)**
8. **Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka (Prof D Rajasekhar)**
9. **Mobilising the Poor: Rewarding Loyalists and Buying Turnout in Bangalore Elections (Prof S Madheswaran and Dr Mary Breeding)**
10. **Political Parties, Ethical Leadership and Inclusive Governance (Prof S N Sangita)**
11. **National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka (Prof S Madheswaran, Prof G K Karanth and Dr V Ramaswamy)**
12. **Documentation of Innovative, Successful, Small-Scale, Sustainable Agricultural Projects in South India (Prof G K Karanth, Prof Joan P Mencher and Dr V Ramaswamy)**
13. **Premarital Sex in India – Issues of Class and Gender (Dr Lekha Subaiya)**
14. **A Study of Care and Support Centres Working for PLWHA in Karnataka (Dr C S Veeramatha)**
15. **Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India (Prof R S Deshpande)**
16. **Sustainable Agriculture Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka (Dr S Erappa)**
17. **Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins (Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi)**
18. **To Create Content and Learning Modules for Mobile Ecological Laboratories (Prof K V Raju and Dr K Lenin Babu)**
19. **Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India (Prof M R Narayana and Prof L Ladusingh)**
20. **Human (Administrative) Resources, Good Governance and Public Service Delivery in Karnataka (Prof S N Sangita)**
21. **Functioning of NRHM in a Specific Rural Context in Karnataka: An Appraisal (Dr K S Umamani)**

22. **Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) Jajpur District (Orissa State)** (Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak and Prof R S Deshpande)
23. **Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP) (Karnataka State)** (Prof R S Deshpande and Dr M J Bhende)
24. **An Evaluation Study of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of Karnataka** (Dr M J Bhende and Dr P Thippaiah)
25. **Child Poverty among Social and Economic Groups in India** (Ms B P Vani)
26. **Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
27. **Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plan for Bangalore Rural District** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
28. **The Impact of Integrated Child Development Services on Maternal and Child Health Care in India** (Dr M Sivakami)
29. **Demographic Change and Familial Relationship in India** (Prof K S James)
30. **Male Involvement in Reproductive Health: Evidence from NFHS-3 and DLHS-2** (Dr R Mutharayappa)
31. **Rapid Appraisal of Critical Components of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Karnataka** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala, Dr R Mutharayappa, Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)

## 1. Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor

— *Madushree Sekher, K V Raju, Bettappa, Narayan Billava*

### Abstract

Provision of basic services to people is an essential part of India's strategy for inclusive growth. "Making Rural Services Work for the Poor" contributes to understanding the gaps in achieving this goal, by generating policy-relevant knowledge on strategies to improve service delivery in rural areas. It focuses upon better and more equitable access to rural services, especially by disadvantaged groups and women. The research project was jointly implemented by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington DC. The project was funded by IFPRI and the World Bank, and it is part of a multi-country research program, which is also implemented in Ghana, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka

Effective service provision is a major dimension of good governance through political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation.

India adopted the "largest decentralisation project in modern history" (Widmalm 2005) and combined decentralisation with reservation of seats for women and disadvantaged groups in local government bodies. Yet, the experience with decentralisation and related measures has been mixed (Crook and Manor 1998; Mathew 2000; Aziz *et al* 2002; von Braun and Grote 2002). It remains a fact that the "poor receive poor services" (Keefer and Khemani.2004). It is still unclear as to which combination of measures is most promising to overcome "local elite capture". The experience with governance reforms has shown that it is useful to move from a "best practice" approach to a "good fit" approach (Levi 2004; Birner *et al* 2006). This insight led to the research: "what works where and why" in improving local governance.

The specific objectives of the project were to look into:



#### **From the demand side**

- level of knowledge and awareness among people on delivery of services;
- effective roles by elected representatives in improving performance of these services;
- factors influencing efficiency in services, role of reservation of seats, social audit, training etc in improving the voice of people in public service provision;
- role of the rural power structure in determining the ability of the rural poor in demanding better public service provision;

#### **From the supply side**

- effectiveness and efficiency of government agencies at different levels in providing the services they are responsible for;
- factors influencing their capacity to deliver services effectively and efficiently;
- role of structural factors, such as level of decentralisation, as compared to personal factors, such as leadership of agency heads in service delivery;

#### **From performance side**

- rural citizens' perception about their access and quality of rural services;
- demand-side and supply-side factors in influencing performance of rural service provision.

#### **Methodology**

The survey was conducted using questionnaires and focused group discussions in 80 Gram Panchayats, covering 225 villages, 272 Gram Panchayat members, and 966 households located in 12 districts representing different geographical and socio-economic backgrounds.

#### **Key Findings**

The study showed that GP members continued to be characterised by caste- and gender-based exclusion, such as low literacy rate, poverty, male participation in our survey (from the houses of women members) and poor access to basic services even by the members' households.

Functional devolution was burdened with superfluous administrative procedures, lacked effective use of financial resources; emphasis was on roads, buildings and drains; multitude of guidelines and administrative hassles; grant-specific multitude of work registers; lack of staff in social forestry, agriculture extension, GP libraries, non-conventional energy sources, rural electrification etc; watchmen and linemen had heavy work load; There was regularity in GP meetings but procedures were poorly followed; poor display of proceedings to people. During the GS, discussion on beneficiary selection took much of the time; action plans were not discussed. Much of the discussion was also on income and expenditure; and on development works under SGRY. Further research is needed to look into the political mileage that the scheme is attracting.

There was poor perception about duties such as tax collection, conducting GS & WS meetings, maintenance of roads, information sharing, account keeping, audit etc. The poor, women and illiterate members focused on implementing key programmes being ignorant of duties as per the 11th Schedule. They, however, considered knowledge-seeking as crucial, indicating that capacity-building should be up-scaled.

#### **CCDI Index for GPs**

The study has come up with the following two main categories into relatively developed and backward GPs; Relatively less and more developed; Backward (0.89-0.99 index value); More backward (0.80 – 0.88 index value) and Most backward (below 0.79 index value). Most of the GPs were more and most backward. Relatively less and relatively more backward – gap was quite large.

The GPGI (Grama Panchayat Governance Indicator) showed that 34 GPs were well performing and 42 were not so well-performing GPs. No statistically significant relationship between degree of governance and degree of development – this contradicts that governance is critical for growth.

## 2. Guidelines for Planning and Implementation of Watershed Development Programme in India: A Review

— K V Raju, Abdul Aziz, S S Meenakshisundaram and Madhushree Sekher

### Background

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, the Government of India, have requested ICRISAT and a consortium of organisations to carry out a comprehensive assessment of watershed programmes in India. ICRISAT, in turn, requested the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), ISEC, Bangalore, to review the guidelines concerning planning and implementation of watershed programmes in India<sup>2</sup>.

Over time, the authorities, as also the NGOs in India, have formulated a series of guidelines concerning natural resource management, taking into account new development challenges, regional variations and the ground realities. We have critically reviewed all these guidelines related to planning, implementation and institutional set-up of the watershed development projects.

### Methodology and Framework

- documenting these guidelines in the form of annexures,
- drawing implications based on a review of available literature,
- suggesting measures to address the gaps identified therefrom.

The guidelines relating to water-shed development projects include three basic components:

- The first one relates to identification, project proposal preparation, approval, implementation and management;
- The second relates to the institutional arrangements that govern the management of watershed projects;
- The third relates to monitoring and evaluation.

### Main Findings and Suggestions

#### Watershed policies and guidelines

1. To enhance the impact of watershed programmes, the government needs to evolve a new paradigm with a focus on sustained increase in agricultural productivity, reducing poverty, protecting environment, etc., to cope with future challenges.
2. The key-strategies are: coordinating the programmes of different ministries and agencies with common guidelines, better use of technology and moving towards a business model by establishing market links.
3. To help realise the national goal to conserve, manage and efficiently use scarce water resources, watersheds need to be recognised as the most appropriate framework in which various agencies concerned with surface, ground and drinking water and sanitation can interface with a common purpose.
4. Macro watersheds of 1,200 ha and above have achieved better impacts than micro-watersheds of 500 ha. Thus, clusters of, say, six micro-watersheds need to be the operational development unit without by-passing social and administrative concerns.
5. Many implementers of watershed programmes lack a full understanding of objectives and a capacity to attain them. Knowledge and information flows are also weak. We recommend the establishment of consortia comprising key research and development institutions, Civil Society Organisations and the private sector to help augment capacity-building and knowledge dissemination.
6. The current approach using subsidy-based entry points conveys to the community an incorrect impression of project goals. The strategy should be to build self-sufficiency





within the community by starting knowledge-based activities which deliver tangible economic benefits, and encourage the community towards collective action.

7. The current funding of watershed programmes is insufficient to cover social, environmental, and sustainability objectives. The performance of watersheds would be greatly improved by considering the following aspects:

- Augmenting the allocation for the capacity development of primary stakeholders and for pro-poor technologies that enhance their productivity.
- Providing funds for income-generating activities of landless and vulnerable groups, development of Common Property Resources, post-project institutional support etc.

#### **institutional arrangements**

8. The Project Implementation Agency and Panchayati Raj Institutions should have clearer roles and responsibilities in the governance of watersheds.
9. The performance and sustainability of watersheds can be substantially improved by strengthening and supporting small area groups instead of user groups in their planning and execution.

#### **Monitoring and evaluation**

10. Clearly, the government should be able to access accurate impact information for the large sums of money spent on watershed programs. We recommend that an assessment be made that takes in to account total environmental and socio-economic impacts rather than income, productivity, water enhancement, and employment generation.
11. Baseline information and needs-assessment in a uniform format must be undertaken before funds for works are released taking into account only a limited number of easily measurable indicators.

#### **Technology**

12. Although watershed approaches seem to have universal application for effective management of natural resources, the comprehensive assessment shows greater impacts in the regions with 700-1100 mm of annual rainfall indicating a need for developing more suitable agro-technologies for higher and lower rainfall regions.
13. Widespread deficiencies of secondary and micro-nutrients hold back crop productivity which can be rectified by examining soil health in rainfed areas.
14. There is a need to build capacity within the research establishment for undertaking technology development for poor people requiring specific financial allocations and multi-disciplinary teams and the involvement of poor people in identifying their particular needs.
15. Current agricultural extension services do not fulfil the growing need of information for the farmers. We emphasise on 'Information and Communication Technology (ICT)' for the rapid transfer of information to various stakeholders.
16. To date, water policy has focused on augmentation of supply; this needs to include water demand management and water use efficiency. They are:
  - Watershed Programmes should prioritise drinking water needs and ensure equitable access to water supply for the poor.
  - Devise and implement policies to regulate groundwater extraction and promote participatory monitoring and management of all water resources in the watersheds.
17. Advances in weather forecasting have helped reduce farming risks and climate change effects. The use of long and short-range weather forecasts for crop planning and management should become the norm.

### Gender and vulnerable groups

18. Women, the resource-less and those without adequate representation need to be brought to the forefront of watershed planning and execution.
  - Emphasis on women's active participation should start from the beginning rather than as an add-on.
  - Adequate representation of women and vulnerable groups in the decision making process, institutional support and financial allocations should be integral to the watershed programme.
19. Common property resources can effectively be regenerated as pastures and energy

plantations managed by vulnerable groups for generating income. This requires long-term leases, usufruct rights, and financial allocations.

20. New market opportunities are emerging with watershed interventions which need to be channelised to benefit vulnerable groups.

### Guidelines

21. The implementation of all these recommendations requires the Government of India to formulate a comprehensive set of new guidelines, covering the whole process of identification, planning, implementation and transferring of projects to local institutions.

## 3. Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: Theoretical and Policy Perspectives

— C Nanjundaiah

The demand for access to biodiversity or genetic resources and associated knowledge for economic use and development has significantly increased in recent years as a consequence of obligatory implementation of international agreements like Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). International trade, particularly flows of investment and technology under World Trade Organisation (WTO), is directly linked to protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) by the member-countries. IPRs are viewed economically more important as patenting activities are quietly expanding; and the researchers also increasingly perceive their implications on the state of public health, food security, biodiversity, agriculture, indigenous environmental knowledge, and international trade. On the one hand, demand for biodiversity and potential economic value of associated indigenous environmental knowledge (IEK) has greatly increased; on the other, biodiversity and IEK have been continually eroding due to underlying,

proximate causes, and recent policy measures. IPRs are considered as emerging concerns for developing countries as they are a powerful means for allocating wealth created by way of commercial exploitation of genetic resources and also for securing financial benefits through expanded privatisation and commodification of biodiversity and associated knowledge.

The policy efforts undertaken by India seem to be inadequate in terms of strengthening IEK and nurturing of biodiversity especially post TRIPs agreement, though there is a growing partnership for commercial use of biodiversity and IEK by scientists, companies, governments and local communities. Traditional livelihoods of millions of local communities directly rely on rich biodiversity of plant genetic resources and indigenous environmental knowledge in developing countries. However, livelihoods of indigenous people have been increasingly getting affected in recent years as the quest for "mining of IEK and genetic resources" by multinational companies and global



research institutions is penetrating deep with the aid of changes in policies and regulations especially the IPRs. While misappropriation of traditional knowledge has resulted in biopiracy with the government exercising exclusive monopoly powers over biodiversity, mechanisms to protect and strengthen the collective rights of local communities over biodiversity remain weak. However, indigenous people struggle for their survival by protecting their bio-resources and IEK in the face of continued unjustifiable exploitation.

India, which is in an advantageous position in terms of preserving and managing both rich biodiversity and associated IEK, will certainly enhance wealth creation or economic development. However, for realising economic opportunities, India needs to act quickly to strengthen policies, which promote sustainable use of biodiversity and associated knowledge without harming the livelihood interests of indigenous people. Livelihood needs of indigenous people have to be respected, and involvement of stakeholders in the bio-prospecting and ABS agreements will certainly enhance their economic gains. The survival of IEK and conservation and protection of biodiversity in India in the era of globalisation (on account of increasing illegal appropriation by the larger economy) appear impossible without the protection of such knowledge by implementing strictly suitable national laws. Therefore, policy attention needs to be drawn on the following issues.

1. The customary rights of indigenous people over biodiversity and associated IEK should be recognised by India not only for economic use of biodiversity for meeting livelihood needs, but also for conservation of biodiversity.
2. Depletion of biodiversity and associated IEK, on the one hand, and on the other, increasing demand for genetic resources and related IEK need to be taken into consideration by the government for evolving required integrated policy approach to address protection of biodiversity and associated IEK.
3. India needs to undertake rigorous IPRs related innovations to establish its longstanding knowledge on genetic resources, encourage innovation and competitiveness in research and development. Scientific ascertainment of the chemical constituents of medicinal plants is required for proving evidences of knowledge and availing patents and foreign patents; on Indian genetic resources cannot be challenged or revoked unless a written or published credible document is not available.
4. Scientific documentation of India's IEK and genetic resources with regard to active components of medicinal plants, their chemical nature, curative ingredients, mode of action, limitation helps reveal the properties of drugs and obtaining patents.
5. Documentation of indigenous uses of biodiversity by the local communities should be carried out through People's Biodiversity register for minimising the chances of misappropriation and bio-piracy.
6. Patents should be granted over IEK and biological resources and products held by indigenous people.
7. Formation of Village-Level Biodiversity Committees under Gram Panchayats needs to be given highest priority by the state governments.
8. Creation of village-level biodiversity parks and sustainable and economic use of biodiversity will help preserve IEK in rural communities.

#### 4. A Study on Behaviour Change among Female Workers in Five Selected Garment Companies Focusing on HIV Prevention as well as Treatment of Tuberculosis

— T S Syamala and Dhananjay W Bansod

##### Background

As part of evidence-based programme planning, a Behaviour Change Impact Survey Phase 1 (BCIS Phase 1) has been undertaken in order to understand the various aspects of Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and STI, condom use, reproductive health etc in selected garment companies in Bangalore.

The major objectives of the Behaviour Change Impact Survey are

- To estimate the current proportion of female garment workers in the age group 18 to 54 years in the selected companies reporting symptoms of Tuberculosis;
- To assess the current levels of treatment seeking as well as adherence behaviour related to Tuberculosis among female garment workers in the age group 18 to 54 years in the selected companies;
- To establish the current levels of preventive behaviour and its determinants relating to STI, HIV/AIDS as well as counselling and testing among female garment workers in the age group 18 to 54 years.

##### Data

The sample for study is drawn from four selected garment companies situated in and around Bangalore city. A total of 720 women workers in the age group 18-54 are interviewed.

##### Key Findings

The survey finds that nearly 20 per cent of the women aged 18-54 have experienced any common symptoms of Tuberculosis (TB). Although a majority of the women have heard about TB and the common symptoms associated with it, the knowledge on various aspects of treatment such as

curability, duration of treatment and the type of treatment etc., is very low. Therefore, in the context of high TB prevalence observed among the sample women, a greater awareness with respect to TB treatment needs to be imparted. Treatment to TB is far from universal; nearly one in five women with TB did not go for any treatment.

Although most of the women have heard of HIV/AIDS, the accuracy of knowledge particularly on the prevention aspects is relatively low. Misconceptions among women seem to be quite high. Therefore, emphasis needs to be given on various aspects of awareness building on HIV prevention. Knowledge and use of condom among women are also relatively low with only half of the women aware of the use of condom as a protective measure against STI and HIV/AIDS and only two-thirds of women who had sex with partners other than spouse used condom consistently in the last one year preceding the survey. Although all pregnant women are being contacted by health personnel for the service delivery relating to antenatal check-ups, this contact is not being utilised to prevent parent-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. On the contrary, the survey found that the knowledge about Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres of HIV/AIDS is quite high. Nearly 6 per cent of the women utilised this service. One-tenth of the women have reported symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases. However, a majority did not take treatment. The role of the government health provider in treatment is also relatively very poor.

According to the study, about 30 per cent of the women with children aged less than five years experienced post-partum haemorrhage after last delivery. More than two-thirds of them have consulted health personnel to seek treatment.



## 5. Population Dynamics and the Deprivation in Crude Literacy among Scheduled Tribes in India

— C M Lakshmana

### Introduction

As per the notified schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, there are 533 tribes concentrated across the States and Union Territories. India has the largest concentration of tribals anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa. As per 2001 census, the total population of India was 1028.73 million. Of this, there were about 84.32 million Scheduled Tribes who formed 8.8 per cent of the total population of India. The urban share of ST population in the total population of STs in India increased from 7.4 per cent in 1991 to 15.77 per cent in 2001. In this respect, the present study attempts to understand the rate of growth and the variation of Scheduled Tribe population across the States in India for over two decades of 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. Similarly, a comparative analysis has been done for 1991 and 2001 to present the literacy status and its deprivation among Scheduled Tribes in India.

### Data and Methodology

The available census data for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 have been used for the study. In order to present the growth rate of population among STs in India, the decadal growth rates and averages have been calculated for India by states. Further, to analyse the overall scenario of crude literacy and the deprivation among STs in India, the index of deprivation (IOD) has been calculated by using UNDP-HDI framework. A comparative analysis has been done for the years 1991 and 2001 by States. Besides, a special emphasis has been given to understand gender literacy deprivation among STs have been broadly discussed.

### Objectives

- To study the growth and the variation of Scheduled Tribe population across the states in India for the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001;

- To analyse the major changes in the growth rate of Rural/Urban and Male/Female population among Scheduled Tribes in India;
- To present a comparative analysis of crude literacy and the aspects of deprivation among STs in India by State for the year 1991 and 2001;
- To draw special attention to the deprivation of gender literacy and its gaps among ST population in India over the past 60 years.

### Major Findings and Policy Brief

States like Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli had higher rate of growth surpassing the national average of 18.58 per cent in the decade 1991-2001. The growth rate of Scheduled Tribes between the decades was absolutely negative at the national level. Except Karnataka, Daman & Diu, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh, no other state had shown positive growth rate of its absolute population.

There was a considerable reduction (13%) of rural population growth between the decades under consideration. There was significant growth of ST rural population in Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the decade 1991-2001 as compared to the previous decade. The overall growth rate of STs in rural areas declined from 23.80 per cent in the decade 1991-2001 to 10.49 per cent in decade 1981-1991.

The decadal growth of urban population of STs in India reduced from 37.87 per cent in the decade 1981-1991 to 27.81 per cent in the decade 1991-2001. The states of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu registered growth rates above the national average of 27.81 per cent. Further, the

growth of ST urban population was the highest in Daman & Diu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka and their rate of growth was 64.18, 39.85, and 45.95 per cent, respectively.

The crude literacy deprivation was the highest in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The major shift in Index of Deprivation (IOD) level was noticed in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The states of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal still show higher levels of deprivation in crude literacy.

With regard to ST males, only the states of Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir had shown relatively higher levels of deprivation in their crude literacy in 2001. There was much variation in IOD between males and females. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tripura reported reduced rates of IOD of ST females in 2001 as compared to the year 1991. As far as the IOD of ST females is concerned, many

states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have shown higher levels of deprivation in crude literacy even in 2001.

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the scheme for educational complexes in pockets of low female literacy tribal areas, which is being implemented in pursuance of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, should focus on improving the literacy situation, particularly of ST females in India. What is needed is a vigorous approach to improve literacy and reduce the IOD of crude literacy among ST females, especially in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, MP, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, UP, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Comprehensive and effective programmes are required to tackle gender disparity in literacy among STs in India.

## **6. Knowledge and Risk Behaviour among the Youth: A Comparative Study of High and Low HIV Prevalent States in India**

— *Dhananjay W Bansod*

### **Background**

Women and youths are biologically more vulnerable to HIV vis-à-vis the general population. However, given this heightened vulnerability, the interplay of socio-cultural factors remains relatively less explored. Out of the estimated 2.5 million PLHIV in India, every fourth person is in the age group of 15–29 years. The youth being pivotal human resource, understanding the predictors of vulnerability of the group has huge programmatic implications by averting millions of potential infections. Lack of availability of quality data on a large scale has been one of the key issues

that limited explorations in understanding determinants of risk behaviour among the youth. NFHS-3 (2005-06), however, has collected information on the risk perceptions and behaviour of unmarried men and women for the first time along with background characteristics. In the light of availability of data, the study is an attempt to understand and compare the socio-cultural determinants of vulnerability among young men and women in four major states – three states with high HIV prevalence, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and one with low HIV prevalence, viz., Uttar Pradesh.



## Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To assess the factors influencing youth vulnerability to HIV;
- To assess the high risk sexual behaviour and their determinants among youths in high as well as low HIV prevalence Indian states; and
- To examine the gender differentials in the risky sexual behaviour across the regions.

## Methodology of the study

Data will be used from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), which was conducted during 2005-2006. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. The survey is based on a sample of households, which is representative at the national and state levels. NFHS-3 conducted the interviews with almost 199,000 women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years throughout India. NFHS-3 has also been tested for more than 100,000 women and men for HIV infection and also collected information on HIV/AIDS related attitudes and behaviour.

Regression models by gender and region were used by taking into various demographic and socio-economic predictors to understand the vulnerability of youths with regard to HIV infection.

## Conclusion

While acknowledging that youths in high HIV-prevalent southern states, viz. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, as well as the low HIV-prevalent state of Uttar Pradesh are vulnerable to HIV, it is found that even among the youths there are differently vulnerable groups. Vulnerability of young men is different from that of young women and among men or women with various socio-cultural factors operating, in addition to the biological factors in determining their vulnerabilities. Youths from all the four states have a fairly high level of understanding that condoms prevent HIV infection, limiting partners to one reduces the chances of infection and abstinence is

a means of safety measure against HIV infection. However, it should be cautioned that mere understanding about the modes does not provide a safety net for the youth from HIV vulnerability which is evident from the low level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention. Two-thirds of the young men and four-fifths of the women still need to have a thorough understanding about preventing HIV infection.

Age, education, place of residence and standard of living were significant predictors of knowledge of men where as for women age, marital status, education, religion, economic status as well as employment status were significant predictors. Weeding out the myths and misconceptions and universalising education are not the new recommendations of this research. However, it is emphasised that this is yet to be achieved through state-wide programmes. The other argument could be that knowledge does not always translate into behaviour. In all the four states, young men were found to be more vulnerable compared to women, and irrespective of their level of knowledge, the vulnerability of a majority of young women in these states largely depends on the safe/risk behaviour of their husbands.

The risk behavior is relatively more prevalent among young men from Uttar Pradesh compared to the southern high-prevalent states. It appears that the visibility of the epidemic and the rigorous programme in the southern high-prevalent states have contributed to increased risk perception among the youth in the respective states in comparison to relatively lower risk perception among the youth in Uttar Pradesh where these factors are absent. The determinants of higher prevalence of high-risk behaviour among youths in the low-prevalent Uttar Pradesh and very low level of comprehensive knowledge about prevention of HIV among the high-prevalent Karnataka where intensive prevention programmes are being carried out are worth further indepth explorations as evident from this study.

## 7. State Budgetary Resources and Agricultural Development in Karnataka

— G B Lokesh, U R Rajeshwari and H Siddalingaswamy

In the recent past, there has been a sharp deceleration in Indian agriculture with the growth rate of GDP from agriculture declining from 3.62 per cent during the period 1984-85 to 1995-96 to 1.85 per cent during the period 1995-96 to 2004-05 (Planning Commission 2007). The allocation of planned resources to agricultural sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan was 3.75 per cent of total allocation. The low provision for agriculture sector in comparison to other sectors reflects poor realisation of the needs of agriculture sector. It is also to be noted that over the years the resource allocation by the state to agriculture through their budgetary resources have been shrinking. In the light of this, it is necessary to study the budgetary resources allocated to the agriculture sector by the Government of Karnataka.

### Objectives

Various research studies highlighted that the Indian agriculture has been starved of capital as evidenced by decline in the public sector investment. There is a need for public investment for narrowing regional imbalances, accelerating supportive infrastructure for agriculture and rural development. Therefore, it is necessary to analyse the trend and pattern of budgetary allocations and their outcomes on agriculture over a period of time. The specific objectives of the study are as under:

1. To examine trends in budgetary allocation of resources to the agricultural sector as a whole and in the sub-sectors of agriculture;
2. To document schemes under operation in Karnataka to accelerate development of agriculture sector;
3. To analyse the impact of these schemes on agriculture sector in the state.

### Methodology

The study is primarily based on data collected from Statistical Abstract of India, various volumes on Agriculture and Finance published by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE). These are supplemented with the information obtained from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, and Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka. Time series data for the last 20 years beginning with 1985 has been used. A list of schemes operating in the states as also the Central Sector Schemes has been obtained from the State Department of Agriculture. For the detailed analysis of the data, descriptive statistics and regression techniques have been used.

### Findings

- Composition of Karnataka economy reveals that the share of primary sector is continuously declining whereas shares of the secondary and tertiary sectors are continuously rising. It implies that the state is shifting from agriculture to manufacturing and service sectors, which is a sign of structural change in the economy of the state.
- It can be observed that the growth rate of production of foodgrains declined in the post-reform period. The productivity of every crop except Bajra and chillies in the post-reform period declined as compared to the earlier period.
- The land holding pattern in Karnataka is dominated by medium and large farmers with decline in the average size of holdings.
- The cropping pattern reveals that agriculture in Karnataka is dominated by foodgrains. However, it is important to note that foodgrains which constituted 67.78 per cent





of the gross cropped area in 1985-86 showed a decline and constituted 62.02 per cent in 2005-06. A notable feature is that the cropping pattern is shifting towards commercial crops.

- Although there is an increase in the per hectare expenditure on agriculture, the growth rate has declined compared to the pre-reform period.
- In the last five years, it is observed that the continuous decline in the share of expenditure on agriculture of revenue account as a percentage of NSDP.
- The share of expenditure on agriculture and allied activities as percentage of total budget showed a declining trend. This indicates that agriculture sector has been neglected. The expenditure on crop husbandry, dairy development, soil and water conservation, food storage and warehousing showed considerable decline over the year. Therefore,

it is necessary to increase investment on agriculture and allied activities to increase the production and productivity.

#### **Policy Options**

1. An increase in growth rates in this sector will increase rural income and stimulate demand for goods and services in other sectors. Therefore, it is necessary for policy-framers to address the issue of declining growth rate in agriculture by ensuring public investment in all components of agriculture.
2. The credit-linked back-ended capital subsidy should be enhanced and coupled with interest subsidy for all sections of the farming community.
3. Given the limitations and constraints in agriculture schemes that aim at supplementing the efforts of public extension, it is necessary to improve the extension services.

## **8. Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka**

— *D Rajasekhar, G Sreedhar, R R Biradar, N L Narasimha Reddy and R Manjula*

Over 90 per cent of about 19 lakh pensions given to the elderly, widows and physically challenged in Karnataka are being disbursed through money orders from the Postal Department. This delivery mechanism, although costing the exchequer Rs 40 crore per annum, ensures that pensions are delivered at the doorstep and reduces the hardship to pensioners on account of virtually no travel involved to receive pension amounts. The present delivery mechanism has been, however, perceived to be inefficient due to high transaction costs to the government, delays in the delivery of pensions, inability to find and weed out ineligible beneficiaries and unauthorised payments by pensioners to delivery agents. The Karnataka government has, therefore, initiated measures to disburse pensions with the help of business correspondents appointed by banks for the twin objectives of timely delivery of pensions and

removing inefficiencies, and reducing transaction costs. Against this background, this study has been undertaken for the Revenue Department, GoK, to assess the status of current delivery mechanisms in relation to old age pensions, widow pensions and disability pensions.

The objectives of the study are to (1) to carry out a baseline survey on current mechanisms to deliver social security and pension benefits; (2) to identify the delivery failures in the implementation of social security and pension programmes; and (3) to prepare a report on the delivery mechanisms and failures in the delivery of social security and pension benefits, and also provide observations on the impact of pension schemes on beneficiaries. The study has been conducted in Bellary, Chitradurga and Gulbarga districts, where the proposed delivery mechanism will be tried out on

a pilot basis. The sample comprises 1,076 pensioners drawn on the basis of multi-stage cluster sampling method, giving proportional representation to the three categories of pension schemes, viz., old age pension (OAP), destitute widow pension (DWP) and disability/ physically handicapped pension (PHP).

The following are the key findings: 1) Between 80 and 90 per cent of the pensioners across the districts receive the pension at their doorstep through the postman. 2) The delay in the delivery of pension is of the order of 60-80 days from the stipulated date in a majority of the cases, mostly due to the practice of releasing it once in two months from the treasury and the condition that the postman cannot carry more than Rs 20,000 per day. 3) About 80 per cent of the pensioners make unauthorised payments to the postman, ranging from 2 to 6 per cent of the pension amount.

4) There has been an upward occupational mobility of the disabled and widows, after they started to obtain pensions, from wage labour to self-employment in the non-farm sector. 5) There are virtually no cases of ineligible pensioners on account of death of a pensioner, remarriage and overstated disability. 6) There seem to be a few cases of ineligible pensioners on account of age, but ineligibility on the grounds of age becomes untenable, as there is no authenticated evidence of the date of birth in the case of OAP. 7) If the household income is taken into account, many households would become ineligible as per the present eligibility criterion of Rs 6,000 per annum. But, in the present context, fixing a maximum income of Rs 6,000 per annum as eligibility for the sanction of pension appears to be unrealistic. Based on the evidence, it is concluded that the proposed delivery mechanism will only be in a position to address a few inefficiencies in the system.

## 9. Mobilising the Poor: Rewarding Loyalists and Buying Turnout in Bangalore Elections

— S Madheswaran and Mary Breeding

Why do political parties offer material rewards to citizens in exchange for political support? The provision of material benefits to citizens for political support – frequently referred to as clientelism in comparative politics and economics – is a common practice in countries throughout the developing world. What are the motivations of leaders who choose to engage in clientelist activities? Are political parties attempting to buy the electoral turnout of an immobilized constituency, trying to buy votes of unsupportive citizens, or attempting to reward party loyalists by providing clientelist benefits? This project explores party motivations for supplying clientelist benefits to citizens – specifically by assessing the types of citizens parties target and the types of benefits they provide. We highlight the strategic mixing of different kinds of clientelist strategies in which political parties engage to gain political support in Bangalore. Using primary data collected from a

survey of 1,700 households and 40 political elites in Bangalore, findings indicate that 54 per cent of citizens report receiving particularistic benefits supplied directly by political parties in this case study – examples include specialty items, paid bribes and illegal provision of social welfare benefits. Sixty-seven per cent of respondents report receiving programmatic benefits, or informal constituency services, such as assistance in obtaining scholarships for school children, legal social welfare benefits, and public toilets in slum neighbourhoods. Different parties demonstrate different motivations for clientelism – buying votes, buying turnout and rewarding loyalists. We discuss the types of benefits – education-based and others – that political parties distribute to gain political support. Secondly, we seek to identify party motivations for supplying benefits and we speculate that clientelist strategies, in part, help to explain the rise of the BJP party in Karnataka and other parts of India.



## 10. Political Parties, Ethical Leadership and Inclusive Governance

— S N Sangita

### Abstract

In spite of democracy for the last six decades, a significant portion of India's population is poor, malnourished, unemployed and illiterate. India's human development index is very low when compared to semi-democratic countries like China and South-East Asian countries. Ethnic (religion, caste, language and so on) tensions and conflicts are widespread. Disparities among regions and classes are increasing. Human rights violations are on the rise. Radicalism (naxalism) is spreading to a number of districts. So is criminalisation and corruption. The failure in promoting inclusive governance (transparent, responsive and accountable governance to promote and protect the needs and rights of the disadvantaged) can be partly attributed to the improper institutionalisation of the political party system (single dominant, two-party and multiple parties) and political parties' functioning, ideology and internal democracy.

### Objectives

Against this background, the study examines the implications of the party system (number, size, ideological distance and competition and membership of political parties) and intra-party democracy (recruitment, socialisation, promotion, elections, consultations, finances and accountability mechanisms) on quality of leadership and inclusive governance.

### Methodology

These issues are examined with the help of an analytical framework. The study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, where different political parties are alternatively governing. Information regarding the internal functioning of the political parties was collected from the offices of the political party, the Election Commission, the legislature (debates) and newspaper reports. Meetings of the political parties and legislative

bodies were attended to collect first-hand information regarding the behavior of the political parties. Interviews with the leaders of the political parties, intellectuals (judiciary, administration, academia, and journalists) and other civil society representatives were held. Aspects related to government policies, expenditure, subsidies were collected from the government documents, particularly budget and policy documents. The study was carried out during 2004-06.

The study has been divided into nine chapters. The second chapter discusses the conceptual and analytical framework. 'Political Parties and Party System in India' is covered in the third chapter. The fourth chapter deals with the organisation and orientation of the political parties. The fifth chapter discusses the internal party democracy. 'Political Parties and Ethical Leadership' is discussed in the sixth chapter. Electoral processes and political parties are covered in the seventh chapter. The eighth chapter discusses the political parties and governance outcomes. The final chapter concludes with summary findings and policy perspectives.

### Findings

Unlike many other countries, party system in India is quite unique. It is a multi-party system in which Congress party was dominant in the initial years of Independence in terms of percentage of seats and votes secured at the Central and state government levels (known as 'Congress system'). In the second phase, which starts in the '60s, the Congress system was replaced by multi-party system and era of coalition politics. This phase was characterised by intensification of party competition, fragmentation of parties, decline of Congress and rise of BJP. This phase was characterised by political instability as many governments fell within a short span of time. The third phase starts with the assumption of NDA

under BJP and UPA under Congress party in recent years. A majority of the political parties are rallying around these two major parties and promoting political stability and convergence of policies.

It is observed that parties with internal democracy and programme orientation are able to promote representative and responsive leadership and inclusive policies. Congress party under Nehru satisfied this criterion to some extent. Secularism, socialism and democracy are the guiding principles of new India and Congress party as well. The party promoted policies such as industrialisation directed by the state, constitutional democracy, and economic and social redistribution. Nehru also encouraged and strengthened the constructive Opposition parties. Members are exposed to party's ideology (democracy, socialism, planning, secularism, self-reliance and non-alignment), Gandhian principles and discipline (non-violence, peace, constructive work and secular values). Congress party also maintained internal party democracy at all levels and elections in the party were regularly held (since 1946 the Congress party constantly witnessed the change of party leadership through elections). The policies and practices of Congress party appeared to be responsible for selection of honest leaders, stable governments and effective functioning of institutions like Parliament, judiciary and bureaucracy. Many conflicts (religion, language) are resolved and moderate levels of development and social harmony witnessed. Similarly, Communist parties with progressive ideology and democratic values (regular elections and discussions in party fora) are instrumental for having public-spirited leaders of integrity and effective implementation of redistribution policies in Kerala and West Bengal. Even BJP with internal democracy is responsible for having ethical leaders. However, its exclusive ideology brings tensions in a plural society like India, notwithstanding the contributions of moderate leaders like A B Vajpayee and some chief ministers.

Parties without internal democracy have not performed well, in spite of initiating progressive policies. Congress party under Indira Gandhi can be mentioned in this regard. Internal democracy in the party came to a grinding halt under Mrs Gandhi after the party's split in 1969. Organisational elections were not held regularly. Office-bearers in party and government were nominated. The Congress Working Committee was only rarely convened and policies discussed. Nominated leaders failed to enjoy the confidence of the people. Dissension was open, factional struggles had become acute and cabinets and state assemblies were barely able to function. Autonomy of the executive (governor/misuse of president rule), the judiciary, and the bureaucracy was undermined. Congress party lost the capacity to govern and its electoral fortunes declined.

Similar situation prevails in political parties like AIADMK, DMK, Akali Dal, RJD, BSP, SWP, TDP and others. Many of these parties are revolving around a single leader or his/her coterie. Normally positions are awarded on the basis of loyalty and ability (money, communal and criminal power). Such leaders are using the party as a vehicle for individual career advancement and pursuit of selective incentives or private goods (rewards, patronage, appointments, government contracts, licences). Parties pursue policies of tokenism and populism to attract votes. Defections, party splits and large-size cabinets are prevalent in these parties. RJD, JDS, BSP, SWP and other such parties can be mentioned in this regard.

It is observed that the existing laws including electoral are not conducive to effective functioning of political parties. The existing laws relating to elections, finances, membership of political parties are far from satisfactory to ensure transparency and accountability. Laws preventing communalism, criminalism and influence of money power in political parties are inadequate.



## **11. National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka**

— *S Madheswaran, G K Karanth and V Ramaswamy*

The present study aims at evaluating the overall functioning of NCLP project in Karnataka. The study, in particular, aims to evaluate the functioning of the NCLP at two levels: a) functioning of the district project offices and b) special schools in Karnataka. The important findings of the project are: (i) although the incidence of child labour is low and the rate of decline in the incidence has been higher in the state, a considerable proportion of children in the state is engaged in different occupations, particularly hazardous occupations. (ii) The financial management of the project is absolutely unsatisfactory in almost all the districts. Project offices of almost all the districts are not able to utilise the full fund sanctioned from the Ministry of Labour and Employment and large funds are unutilised on many important components of the project. (iii) Some of the specific suggestions to improve the functioning of the NCLP in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan are suggested as follows: (a) A state-level steering committee (Cell) which has been established in Karnataka should be strengthened in order to ensure a greater level of coordination

among different government departments required for the smooth functioning of the project. (b) Under an Action Plan on child trafficking and its prevention, committees were set up at the district, taluk and gram panchayat levels. These committees should be responsible for effective convergence programmes and maintaining updated facts and figures related to the project at the state level. (c) The project society in every district should encourage the participation of members from diverse fields. The total number of members in the society membership should be broad-based. (d) Training to district project officials and implementing agencies should be provided on child labour survey, accounts maintenance and convergence programmes. (e) Training of teachers, including vocational instructors, should be strengthened. (f) Monitoring of the overall administration at the project level and the school level should be monitored by state-level steering committees and committees at the district, taluk and gram panchayat levels, including PRI representatives, respectively.

## **12. Documentation of Innovative, Successful, Small-Scale, Sustainable Agricultural Projects in South India**

— *G K Karanth, Joan P Mencher and V Ramaswamy*

Farmers, especially in the semi-arid regions, cherish a hope against all odds. It is a hope that small-scale family farming is still possible, that small rural communities are still viable, that their own children may be able to continue this tradition. The detailed report that follows describes the work being done by these NGOs in the cause of small-scale sustainable agriculture – along with the many obstacles faced by them, as well as some of their problems and shortcomings. But despite any drawbacks these organisations may have, all

of them can point to positive accomplishments in bringing contemporary knowledge and technology into the service of preserving family farms and rural communities.

One of the critical issues facing the world is how to truly relieve poverty and also provide for local, regional and national food security for all. This includes but is not limited to providing adequate nutritious diets for the poor, meaningful work and a sense of autonomy and dignity for all

people's lives, as well as other basic human needs. These are clearly stated in the Indian Constitution and various United Nations declarations. However most of the major government schemes have bypassed the rural poor, whereas a number of NGOs, both small and large, have been working on issues of sustainable agriculture for the poor including the landless, marginal, and small farming households. Many of these NGOs are looking also at ways to provide adequate livelihoods for the poorest women and men along with the larger question of the persistence and cohesion of rural communities. The focus of this study has thus been to document some of the small but relatively successful innovative approaches that show promise of creatively sustaining the ecology, and at the same time provide for the alleviation of poverty and the survival of thousands of rural communities.

The choice of the NGOs has been purposeful, though not based on a statistical model. These particular NGOs have been chosen because of their involvement in sustainable agriculture as one of their main activities, though they vary in terms of the importance given to agriculture in relation to a set of related issues such as gender and class equity, human rights, health, etc.

Some of the questions which we have examined include the following:

**What similarities and differences exist among the different projects?** One critical distinction is between areas where the main focus is on food for household consumption and elsewhere to the local markets: e.g., food or organic cotton.

**What are the differences between the NGOs which have sustainable agriculture as one of their critical foci and others which give agriculture a lower priority?** All of the NGOs we have looked at are extremely sympathetic to small and marginal farmers and are succeeding in helping them to some extent. However, some are more successful than others, and the report makes a detailed

analysis of these factors.

1. Dedicated NGO leaders.
2. Direct and sustained contact with farmers and SHGs including both females and males.
3. Transparent Communication and about the NGO itself.
4. Patience, not expecting things to work quickly, and being willing to do detailed demonstrations for the farmers.
5. Encouraging innovation, especially by local farmers (both female and male) in trying out new solutions to problems.
6. Being flexible enough to adjust to local tradition and local ecological constraints and advantages, and being able to show people how they can take advantage of the local ecology.
7. Being ready to combine traditional agriculture with the latest of ecologically sound farming, including the results of modern ecological science.
8. Encouraging community efforts such as SHGs, joint pond digging, farmer's field schools, etc. (see consolidated weekly reports) and adapting each of these to the local conditions.

**How do these projects affect the lives of the people involved, including the participants, some neighbours who have taken up the new approaches, as well as the local-level NGOs?** The study and the case studies reveal a simple fact: Success tends to breed success.

**How does working on these projects help to create new forms of social learning, negotiation and effective collective action?** One thing that stands out is the perception both by farmers themselves, as well as others living in their areas, of numerous positive values associated with farming and rural life itself. Today agriculture accounts for between one-third and one-half of the country's GDP and around one-sixth of the country's exports (Panthaplamtottiyl *et al* 2001).



Farmers have been and still are the backbone of India, yet small and marginal farmers, who account for 80% of the farming community, do not receive the support they need, often facing opposition and stigmatization from government personnel (both from the Central and state governments) and society in general.

How do the NGOs enable the participants, both women and men, to observe, measure, and conduct their own experiments? One of the things that these NGOs are doing is creating an atmosphere where both male and female farmers, as well as self-help group members are encouraged to be innovative.

**Suggestions based on our research:** The following suggestions apply (in varying degrees) to all of the NGOs studied in this project, and presumably to many others doing similar kinds of work (not exhaustively listed here):

1. Our first suggestion, especially for all of the smaller organisations, is that they could learn a great deal from being more in touch with one another.
2. The importance of developing second-level, younger leadership to carry things forward needs to be recognised. It is not a question of finding a successor, but a frame of mind of giving incremental responsibility over time, to help the next group come to have a sense of belonging and ownership.
3. It would be useful to develop ways to bring in farmers to help with planning; this includes female as well as male farmers, and even SHG members.
4. It is important to try to maintain transparency in terms of decision-making, including financial decisions (in terms of NGO funds).

### **13. Pre-marital Sex in India – Issues of Class and Gender**

— Lekha Subaiya

There is a gap in our understanding of unmarried women's sexual activity in India. This is primarily due to strong cultural norms against premarital sexual activity, and the lack of open discussion on sex-related topics. Sexual activity is expected to begin with marriage. On the other hand, small-scale surveys and qualitative studies show that premarital sexual activity does indeed take place (see Jejeebhoy's review of studies in Ramasubban and Jejeebhoy edited *Women's Reproductive Health in India*, 2000).

Work on this topic in other Asian contexts have generally focused on premarital child bearing, unprotected and unsanctioned sexual activity or the health consequences of that activity. However, in India, where there are indeed strong normative sanctions against pre-marital sex, it is important to understand the topic within the context of class and gender relations. Is sex prior

to marriage an exercise of choice, or is it taking place within a situation of vulnerability for women? The objective of this study is to understand pre-marital sexual activity using a gender framework.

Data for this study were drawn from the third round of the National Family Health Survey (2005-2006) conducted in India under the aegis of the Measure Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) project. The levels and trends in the proportion of all persons who engaged in sexual activity prior to marriage was examined, and descriptive statistics provided describing rates of pre-marital sexuality by marital status, as well as the socio-demographic characteristics of women in these groups.

The study finds that, at the national level, reported premarital sex is still fairly low among women and somewhat higher among men. The data show that ever married women are more

likely to report premarital sex compared to currently unmarried women. Among unmarried women and men who report premarital sexual activity, the distributions vary by place of residence, occupational status, level of education, and level of household wealth. Unmarried women

who are aware of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases are less likely to have reported having premarital sex. Notably, there is a significant gender dimension in reporting of premarital sexual activity, pointing the way for further research.

## **14. A Study of Care and Support Centres Working for PLWHA in Karnataka**

— C S Veeramatha

### **Introduction**

HIV/AIDS is prevailing in India on an epidemic scale. The total number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the country has been estimated at 2.47 million. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka contribute 63 per cent of all the PLWHA in the country. Meeting the demand for quality HIV/AIDS services is a major challenge. The HIV-related stigma and discrimination manifest in the lives of all sections of people living with or affected by this disease. These people need comprehensive care and support, i.e., care that provides them with positive living messages, including nutritional guidelines, counseling and psycho-spiritual care and social support. In this context, measures to deal with this epidemic (HIV/AIDS) cannot be restricted to prevention. It must be noted that the persons affected face isolation, discrimination and stigmatization and all they need is care and support.

Care and support are important components of the National Aids Control Programme (NACP). After successfully managing two phases of NACP, India has implemented a plan of action for NACP-III (2007-2012). The overall goal of NACP-III is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next 5 years by integrating programmes of prevention, care, support and treatment.

### **Objectives and Methodology**

With this background, the present study aims

to understand and analyse the problems associated with care and support centres in Bangalore from the organisations as well as the beneficiaries' point of view. In this context, the specific objectives of the present study have been:

1. to understand the profile of the organisations working for PLWHA;
2. to understand the problems and perceptions of the people working in the organisations; and
3. to understand the social background of the HIV +ve persons, their problems and perceptions related to disease and services.

Bangalore-based care and support centres have been considered for the purpose of the study. NGOs funded by KSAPS and privately working were identified. Care and support centres working under State-funding, NODs funded by KSAPS and privately working have been identified. The data for the study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary information was collected from the staff as well as from the beneficiaries who were at the centre for treatment, and secondary information was culled from the centres. To complement the information, a small number of case studies were also conducted with HIV+ve individuals to examine their experience relating to stigmatization and discrimination at home, work place, health care settings and at the community level.





## **Summary of findings**

Over the years, the HIV/AIDS has moved from the urban to rural areas and from high-risk to general population disproportionately affecting women and the youth. With the growing complexity of the epidemic, there have been changes in the policy frameworks and approaches to the National Aids Control Programme. Focus has shifted from raising awareness to behavioural change from a national response to a decentralised response and an increasing involvement of NGOs and network of people living with HIV/AIDS.

HIV-infected persons can live up to 10 years or more without developing AIDS provided they are cared and given support, not just medical but even emotional.

Care and support centres are offering comprehensive care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS. This means holistic care that provides them with positive living messages, including nutritional guidance, counselling and psycho-spiritual care and social support plus clinical and nursing care when it is needed.

Most centres have good rapport with the local linkages like VCTC, ART and PPTCT centres.

In India, non-governmental organisations have been at the forefront of all health initiatives. This holds true in the case of HIV/AIDS too, where they have addressed multiple medical, social, legal, ethical and policy dimensions of the AIDS problem. Their experiences in community-level work, extensive outreach to communities at grassroots and an interpersonal and participatory approach help to enhance people's participation with appropriate response.

## **Challenges**

The challenges that were faced by some of the centres were in terms of infrastructural inadequacies, capacity building of the staff in giving comprehensive care and funds for opportunistic infections (OI) drugs.

Another component that needed to be strengthened was the orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) component, while a few centres were offering shelter, nutrition and education for the positive children. The main strength of these centres lies in their ability to make quick, flexible responses, building rapport with the community and strong committed individuals.

## **Recommendations**

HIV care needs to be integrated along with the regular care. With an estimated 5,00,000 positive adult PLWHAs in the State, there will be a growing need for developing broad-based services that reach all districts.

People living with HIV/AIDS need to be better educated about their rights as patients and about how to get help to challenge the stigma and discrimination in health care settings. They need legal education and access to the judicial system.

There is an urgent need to extend awareness among health care staff concerning their legal duties and responsibilities towards HIV/AIDS patients. Counselling services must be made available in all health facilities.

The infrastructural and human resources system in prevention, care and support treatment at the district, state and national levels needs to be strengthened. The employment sector must develop policy guidelines on HIV/AIDS to help and support HIV positive workers.

The stigmatization of women who are the wives of HIV positive men or who are pregnant must be given special attention in relation to testing, pregnancy and abortion.

A combined effort is needed with respect to research, training and social awareness to increase standards of HIV/AIDS treatment.

The programme can be tackled only by combining programmes related to reproductive and health, socio-cultural and individual issues.

## 15. Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India

— R S Deshpande, D K Marothia, P V Pandhari and Khalil Shah

### Background

There are a good number of studies on estimation, determinants and alleviation of poverty in India. The relationship between livelihood security and the poverty dynamics has also been a common theme in the literature. However, not many studies have highlighted the nexus between poverty and use of Common Property Resources (CPRs). CPRs are in the form of grazing lands, common ponds, common forests providing fuel woods etc. Efficient use of CPRs at grass-roots level is essential to sustain and develop the source of livelihood of the rural poor. A continuous decline of the CPRs due to lack of proper institutional mechanism to sustain them has caused increased deprivation to the poor. Though there have been many individual studies on management of CPRs as well as on poverty reduction separately, there are a few studies that connect the two both at theoretical and empirical level. This study attempts to analyse this link between poverty and CPRs from the policy perspective. Our aim here is not merely to establish a link between these two but to get at the role and process of CPR in poverty alleviation, map the contours of difficulties in this process and arrive at the policy leads needed. This study initiated at the behest of FAO and Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, was carried out in two very important states of the country. The states chosen for the ground-level understanding are Chhattisgarh and Orissa. These two states also happened to be the regions with high density of poor as well as high dependence on common property resources. While in Chhattisgarh the poor depend on the common property resources for the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), the poor people from Orissa look for aquaculture on the common property resources as the main support for their livelihood.

### Objectives

The main objectives of the study were:

1. To analyse the role of non-timber forest products in poverty alleviation in Chhattisgarh,
2. To examine the system of governance, institutional framework and programmes for community-based management practices in non-timber forest products of Chhattisgarh,
3. To examine the leasing policy for common rural water bodies, its positive/negative impact in terms of conflict among different stakeholders in Orissa.

### Methodology

The study was initiated with an objective to analyse the role of CPRs for poverty reduction in the backward and tribal-dominated regions of Eastern India. The two regions are chosen on the basis of density of the poor and their exclusive dependence on CPRs of the poor. Two important components of CPRs were considered here, namely, NTFPs and CPR-based fisheries. Recognising that the usual methodologies used in such studies will not help to understand the complex and multi-faceted issue, we used a unique combination of qualitative and quantitative tools. During the initial discussions it was decided to take Orissa and Chhattisgarh as the regions for this study. Keeping in view this area, we chose two forms of CPRs, namely, small-scale water bodies (used for fisheries) and NTFPs. The basic method of analysis was triangulation combining the primary, secondary data with the ethnographic details. The study is based of personal field visits. As the study focuses mainly on deriving the policy contours the selection process was purposive up to the village level. For NTFPs management, Bastar and Surguja districts of Chhattisgarh and for Small-scale fisheries, Jajpur and Cuttack districts of Orissa were selected. The districts were chosen keeping in view three important variables, namely, density of poor, CPR availability and CPR-based



livelihood practices. One block from each district was selected. Three villages were selected from each sample block in Chhattisgarh. However, in the case of Orissa, the numbers of villages selected from two blocks were respectively five and seven. The selection of the State, districts, blocks and villages was based on the relative predominance of tribal population, common property land resources and dependence of the tribal population on CPRs as a livelihood system with respect to small-scale culture fisheries and NTFPs. Instead of a usual field survey, we decided to utilise Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with all the stakeholders for understanding the dependence and the policy leads. Discussions were held with the officials involved in managing the Small-Scale Culture Fisheries and NTFPs.

This study investigates into institutional aspects of CPRs and brings out an in-depth understanding of the methodology to deal with the policy issues strengthening the nexus to a positive effect. There is large number of lacunae featuring in the process of institutionalisation. It was noted that the traditional institutions have faded and the market forces are also betraying the poor. There are infrastructural bottlenecks too. All these indicate a fresh look at the whole problem of the nexus between common property resources, environment and poverty. The study offers institutional solutions in order to get the best out of the nexus between common property resources and the livelihood of the poor. Traditional institutions have been weathering out mainly due to the market forces but then one can utilise the market forces themselves as new avenues to create a new institutional structure.

### **Findings and Policy Leads**

1. The livelihood dependence of the poor on CPR is quite visible and among the two regions it is more so in Chhattisgarh than in Orissa. The later region also offers a few more non-CPR opportunities for livelihood. But in both regions CPR play an important role in the livelihood system.
2. Shared management or joint management has primarily been the principle approach to design the institutional mechanisms and to implement various programmes in tribal regions of Chhattisgarh. The Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) are practically involved in all the programmes initiated under CFP. The net positive accumulated savings (Rs 90 million) clearly demonstrates JFMCs' operational strengths in the State. This clearly brings out the role of State-initiated institutions in the livelihood system. None of the elements/attributes of the robust institutional arrangements of federation has yet gained grounds.
3. Marketing network and linkages assume high importance. Recent initiatives of Marketing Federation to establish marts linked with specialised shops network, micro-enterprises, organic certifications and involvement of SHGs have transformed the NTFPs trade in favour of the poor tribal to a large extent. Such initiative hopefully lifts the poor tribals above the poverty line.
4. Multiuse Common Water (MCW) bodies constitute an important component of community assets in Orissa and significantly contribute towards the livelihood of the poor. The area and productivity of these MCWs is declining, but still these constitute the main source.
5. MCW common pool ponds/tanks are being administered and controlled under different institutional hierarchy and property rights regimes. The issue related to management of these tanks and ponds is complex due to varied characteristics (scale, size, location, coverage and output). Therefore, multiple agencies are involved in governing the resources and that hinders the flexibility of this resource to reach its full potential.
6. Traditionally, village water bodies in Orissa have been used and designated for a particular use to minimise conflict across the

stakeholders. To promote fisheries-based livelihood activities for reducing poverty, the policy-makers may revisit the traditional institutional arrangements of managing these community assets in different parts of the State.

7. The existing institutional arrangements and policies are inadequate to address the issues of sustainable development of multiuse common water bodies in relation to efficient production and minimising social and economic inequity.
8. Public-private-community-partnership (PPCP) governance structure can be promoted to enhance capacity of community in fish production with workable institutional arrangements supported by effective authority system.
9. The use of CPRs is not determined by their mere availability, but mainly by their accessibility. However, this needs a detailed analysis of the institutional structure and its arrangements.

#### **Future Policy Leads**

1. The role of JFMCs in promoting the economic development of the people living in the vicinity of the forests should take holistic view of development. Therefore, it is high time for JFMCs and FDAs to design financial planning for utilizing the available fund for value addition activities associated with NTFPs and medicinal and herbal plants.

2. The Federation should make all possible efforts to implement its model in these underprivileged and socially excluded areas. There are a few grey areas in CFP, which need to be addressed in the coming years. For example, policy related to protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries need to be developed keeping in view the co-existence of human population and wildlife and biodiversity resources.
3. Institutional arrangements, in case of NTFPs management, have redefined the property rights structures aimed at reducing poverty. This transition of institutional arrangements became a major push factor in transforming the life of poor tribals, at least in the areas where the model of distributed institutional arrangements has been implemented in Chhattisgarh.
4. Panchayati Raj institutions in India are taking shape in most of the states and decentralised development planning has become a key word in the administration. It will be essential to institutionalise the management and use of CPRs through this institutional structure.

To increase the contribution of small-scale fisheries and NTFPs, which in turn result in poverty reduction, locational specific technical, institutional and policy arrangements are, needed that ensure sustainability of multiuse common water bodies and forest resource base. To achieve this, policy-makers must learn from the good governance models.



## 16. Sustainable Agriculture Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka

— S Erappa

### Introduction

Sustainability is a very broad concept that covers ecological, social, institutional and economic aspects. But in the context of organic agriculture, sustainability is to be understood as functional integrity. Functional integrity focuses on the ability of socio-ecological systems to regenerate their essential structures and elements, such as soil fertility, ecological life support systems as also continuity of principal social institutions and thereby ensure sustenance in the longer run.

Organic farming is gaining momentum all over the world. It is evident that people's awareness of healthy food, ecology and pollution free environment attainable through conventional farming i.e., organic farming is one the upswing. Some of the advantages of organic farming are: pollution free soil and groundwater, increase in bio-diversity among plants and animals, reduced draining of minerals from soil, optimum utilisation of national, local and renewable resources, low energy inputs and keep pesticide free crop protection. Through state intervention policies like National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) started in 2000 "India Organic" has been created, and Karnataka is also one among the States that initiated organic farming in the country. In the world approximately 100 countries are presently practising organic farming and the area under organic management is continuously growing.

### Organic Farming in India

Organic farming has been practised in India for centuries. Indian civilisation thrived on organic farming and was one of the more prosperous countries in the world, till the British colonised it. In traditional India, the entire agriculture was practised using 'organic' techniques, where fertilisers, pesticides, etc., were obtained from plant

and animal products. Having realised the ill-effects of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, we now need to go back to nature and the traditional Indian farm practice called 'Organic Farming'. Organic farming is a viable alternative because it enlivens the soil, strengthens the natural resource base and sustains biological production at levels commensurate with the carrying capacity of the given agro eco-system. Livestock population is essential to sustain organic farming methods.

Under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), the Govt. of India has developed a National Standard for organic export. The Ministry of Agriculture has accepted this standard for domestic purpose also. Under these provisions, standards are laid down for development and certification of organic products to facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the terms of the National Programme for Organic Production. A National Steering Committee (NSC) comprising Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, APEDA, Spices Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board and various other Government and private organisations associated with the organic movement are monitoring the overall organic activities under the NPOP. In 2006, NPOP standard received equivalency with the standard of international organic products. In order to encourage organic farming, the government should establish agri-export zones in the states. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been designated as the nodal agency for accreditation and certification of organic produce before being exported to foreign countries. Certification gives confidence to consumers that the product meets quality and process standards of organic production. Worldwide, it is established that there is a growing demand for the organic produce and similarly

within India too. Agriculture sector, after the 'sixties, has been depending more on external inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. as compared to earlier decades.

### **Organic Farming in Karnataka**

Karnataka is one of the pioneer organic cultivation States in India. In the State, the Department of Agriculture has been taking suitable steps for promotion of organic farming through implementation of schemes like development of local manurial resources and popularisation of bio-fertilisers, balanced and integrated use of fertilisers, under National Project on Development and use of bio-fertilisers, and recently, Integrated Nutrient Management in Agriculture. During the last five years, GoI and GoK have spent Rs 1,197 lakh for the implementation of the above schemes in the state. The main emphasis of the above production-oriented programmes/ schemes is compost and bio-fertilisers, green manuring, training, demonstrations, field days, distribution of organic manures and bio-fertilisers at subsidised rates and research on bio-fertilisers. In 2004, GoK brought out the State policy to promote organic farming among farming communities

Organic foods comprise those vegetables, fruits, grains and other edible agricultural and dairy products that are produced without the use of any harmful pesticides, chemical fertilisers, growth hormones or genetically improved seeds, or livestock. Of late, the demand for organic foods has swelled which has further secured continuous supply, lower prices and assured their availability to each and every customer.

Masanobu Fukuoka, the 95-year-old Japanese farmer, is considered the father of organic farming and his method is called 'no-till grain cultivation' or 'natural farming' that doesn't need ploughing at all. Organic/ bio-dynamic production is a system that rests upon a broad range of philosophical and practical action strategies, which directly contribute to a healthy biosphere and people. The Directorate of Horticulture,

Government of Karnataka, coined a mantra called 'Go Organic', for promoting crops like mango, guava, sapota, custard apple, amla, and established a nursery which grafts as many as 18 high-yielding varieties of fruits with proper methods of trenching and rainwater harvesting ponds, covering an area of 180 acres at Baginagere Kaval village of Magadi taluk in Bangalore Rural district. The advantages of organic farming are: it reduces dependency on inorganic fertilisers, lower cost, causes increase in nitrates and phosphates pivotal for plant growth, increases moisture- retention capacity in the soil and provides healthy agricultural produces. Further, to promote organic farming, new programmes like subsidies to organic farmers (Rs 4,000 per acre), vermi-compost pits (Rs 10,000 per farm), marketing (25% on overall yield), free demonstration of new techniques for non-application of fertilisers and pesticides etc., have been initiated

The realisation has come not only to the government/public, but also to some private initiatives like ISKCON, which has a farm on Mysore road near Srirangapatna of 100-odd acres cultivating organically crops like rice, wheat, pepper, dal, arecanut, banana etc. The use of Jeevamrutha, Beejamrutha, Panchagavya, bio-pesticides and repellants etc. is gaining popularity among farmers who have realised the limitations of using chemical fertilisers and pesticides. According to Livestock Census carried out in 2003, the state has over 75 lakh sheep, 45 lakh goats and less than 10 lakh pigs.

The comparative price advantage of organic products over conventional agricultural produces is more than double. The demand seems to be growing for organic products, especially from the upper strata of the society. This is attributed to the awareness on health of the people in those strata. There are very few organic shops functioning in the city and organic products are being sold like hot cakes. The consumers are also eagerly waiting for the organic products in the market/shops.



## 17. Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins

— K V Raju, S Manasi and Latha N

### Background

The point of departure for STRIVER was the lack of clear methodologies and problems in operationalisation of Integrated Water Resource Management<sup>2</sup> as pointed out by both the scientific and management communities. STRIVER aimed to develop interdisciplinary methods to assess and implement IWRM. Based on the development of a multidisciplinary knowledge base assessment in all case studies (policy, social and natural sciences) and an early stage development of IWRM conceptual framework, the project undertook IWRM in the four selected catchments covering six countries in Europe and Asia. The study was based on twinning activities and combined experiences of four different river basins – Tungabhadra (in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India), Sesan (Vietnam and Cambodia), Glomma (Norway) and Tejo-Tagus (Portugal and Spain) – in six countries in Asia and Europe involving 13 institutions.

The project aimed to

- Contribute towards improved interdisciplinary IWRM, based on the coupling and balancing of ecological, socio-economic and policy variables in all the four case-basins by twinning activities;
- Develop guidelines for interdisciplinary methods to assess and implement IWRM, assess the transferability of case study results;
- Enhance the dialogue between decision-makers, stakeholders and scientists;
- Disseminate data and information to stakeholders to promote participatory planning and integrated decision-making,

<sup>2</sup> IWRM is a process, which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

taking adequate account of the rights of poor people and gender; and

- Ensure that project results will benefit all parties even after the completion of the project.

CEENR of ISEC worked on the Tungabhadra basin in Karnataka. Other partners in this basin were: a) Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management (SOPPECOM); and b) Centre for Development Research, Bonn University (ZEF – Bonn).

ISEC's focus was on

- Multidisciplinary Knowledge Base Assessment in TB Basin
- Bridging knowledge gaps
- IWRM assessment and conceptual framework
- IWRM with focus on water pollution and land and water use interactions

To reach these objectives, data and information were collected from various sources and dialogue with activities held in the stakeholder fora at both national and regional levels. Participatory Action Research Methods through observations, focus group discussions and elaborate surveys were conducted.

### Key Findings

**Competing Water Uses:** As new demands for water emerge, pressure to re-allocate water for irrigation increases. Even within agriculture, water demand for new crops and new areas that are brought under irrigation is increasing. Political interests also tend to influence the way water is allocated, as it is trans-boundary in nature. These pressures are producing potential conflicts between intra- and inter-sectoral users.

In TBSB there are no institutional arrangements to manage sectoral water demands,

plan and manage water resource and the approach here is very fragmented. There is a lack of clear legal framework specifying water rights. Policies are existent partially but are rudimentary. There are limited regulatory mechanisms for implementation and enforcement. Complex socio-economic pressures and limitations in human, financial and institutional capacity add to the problem.

**Forest Fires:** Forest fires in TB basin are mainly anthropogenic and not due to natural lightning strikes. They § are caused mainly by human activity, either intentional or due to negligence. No reliable records on occurrences and extent of burnt areas are available for the Tungabhadra basin.

Afforestation measures and watershed development initiatives are promoted largely. However, there is lack of integration across departments, poor participation, encroachments, lack of funds for monitoring and control of deforestation.

**Livelihoods:** More than 10,000 fishing families live in the TBSB and have serious issues with respect to pollution from agriculture and

industries. Government benefits and schemes do not reach the beneficiaries. The State Water Policy document mentions IWRM, but does not highlight the principle focusing on ensuring livelihoods of different groups that are dependent on water.

### **Land Use and Land Use Change**

Land use has a large effect on water use, and on water resources quality and quantity. The analysis performed confirmed the importance of land use change in the last decades in the Tungabhadra basin. However, the effects of land use change at the basin level are difficult to discern due to the lack of appropriate data in some occasions. In this analysis we have only made a preliminary analysis although some important issues have been raised that needs in-depth study.

There has been an increase in forest cover, decrease in wasteland and fallow land, increased crop land urbanization, industrial development influencing water demands. Water quality is affected due to lack of sewage treatment plants, poor underground drainage systems, mining and industries.

## **18. To Create Content and Learning Modules for Mobile Ecological Laboratories**

— K V Raju and K Lenin Babu

Agastya International Foundation, Bangalore, has sought the help of the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), Institution for Social and Economic Change, to develop knowledge content for their mobile ecological laboratories to promote ecological awareness and understanding among the school children in rural areas of Kuppam taluk of Andhra Pradesh and Kunigal taluk of Karnataka through a Memorandum of Understanding. Accordingly, CEENR has developed both working modules and Flip charts for the Mobile Ecological Laboratories

pertaining to various ecological aspects such as hydrological cycles, ecological pyramids, food chain, food web, air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion, groundwater depletion, harmful impacts of agrochemical usage. These models and flip charges constituted knowledge content of mobile ecological laboratories and were used extensively to bring awareness to the school children about need for the conservation of natural resources. In addition, several other exercises were carried out, viz.,





### 1. Resource Mapping

CEENR - Agastya Science Centre completed a grassroots resource survey of both the private and public lands (forest lands) in the select five villages in detail and have mobilised the community through Self-Help Groups to participate in the natural resource management of the local community.

### 2. Restoration of local ecology to recharge ground water

With the help of environmentalist Shri A N Yellappa Reddy, we have collected the seeds of '*Coclosprem gossipium*', a local keystone species, which once was dominant and endemic in the region. It is a hardy, drought-resistant plant ideal for the local environment, but exploitation of the tree for fuel wood has made it almost a threatened

species. The specialty of this tree is that it blooms in dry / lean periods of the year and flowers of the tree are an excellent source of nectar and water for birds. The avain community in turn plays an important role in the local ecosystem as they are a natural predator of pests and will thus reduce the incidence of pest attacks on agro crops.

### 3. Assisting State Agencies

The Forest Department through nodal officers of the district, recognizing the penetration of Agastya has sought Agastya's expertise to mobilise the community to better manage the forest area, by undertaking tree crop (silviculture) practices for enhanced livelihoods, restoration of water check-dams in the forest area and restraining goats from destroying the forest area.

## 19. Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India

— M R Narayana and L Ladusingh

National Transfer Accounts (NTA) is a measure of reallocations or shift of resources from one age group to another, or inter-generational transfers at the national level of aggregation. Reallocations occur because consumption and production differ at different ages of individuals. NTA documents the means by which those with lifecycle deficits (e.g., young and old) draw on the lifecycle surplus (e.g., generated during working ages). From the viewpoint of macroeconomics, however, NTA is an attempt to introduce age into National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA).

Lifecycle deficit (LCD) is a measure of total demand for age reallocations. It is the positive difference between the value of goods and services consumed, and the value of goods and services produced by members of an age group. Age groups with deficit support their surplus consumption by generating age reallocation inflows; and those with surplus generate age reallocation outflows. Individual is the fundamental analytic unit in NTA. All transactions

are treated as flowing to and from individuals and are classified on the basis of age of individuals. Public and private (e.g. families) institutions mediate the individual transactions. Consequently, all estimations in the NTA, such as lifecycle deficit and age reallocations, are distinguished by public and private sectors. Flow account measures the flows of LCD and age allocations during the prescribed accounting period.

Research in this report is new and contributory for the construction of Flow Account of NTA for India in 1999-2000. Throughout, international NTA methodology is combined and adjusted with the institutional settings and data constraints in India. This is reflected in the estimation of aggregate controls and age profiles for labour income, and public and private consumption by education, health, and others. Using these profiles, estimates are obtained for aggregate and per capita LCD by public and private sectors. Aggregate LCD is evident for all age groups except for working population in the

LCD and reallocations (Rs in crore at current prices)	Age groups of population (years)					
	Total	0-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65+
<b>LIFECYCLE DEFICIT</b>	214898	371439	21172	-176502	-43223	42014
<b>Consumption</b>	1297188	444064	261537	377390	141448	72751
· Public	251108	120196	43042	53779	21675	12418
· Private	1046080	323868	218495	323611	119773	60333
<b>Less Labour income</b>	1082290	72625	240365	553892	184671	30737
<b>AGE REALLOCATIONS</b>						
<b>Asset-based reallocations</b>						
Public	-21334	-1134	-6932	-13445	-1382	1559
· Income on assets	-2707	-19233	-9537	7788	11279	6996
· Less saving	18627	-18099	-2604	21233	12660	5437
Private	32349	40833	-1036	32043	-8026	-31463
· Income on assets						
· Less saving	32349	40833	-1036	32043	-8026	-31463
<b>Transfers</b>						
Public	0	37448	5475	-51500	-4277	12853
Private	203883	294291	23665	-143600	-29539	59065
· Intra-household	150751	294103	21463	-158079	-42597	35860
· Inter-household	53132	188	2202	14480	13058	23204

age group of 30-49 years and 50-64 years. Estimated LCD is the highest for the young age dependents (age group 0-19 years) and is about nine times higher than that for old age dependents (age group 65+ years). Given the estimated LCD, age allocations are estimated by public and private transfers and assets reallocations. The complete Flow Account of India's NTA in 1999-2000 is as follows.

#### Flow Account of National Transfers Account for India, 1999-2000

The estimates in the above table provide with policy useful information on the (a) intergenerational transfer systems, and (b) approaches to age allocations embodied in public policy with respect to pensions/social security, health care, education, and social institutions. In addition, they provide a basis for (i) estimation of the First and Second Demographic Dividends, and (ii) social, economic, and political implications of population aging/dependency transition.

Estimated sources and extent of consumption in deficit age groups are as follows. Negative values indicate the estimated outflows.

Sources of financing (consumption)	Extent of financing by deficit age groups (%)		
	0-19	20-29	65+
1. Labour income	16.35	91.90	42.25
2. Asset reallocations	8.18	-0.56	19.81
· Public	-0.26	-2.65	2.14
· Private	8.43	2.09	17.67
3. Transfers	75.47	8.65	37.94
· Public	9.20	-0.40	-43.25
· Private	66.27	9.05	81.19

These results signify the relative importance of different instruments of financing consumption by deficit age groups e.g. transfers for young, transfers and savings for old, and labour and asset income for 20-29 age groups. From the viewpoint of designing inter-generational equity policies, the results imply for selective policy inventions by instruments. This is especially relevant for the inclusive growth strategy under the on-going 11<sup>th</sup>



Five Year Plan, as it is related to social justice for older people.

The research in this report has potential to be extendable in many new directions. First, using the framework of this report, the construction of NTA

may be attempted for many years before and after 1999-00. Second, newer topics, such as, role of gender, labour productivity in informal sectors, role of non-profit institutions serving households and construction of sub-national accounts may be explored in India's NTA.

## **20. Human (Administrative) Resources, Good Governance and Public Service Delivery in Karnataka**

— S N Sangita

### **Objectives**

The study examines the human resources (administrative personnel) management (manpower planning, recruitment, training, transfers, promotion and service conditions) with a view to improving the productivity, accountability and integrity of administrators to improve the quality of governance and service delivery in Karnataka.

### **Methodology**

These issues are examined with the help of an analytical framework. The study is based mainly on the government documents, newspaper reports, interviews and focussed group discussions.

### **Findings**

#### **Productivity in Administration**

Administrative productivity appears to be moderate in Karnataka. Employees per one lakh population came down to 7.96 in 2001-02 from 9 in 1972-73. It appears that there was unequal distribution of staff among different tiers of government, departments and groups. The staff strength in local bodies in Karnataka was 0.56 per one lakh population as against 6.53 in Maharashtra, 2.50 in Andhra Pradesh, 1.73 in Tamil Nadu and 0.25 in Kerala. The uniform distribution of staff across the districts and taluks irrespective of size and nature of development is also responsible for unequal distribution of staff. The vacancies accounting for 20-50 per cent in departments like health, agriculture, animal

husbandry have further aggravated the unequal distribution of staff. The employment was mainly concentrated in 'C' (77.5 per cent) and 'D' (15 per cent) groups and education (39.66 per cent), home (13.20 per cent) and health (12 per cent) departments.

The productivity in administration appeared to have improved in some departments due to rightsizing (reorganisation of departments, compulsory/voluntary retirement) and privatisation (contracting, outsourcing and disinvestment). For instance, the strength of the group 'D' employees in urban local bodies was reduced with the appointment of contract workers (50-70 per cent) and outsourcing. Activities like computer operations, security, transport, cleaning, gardening, maintenance and other supporting activities were privatised. The productivity can be improved by reorganisation/reduction of multiple departments, corporations and special agencies.

Administration at the district, taluk and village levels can be strengthened by reducing/abolishing state-level departments/boards. Senior officers can be appointed to head the general and development administration at the taluk and village levels for effective coordination and supervision, just like the Deputy Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) respectively at the district level. The positions of village accountants and secretaries and tahsildars and Block CEOs are to be enhanced to carry out the tasks competently. Effective organic link among

Village Panchayats (VPs), Taluk Panchayats (TPs) and Zilla Panchayats (ZPs) on the lines of Rajasthan PRIs in 1960s can bring effective coordination and supervision among administrators.

Administrative productivity in terms of competence and commitment of employees is not up to the mark. This can be attributed to the low skills and motivation levels of officials due to wrong policies related to manpower planning, recruitment, transfers and promotions. Unlike the all-India services, there was no scientific study to assess the manpower requirements of departments in terms of quantity and quality. New positions were created and filled on the basis of adhocism (election promises, economy measures, compassionate grounds and employees' demand). Motivation of the government employees in some departments and groups was very low. There were some groups which got five or six promotions within a span of 25 to 33 years, while others remained in the same position for long.

There were no uniform cadre management rules across various departments. This results in conflicts between direct and indirect recruits. Constitution of a separate cadre for general administration at the village, taluk and district levels on the lines of the all-India services like IAS, IPS and IFS is ideal for effective governance.

Incentive is critical for improving the productivity and responsiveness. For instance, the incentive for drivers and conductors in KSRTC is responsible for improving the productivity and finances of the corporation.

The other main reason for poor quality of manpower is due to lack of skill upgradation by regular training. About 80-90 per cent of lower level officers had not undergone any training for the last 10-15 years. We noticed ineffective utilisation of existing training facilities, particularly at the district level. There was no perspective plan to train the personnel by availing the existing training facilities.

### **Administrative Accountability**

Karnataka has taken many initiatives in ensuring the accountability of administrators. They include: simplification of laws and procedures (commercial taxes, road and transport, and stamps and registration departments), participation of people (grama sabha, ward committee, social audit, public hearing, stakeholders' committees) right to information, citizen charter and so on. Introduction of ICT had promoted transparency, productivity and accountability and reduction of corruption as well. Absence of well-regulated framework was a constraint to improve the productivity and efficiency. Accountability of the administration can be ensured through competition among service-providers to multiple actors in the place of single supplier.

Regular monitoring (monthly review and surveys) of democratic institutions minimises corruption and ensures accountability. Participative management institutions like school committees have helped to improve the performance of students and reduced teacher absenteeism. Constitution of an ombudsman at the district level can prevent corruption in PRIs and urban local bodies. There should be a code of conduct for officials and elected representatives in exercising their powers, use of vehicles, office facilities, privileges so on.

### **Integrity and Honesty in Administration**

Karnataka's performance in terms of honesty and integrity of administrative personnel was not satisfactory due to flaws in recruitment and transfer policies. Persons with low marks in written test got selected by securing the high marks in interviews. Such malpractices have come down in recruitment of police constables, teachers, drivers and conductors in recent years. The credibility and competency of the KPSC has to be enhanced by appointing retired judges to the post of chairman on the lines of the Lokayukta's selection.



Transfers have become a major source of corruption and politicisation of administration. The frequency of transfers was very high in some departments like PWD, police, irrigation, commercial taxes, public instruction, agriculture and forestry (67 per cent of the total transfers in 2000-01). Group C workers, including teachers, health workers and others, accounted for around 73 per cent of transfers in 2000-01. Even there were instances where officers were paying bribes for transfers. However, transparency has been brought in of late in teachers' transfers.

Effective enforcement of code of conduct also ensures integrity in administration. For instance, the disclosure of incomes, properties and assets can prevent the incidence of corruption. Ethical education and training to the administrators also can also prevent corruption. The existing anti-corruption institutions like Lokayukta have a limited impact on controlling administrative corruption, as the follow-up action is ineffective in punishing the guilty.

## **21. Functioning of NRHM in a Specific Rural Context in Karnataka: An Appraisal**

— K S Umamani

### **Background**

The National Rural Health Mission is an ambitious programme of the Central government launched in April 2005 to provide comprehensive and integrated primary healthcare to the rural poor, women and children throughout the country. The NRHM attempts to bring changes in the health system by giving leadership to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

This study is an attempt to look into the functioning of the core components of the mission like JSY, Untied funds and VHSC in two PHCs in Karnataka, to provide useful information to implementers of the scheme to evolve necessary changes to improve the functioning of the mission. It is a case study of two PHCs, Bidadi and Veeregowdana Doddi, in Bangalore Rural district of Karnataka.

### **Objectives of the Study**

This pilot study is restricted to the following core components of the mission: To look into:

- a) the functioning of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY),
- b) utilisation of untied funds at the Sub-centre

and Primary Health Centre level,

- c) facility up-gradation under NRHM,
- d) working of Village Health and Sanitation Committees.

### **Methodology**

There is no specific questionnaire for the collection of data; rather observation by the researcher and collection of data from the available records at the PHC level was the important source of information. In addition to this, all sub-centre ANMs were contacted to gather their opinion about the JSY, untied funds and few villages were visited to have some feedback about the working of VHSC. Further discussions were held with medical officers of both the PHCs.

### **Conclusions**

1. To comment on the working of the scheme in Bidadi and VG Doddi PHCs, there are no drastic variations between PHCs, though the patient flow is high in the former PHC compared to the latter.
2. As an outcome of JSY initiative institutional deliveries are on the rise. However, the money for the JSY beneficiaries is not reaching

- as per the norms laid down by the NRHM.
3. JSY has facilitated female health workers by attracting women to avail ANC services in their first trimester itself.
  4. Untied funds given to Sub-Centres and PHCs is very good initiative. Because of dearth of funds government institutions, especially PHCs and SCs were not able to maintain the premises clean and presentable. The very appearance of these institutions (cleanliness, maintenance, availability of testing apparatus, water facility, and condition of toilet etc) would discourage many individuals from entering the institution. People who had no other alternative and those who had contacts with the health staff would only dare to enter them. Now with the availability of funds at the institutional level, these things can be taken care of. However, there is confusion about the usage of untied funds both at the sub-centre and PHC level.
  5. VHSC seems to be a failure. The idea behind its initiation may be good but there has been no proper training. None of the elected members are aware of it nor do they have any interest in the welfare of the village and public. Anganawadi teachers also lack knowledge on the procedures to be followed and for what activities should these funds be utilised. Before initiation of any programme, training of all the stakeholders and subsequent training to refresh them should be mandatory.
  6. So far, VHSCs have not prepared any health plan as per NRHM requirement. Community Needs Assessment Survey, which is carried out by the health staff, is considered to be equivalent to this requirement as per the PHC staff.
  7. Lack of coordination between elected local bodies and the health staff is the main problem in the scheme.

## **22. Comprehensive District Development Plan, Jajpur District (Orissa State)**

— *Bibhu Prasad Nayak and R S Deshpande*

In the true spirit of Ramachandran Committee, the Eleventh Five Year Plan has emphatically brought to centre stage the decentralised planning and directed to involve local governments in the process of planning—following ‘bottom up approach’. It has been envisioned that each district should prepare a comprehensive district development plan that integrate all plans for both urban and rural areas, as well as sectoral plans for various sectors. This basic objective of this district plan would be to delineate roadmap to achieve the desired level of development in the district. In consonance with this and the mandates of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution, Government of Orissa has also decided to decentralise the

planning process and develop comprehensive district plans for all 30 districts from the year 2008-09. In this regard, the state government had entrusted Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) to prepare comprehensive district plans in consultative and participatory manner for Jajpur District in the state of Orissa. As part of this exercise ‘Jajpur District Vision 2020’ and four development plans namely ‘Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan 2008-09’, ‘National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) Perspective Plan 2008-09 to 2012-13’, ‘Comprehensive District Annual Plan 2008-09’ and ‘Comprehensive District Perspective Plan 2008-09 to 2012-13’ have been prepared for Jajpur district and subsequently submitted to the district



administration and the Government of Orissa. The development plan delineates the strategies to attain the desired level of development in the district as envisioned in the Jajpur District Vision 2020. All these five documents have been prepared with extensive consultations with different stakeholders like farmers, entrepreneurs, citizens, officials of line departments and civil society organisations in the district.

Jajpur District Vision 2020 aimed at evolving a holistic development model for the district that facilitates the optimum and sustainable utilisation of available natural resources and human capital for achieving highest rankings on the human development scale. Based on the resource profile of the district and a comprehensive SWOT analysis of different sectors, the vision document has developed a development framework for the district by emphasising upon the promotion of area specific development zones, greater connectivity within the district and inter-sectoral synergy among different sectors of the district economy. The vision document also delineates sectoral vision for all sectors in the district.

The Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan 2008-09 is an integrated and participatory action plan for the development of agriculture and allied sectors in Jajpur district. The plan makes a comprehensive SWOT analysis of agriculture and allied sectors on the basis of existing resource profile of the district and identifies the drivers of sectoral and regional growth of agriculture and allied sectors. A constraint analysis of the sector has been made by critically examining the existing agricultural practices like land use and input use patterns, and available infrastructural facilities for extension, adoption, processing, storage, marketing and other services in the district. Based on these analyses, the plan formulates detailed strategies and action plan with costs for the development of major crops in the district like paddy, maize,

groundnuts and sugarcane and for the development of allied sectors like horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries. The plan also delineates strategies and action plan for watershed development, soil conservation and improvement of agricultural credit and marketing in the district.

The NREGS Perspective Plan 2008-09 to 2012-13 aimed at identifying the types of NREGS works to be carried out in the District, and its potential linkages with asset creation and long-term employment generation for sustained development in the rural areas of the district. The plan reviewed the physical and financial performance of NREGS activities in the district in detail. Based on these review and consultation with stakeholders, the plan made an assessment of labour demand, identified the works to meet these estimated labour demand and estimated the cost to execute the NREGS activities for all the 10 CD Blocks of the district.

The Comprehensive District Annual Plan 2008-09 and the Five-Year Perspective Plan 2008-09 to 2012-13 made a comprehensive SWOT analysis of all the sectors of the district economy on the basis of existing resource profile and infrastructural facilities of the district. A resource envelope has been prepared for Gram Panchayats, CD Blocks and the district to assess the resource availability at different levels. The plan delineates the strategies and action plan for different sectors, namely, agriculture and allied activities; rural development; irrigation and flood control; energy; industry and minerals; transport and communication; science, technology and environment; social services like education, health and family welfare; sports; rural water supply and sanitation; urban development; development of SCs and STs; social security and social welfare; civil supplies and PDS; and general economic services, like infrastructure for industrial development, tourism etc., for the development of the district.

## 23. Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP) (Karnataka State)

— R S Deshpande and M J Bhende

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) agreed to perform the role of Technical Support Institution (TSI) and assist the district-level officials, designated for preparing Comprehensive District Agriculture Plans (C-DAPs) for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan. First, we conducted four workshops for sensitisation / training of district-level officials about the need and requirements of C-DAP and the basic features of RKVY. Training was imparted for compilation of required data, vision statement and preparation of draft CDAP report. Exercises were assigned to prepare the district development plans (dummy Plans).

The first workshop focused on sensitisation of the officers at district and State levels on the need and requirements of C-DAP and the basic features of RKVY. ISEC as a TSI provided formats for data collection as well as chapter scheme for writing the C-DAP reports. The second workshop was conducted to explain the process of preparation of the Plan and the organisation of the district report. The third workshop with two days of interactive sessions was to correct the errors, explain the misunderstandings and highlight the need for learning the process of planning. The fourth workshop with select officers was arranged to clarify specific problems.

The district-level task forces were constituted with Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as chairman and other district officers of agriculture and allied departments and representatives of agriculture research stations/ Krishi Vignyan Kendras as members of the district-level task force to prepare the C-DAP.

As the draft reports started arriving, a team of senior experts was constituted to check the draft reports and correct both the language and probable errors. Care was taken to keep the content un-

tampered. Members of the expert group also visited a few districts to personally explain the problems and some of the officers visited ISEC to get the feedback. This process was quite beneficial. The corrected copies and enquiries were sent to the district-level officers. After their clarifications were sought, the reports were revised and final draft print was obtained. Finally, the reports were vetted by the experts again and finalised after discussion with the district officials. The basic structure of the plan (allocations and schemes) developed by the district officials has not been tinkered with.

A total of nine projects were approved under RKVY during 2007-08. Among these, 'Strengthening agricultural marketing and agri business management in Karnataka'; 'Strengthening of transfer of technology system in Karnataka'; 'Establishment of village knowledge centres in Karnataka'; 'Research institute on organic farming'; 'Centre for agricultural biotechnology'; 'Participatory seed production for food security and to improve socio-economic status of farming community in Karnataka' were suggested by two agriculture universities in Karnataka. 'Creation of post-harvest infrastructure in Karnataka to increase agri/horticulture exports' was suggested by KAPPEC; while 'Establishment of seeds processing units by KSSC'; and 'Suvarna Krishi Honda' were suggested by the department of watershed development.

In 2008-09, 17 projects were approved by the SLSC under RKVY programme with varying budgets. The projects proposed by the department of agriculture are: Revitalising Agriculture Extension System and Accelerating Agricultural Growth in Karnataka; Karnataka Farmers' Participatory Extension Programme; Seed Mission and Farm Mechanisation. The horticulture department suggested Establishment of Flower Auction Centres for Traditional Flowers;





Production and Supply of Quality Planting Material of Horticultural Crops; Establishment of Integrated Biocentres; Strengthening of District HOPCOMS; Setting up of Processing Centres, etc. Similarly, department of animal husbandry and dairy suggested projects on Comprehensive Poultry Development; Piggery Development; Sheep and Goat; Augmenting Animal Vaccine Production; and Intensifying Animal Health and Extension Services. The department of fisheries suggested Integrated Fisheries Development Project in Karnataka, whereas the agricultural marketing department and board suggested Provision of E-trading Infrastructure in Agricultural Markets of Karnataka.

The projects/programmes approved by the SLSC were not reflected in the C-DAPs. According to the Planning Commission, this expenditure made by the institutions/organisations should reflect in the C-DAP of district benefiting due to the investment. Incorporation of programmes / projects approved by SLSC under RKVY along with their allocation and outcome both in the district and state Plans were to be done for finalisation of reports. We have incorporated various projects approved by SLSC under RKVY

in the C-DAP of concerned district as well as in the State Agriculture Plan (SAP) after holding discussions with the State Government officials.

The C-DAPs were prepared according to the Planning Commission's guidelines and framework. The draft of the C-DAP reports for all the 29 districts along with the draft State Agriculture Development Plan were submitted to elicit comments and suggestions from the officials of the department of agriculture and other line departments.

As suggested by Shri Atanu Purkayastha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, (D.O. 3-49 /2008 – RKVY dated 12/3/2009), we also got the SAP Report as well as a few C-DAP Reports evaluated by the experts and revised the reports incorporating the comments and suggestions given by the experts. The evaluation reports and comments of the experts were mailed to the Union Ministry of Agriculture, with a copy to the Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India. The final report of the SAP and 29 C-DAPs were submitted to the Commissioner, Agriculture, Government of Karnataka.

## **24. An Evaluation Study of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for the Farmers in Suicide-prone Districts of Karnataka**

*— M J Bhende and P Thippaiah*

### **Abstract**

Concerned with the agrarian crisis and more so with the farmers' suicides in some parts of the country, the Union Cabinet approved the Rehabilitation Package on September 29, 2006 for 31 identified districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. The main objective of this programme was mitigating the distress-driven conditions of farmers in the identified districts. In this direction, the farmers were helped through debt-relief measures,

complete institutional credit coverage, crop-centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facilities, effective watershed management, better extension and farming support services and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries and other subsidiary activities and ex-gratia assistance. In Karnataka, the scheme was implemented in six districts namely, Belgaum, Hassan, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Kodagu and Shimoga. An evaluation of this scheme was undertaken to know its impact.

### Objectives

- To explore whether the benefits of the package are reaching the intended beneficiaries;
- To assess the overall social and economic impact of the Rehabilitation Package;
- To study the constraints involved in the implementation of the package and suggest improvement.

### Methodology and Sampling

Out of the six districts, three districts namely, Belgaum, Chitradurga and Hassan representing three different NREP regions (agro-climatic regions) of the state, were selected. The list of beneficiaries was collected from the line departments concerned involved in implementation of the specific component of the package. A total of 40 beneficiaries were selected randomly from each district, which comes to 120 beneficiaries. To collect required data about the experiences of the beneficiaries as well as their perceptions about the programme, a questionnaire was canvassed among the beneficiaries.

### Major Findings

A total outlay of Rs 2,689.64 crore was allocated for the state under the programme, of which, Rs 1,568.07 crore was subsidy/grants and the remaining Rs 1,121.57 crore was a loan. In the state, most families know the programmes as 'Vidarbha Package' rather than the PM's Rehabilitation Package. About 40 per cent of the sample farmers were aware of the programme through the officials of the government departments, Raita Sampark Kendras, friends and newspapers. Under the programme various components were given to the distress farmers. The ex-gratia payment disbursed by district collector varied from district to district and beneficiary to beneficiary. Under the credit component, the farmers were not eager to reschedule their loans in anticipation of loan waiver. Most farmers were not aware of either the overdue interest waived off or the principal amount due. For the development

of agriculture, seeds and sprinkler sets were provided to the farmers. It was found that both the schemes did reach the farmers and they had benefited from them. However, some farmers have reported delay in distribution of seeds. Under the component of Dairy activity, the milch cows were given to the families with a substantial amount of subsidy. The subsidy amount for each cow ranged from Rs 26,200 in Belgaum to Rs 29,800 per pair of milch animals in Hassan district. The beneficiaries have benefited from the programme though the net income from milch animals ranged between Rs 8,200 per beneficiary household in Hassan district and Rs 13,400 per beneficiary in Belgaum district. The fishery programme did not perform well. The well-off sections and those who owned small tanks already had availed the benefit of subsidy. The poor performance was attributed to the high cost of pond construction and non-availability of good seed material. Under National Horticulture Mission, the area covered under horticulture was only 55 per cent of the target. Even floriculture did not perform well due to absence of good marketing facilities for high-value cut flowers as well as traditional flowers and lack of other infrastructure facilities. This had adversely affected the expansion of area under floriculture in most of the districts. Under the minor irrigation sector, 432 minor irrigation works were undertaken in three sample districts. A majority of these schemes involved modernisation of irrigation tanks. It was observed that only 101 of the 432 minor irrigation projects could be completed during the last three years and the rest 331 were found in different stages of completion. An interesting observation was that in the minor irrigation sector, the relatively developed districts, namely, Hassan and Belgaum, had received higher allocation for the development of minor irrigation than the allocation made for Chitradurga district. With regard to the Major and Medium irrigation, the total expenditure incurred on these sectors was more than the amount released. Under this component, most of the expenditure incurred was on embankment and extension of irrigation canals. Under the Watershed



Development component, it was decided that the funds allocated for check-dams (Rs 180 crore) would be utilised for the development of Participatory Watershed Projects based on the Sujala model. The progress of this programme under the PM's package for all the districts was found to be poor, as the states could not initiate the implementation of the programme due to delays in correspondence and seeking permission from the government of India. As per the information made available, a substantial amount (Rs 40 lakh each in Shimoga and Chitradurga districts) was found disbursed to the NGOs for creating awareness, and community mobilisation. Except this, nothing else was found done.

#### **Concluding Remarks**

The programmes were to be commenced from September 2006. But most of the programmes/

schemes were finalised and initiated only from 2007 onwards. Many farmers have benefited from more than one component. The seed distribution programmes has enhanced yields. The distribution of sprinkler sets was well appreciated by the farmers. Distribution of milch cows had helped the distressed farm families to improve their income levels.

The same holds true even for NHM schemes and extension services. The low subsidy for the farmers for the development of fish pond had discouraged the farmers to take up the activity. In respect of the investment made on development of minor/medium and major irrigation projects, it would take some time to show results as the modernisation of minor irrigation structure was still in progress during our field visits.

## **25. Child Poverty among Social and Economic Groups in India**

— B P Vani

Child Poverty is the poverty experienced during childhood by children and young people. Today's children embody tomorrow's world. Uneducated, malnourished, poor children are likely to become tomorrow's uneducated, malnourished and poor adults (UNDP 2004)<sup>4</sup>. Further, it is also well-known that children would experience poverty more differently from adults and the ill-effects are more severe on them and would also have permanent effect on them. Thus addressing the issue of child poverty becomes essential and it serves as a valuable input in designing the anti-poverty strategies. However, we see that not only child poverty has been excluded from the poverty debate, there have been hardly any efforts to measure child poverty.

Thus this study seeks to

- (i) measure the extent of child poverty among different socio-economic groups in India

- (ii) study their determinant and
- (iii) suggest policies for eradication of child poverty.

This study differs from the general mainstream in its estimation and use 'adult equivalent scales' to work out magnitude of child poverty.

#### **Main Findings**

- Child poverty based on 'child cost method' is much smaller than the traditional method.
- Between Rural and Urban areas, even though child poverty measured through traditional and child cost method showed the same incidence, relative child poverty in urban areas was much higher.
- Among the different occupational categories, children belonging to agricultural labour families in rural areas and casual labour in

urban areas are more vulnerable to poverty than other occupational categories.

- Children belonging to Islam religion face fairly high levels of poverty and on the whole they are only slightly better than those of SCs/STs.
- Interstate variation is quite high across all social and occupational groups.

The analysis shows that the probability of a child in poverty is high if the parent is a lone and female parent. The fact they happen to be lone and female parent would not enable them to work for long hours and makes them disadvantaged

parents. Thus, a suggestion is that more should be done for this targeted group either through financial guarantee or providing good quality and affordable child care centres. The analysis also highlights that parents remain marginalised through povertyism and are unable to fight to end child poverty. Thus, a more 'bottom-up' approach to tackle poverty is needed. To end, a quote from ATD Fourth World, 2005: 'People who live in poverty know the solutions to their problems better than anyone else. Asking their opinions and giving them voice is essential if we are to come to any true understanding of poverty and what can be done to eradicate it.'

## 26. Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka

— D Rajasekhar and R Manjula

### Introduction

Revenue and expenditure autonomy are two important components of fiscal decentralisation. Greater the capacity of grama panchayats to mobilise their own revenue greater will be the expenditure autonomy. Raising proportion of own revenue to total receipts indicates that services provided by the local government are appropriate and that there is greater participation of people. This also indicates that there is greater need for downward accountability. It is in this context that we see a need to analyse the following questions in the specific context of Karnataka grama panchayats. What are the various components of own revenue in Karnataka? Which is the predominant source of the revenue to GPs in the state? What is the proportion of own revenue to total receipts and total expenditure? Are there regional patterns in this? What factors influence the capacity of GPs to mobilise own revenue? This study has analysed these questions with the help of the following objectives:

### Objectives

The objectives of the study are to:

- Analyse the composition of own revenue across different regions in Karnataka;
- Analyse the proportion of own revenue to total receipts and expenditure of GPs in Karnataka; and
- Identify factors that influence the capacity of the GPs in the collection of own revenue.

These objectives have been analysed with the help of the database on revenues and expenditure of 5,212 GPs pertaining to 2002-03.

### Summary of Findings

There has been a modest growth in the per-capita own revenue collected by gram panchayats in Karnataka state. There were inter-district variations in the share of own revenue to total revenue collected in the state. A few districts accounted for substantive proportion of own revenue in the state due to location advantages (such as proximity to Bangalore city, high proportion of non-farm employment and presence of urban characteristics in rural areas). In the state as a whole, the house tax, fees and water user charges accounted for bulk of the own revenue mobilized. Location advantages also explain the



variation in the source-wise mobilization of own revenue across the regions. Own revenue contributed to the expenditure autonomy, but only to a limited extent in those districts where location advantages were present. The modest growth in

own revenue in the state can be, thus, attributed to location advantages enjoyed in certain districts, rather than to efforts of the gram panchayats in the mobilisation of own revenue.

## **27. Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plan for Bangalore Rural District**

— *M Devendra Babu, B S Sreekantaradhya and D Rajasekhar*

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

The main objective of this project is to prepare a five year plan for the Bangalore Rural District co-terminus with the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12). The methodology followed in the plan preparation is bottom up and participatory in nature. It involved, in the first stage, capacity building of the stakeholders at different levels (district, taluk and grama panchayat). In the second stage separate formats were prepared and supplied to different tiers of panchayats including one to urban local governments. The information obtained from all the local governments was then consolidated both horizontally and vertically. In doing so, district plan comprising rural and urban local governments has emerged.

The key priorities that emerged at different levels from the planning exercise are the following. At the Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat levels, the development of productive sectors (agriculture and allied sectors) and human resource

development (health and education) have emerged as priorities. At the gram panchayat level, the priorities mainly relate to the provision of basic amenities. The main focus of the urban local bodies is also to provide basic services, in general, and to provide roads, drinking water and sanitation, in particular.

The benefits of this plan to the local government and planning process in India have been immense. At the district level, it is for the first time that the functionaries (both officials and non-officials) have been engaged in the preparation of a five year plan. Secondly, it is the first time that an integrated (sectorally and spatially) plan was prepared at the district level.

Now, an environment has been created at the local level. Henceforth, local governments are expected to automatically shoulder the responsibility of preparing not only five year plans but also perspective plans. The processes such as bench mark survey, collection of basic data, analysis of data, estimation of resources (physical and financial) and prioritisation of needs have been understood by the stakeholders.

The preparation of this plan has contributed to having a uniform pattern of planning (five-year plan) at all the levels of government in India.

## 28. The Impact of Integrated Child Development Services on Maternal and Child Health Care in India

— M Sivakami

Various studies at the macro and micro level have been carried out in the last three decades to understand the impact of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) on child nutrition in India. However, hardly any study exists to understand the impact of ICDS on other health care indicators, something which is necessary given the stated synergy between the ICDS programme and other major health care programmes, particularly the Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH). Keeping this in mind, this paper examines the impact of ICDS on maternal and child health care services in India. The data are drawn from the National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, which collected information on availability of ICDS centres, age of the ICDS centre and various aspects of maternal and child health care services. Five key indicators (full antenatal care service, institutional delivery, safe disposal of children's stools, full immunisation and nutritional status of children) that broadly represent the health status of women and children are examined so as to see the possible benefits of the ICDS intervention.

In order to estimate the impact of ICDS on maternal and child health care services, the logit regression approach has been adopted. The first general finding is that although the coverage of ICDS is encouraging, there are still states like Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya where coverage is only around 35 per cent. These states need to prioritise ICDS especially in poor areas rather than aiming for universalisation. Analysis shows that about 13 per cent of poor women come from areas that do not have ICDS facilities in the north and north-eastern states.

The study indicates that women from ICDS areas tend to have their deliveries in health institutions as compared to women from areas that do not have ICDS centres after controlling for other important factors. Further, children from the ICDS areas tend to receive the full regime of vaccinations

as compared to children from non-ICDS areas. However, it should be mentioned that the positive effect of ICDS on institutional delivery and full immunisation is seen where ICDS centres were established five and above years ago. In other words, women or children from the areas where ICDS centres were established recently (less than five years ago) do not seem to differ from women or children from areas with no ICDS centres.

In order to understand whether the socially and economically disadvantaged sections benefit from the ICDS programme, as this is the primary objective of ICDS, separate analyses among poor women and children were carried out for all indicators that were examined in the paper. In case of full antenatal care and institutional deliveries, there is not much difference between poor women from ICDS areas and poor women from non-ICDS areas. However, the presence of ICDS centres has had a strong positive impact in terms of encouraging poor mothers to safely dispose of their children's stools and get their children fully vaccinated. The positive effect of ICDS on mothers' safe disposal of their children's stools is seen even for the centres that have started very recently. This shows that the ICDS programme, through health education, is reaching out to the poor at least in terms of creating awareness on various issues. Poor children from ICDS areas certainly benefit because of ICDS facilities in the area as one can clearly see the positive effect of ICDS on full vaccination. This shows that without ICDS, the immunisation status of poor children would have been much lower than what it is today.

Although the main aim of the ICDS is to provide supplementary feeding and thereby reduce malnutrition and anaemia levels in children, especially among poor children, children from ICDS areas do not seem to be different from children from non-ICDS areas in case of anemia. The reasons for this need to be explored through micro-level studies.



## **29. Demographic Change and Familial Relationship in India**

— K S James

Distinguishing the first and second demographic transitions has led to a renewed understanding of the implications of the first demographic transition in the West. However, the understanding of the implications of the demographic transition in a developing country like India is rather weak and is primarily limited to analysing the economic consequences through the concept of demographic dividend. At the same time, demographic transition, according to the experience from different countries, has led to significant changes in the social fabric of the society and in familial relations. The major change was in the marriage pattern resulting in new forms of contraceptive use, procreation and familial relation. This study tries to understand the changes both by reviewing the available broad studies on the second demographic transition from the West as well as looking at the signs of such transition in a developing country like India.

The empirical analysis found that although the 'below replacement level' fertility has continued in states like Kerala for around two decades, no major changes are noticed in contraceptive use, marriage pattern, divorce rate etc. The median age at marriage has gone up only very slowly in India and the proportion of 'never married' remains negligible above the age of 30 among women. The divorce rate continues to be less than 2 per cent for over two decades, including in most states with below replacement level fertility. The pattern is the same even when analysis is carried out for urban areas with high standard of living. Thus, it seems that the second demographic transition observed in the West is not imminent in all the population groups. India, perhaps, may follow a pattern different from the one observed in the West. It is too early to predict anything significantly on the demographic transition in India at present.

## **30. Male Involvement in Reproductive Health: Evidence from NFHS-3 and DLHS-2**

— R Mutharayappa

The main focus of the study is to examine the extent of males having the knowledge of their own and women's reproductive health problems, and, to highlight the factors affecting male involvement in reproductive health. Keeping this in view, the data available from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) and District-Level Household Surveys (DLHS) were used. In these surveys, women's reproductive health as well as family planning prevalence was measured more directly on a large scale and information was collected from the women. Unlike in the earlier NFHS and DLHS, in NFHS-3 and DLHS-2, information on men's knowledge of women's reproductive health and male involvement in family planning, sexual

behaviour, knowledge and prevalence of reproductive tract infection was collected from men. The study measured male involvement in women's reproductive health in terms of increase in the proportion of men using contraceptives and the decrease in husbands' opposition to women's contraceptive use and inter-spousal communication on family planning.

The study found that male involvement in women reproductive health is increasing. The data show that though female methods were commonly used, condom and other male methods were found to be the second most used family planning methods. Secondly, about 3 per cent of couples

were depending on traditional contraceptives, such as periodic abstinence and withdrawal, which demand active cooperation from the male partner. Data show that overall use of modern contraceptive methods has increased mainly because inter-spousal communication on family planning has increased. A higher percentage of women who reported that they had discussed family planning with their husbands were practising family planning methods. On the other hand, the use of modern female contraceptives has steadily declined which means that resistance to the use of male contraceptives has decreased. There are district-wise and region-wise variations in husbands' opposition to women's contraceptive use. For instance, a higher percentage of women in the northern districts reported that the non-use of family planning was because of their husbands'

opposition. Secondly, in northern districts, the use of male contraceptive methods was lower.

Interestingly, a higher percentage of men belonging to the 40+ age group, educated, working in white-collar jobs and belonging to forward castes reported that they were present during at least one of the pregnancy check-ups. The importance of the presence of the child's father during wife's antenatal check-ups was still higher in the case of urban areas. The prevalence of reproductive tract diseases reported by both men and women in NFHS and DLHS shows a decreasing trend. Male involvement in women's reproductive health can be increased by raising the community awareness and by improving the quality of health care services and making them available at their doorsteps.

### **31. Rapid Appraisal of Critical Components of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Karnataka**

— K S James, T S Syamala, R Mutharayappa, Lekha Subaiya and Dhananjay W Bansod

This study aims to conduct a rapid evaluation on some of the critical components of NRHM in the district of Hassan in Karnataka state to gauge the effectiveness of various components of the programme. The assessment is undertaken on the IPHS standard, Untied fund, ASHA programme and Community involvement.

#### **Results of the study**

**Facilities survey: District Hospital, CHCs, PHCs, Subcentres**

The study covered each level of the public health delivery system, *i.e.*, the District Hospital, CHCs, PHCs, and Subcentres. The particular findings of these surveys are presented. It was found that the district hospital, which was chosen to be representative, did have all the required general infrastructural facilities and equipment. At the time of the survey, a number of positions for paramedical staff were found to be vacant. The district hospital did have a registered 'Arogya

*Raksha Samithi'* (ARS) which generated additional resources by charging user fees and outsourcing services.

Similarly, all the Community Health Centres (CHCs) surveyed had a registered ARS. The available infrastructure was found to be reasonably good in the CHCs and in majority of the areas it is in compliance with the IPHS. The service utilisation data also show that most of the required services have been provided in the CHCs. However, CHCs were found to be wanting in two areas. Manpower position statistics indicated a shortage of support staff in the CHCs that were surveyed and, secondly, AYUSH services are yet to be introduced.

Although the availability of physical infrastructure in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Hassan district is relatively good, the availability of manpower, equipment and drugs require improvement. Another area which needs





strengthening at this level of the health delivery system is the functioning of *Arogya Raksha Samitis* for the overall hospital management. Only one of the four selected PHCs had formed an ARS.

With regard to subcentres, only four out of 12 operated in a designated government building in Hassan district. The rest operated in rented buildings or in PHCs, and in one case, the construction of a building was being planned. However, basic equipment like thermometers and scales were available and in good condition. One of the successes of the NRHM programme is the JSY scheme. It was found that the awareness and knowledge of JSY scheme among ANMs is high in the district. On the other hand, there is considerable underutilisation of the Untied Funds primarily due to the lack of coordination between health functionaries and the elected panchayat members.

#### **Household survey**

The survey of 1,200 households in Hassan district showed that the NRHM programme has been relatively successful with regard to the JSY programme. About 98 per cent of the respondents were aware of JSY scheme and majority of the pregnant women surveyed were JSY beneficiaries. It was also observed that JSY beneficiaries are drawn from all caste groups in the society. Although the payment of JSY funds was somewhat delayed, beneficiaries received the money in one visit and, in general, were satisfied with the whole procedure. In the case of health services delivery, the survey shows that the awareness and utilisation of reproductive health services is high in the community.

#### **Gram Panchayat survey**

The survey included the elected village officials, ie, the Gram Panchayat members, who are identified by the programme as important for integrating the community into the public health system. The 23 Gram Panchayat members interviewed were found to have general awareness

of the NRHM programme. However, the implementation of NRHM-related activities is lagging due to poor coordination between health functionaries and Panchayat members. VHSC meetings are rare and the preparation of village health plans is not taking place in the district.

#### **Inpatient and Outpatient survey**

Exit interviews conducted with patients of health facilities revealed that a majority of the inpatients and outpatients were satisfied with the time spent in receiving services. The patients interviewed also felt that the behaviour of staff in various health facilities was reasonably good and that privacy was also ensured in places of examination. It is interesting to note that the doctor-patient communication was found to be good in the district hospital, but only moderate in PHCs. It was felt that overall cleanliness was maintained in public health facilities but there were some complaints about uniforms and bed-sheets not being changed regularly. The overall satisfaction level was high in the selected health facilities.

#### **Insights from the field**

In-depth discussions with various functionaries and the public reveal that in general NRHM is successful in reducing maternal and child mortality by way of increasing institutional deliveries. Two components of the NRHM were found to be underutilised, and require further scrutiny: the Untied funds given to the health facilities and the integration of the community in the health care delivery system. Although Untied Funds are generally felt to be of benefit to health facilities, the funds themselves are underutilised due to a number of bottlenecks. Also, the involvement of Panchayati Raj members in the health system is not successful in the district. This component of the NRHM requires strengthening through the raising of awareness of the role of the community in the health delivery system by imparting training to the PRI members.

## Project Reports under Final Revision

1. **Study of Tanks in Watershed Development Area in Karnataka** (Dr P Thippaiah)
2. **Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
3. **Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Uruguay Round on Supply Chain: A Study on Tea Sector of Nilgiri Region of South India** (Prof K V Raju and Dr K Lenin Babu)
4. **Gender and Governance in Rural Services** (Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Dr Regina Birner (IFPRI) and Dr Madhushree Sekher (TISS, Mumbai))
5. **Eco-threats of E-waste: A Case Study of Bangalore City** (Dr S Manasi, Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak)
6. **Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Methodological Developments and Empirical Evidence** (Prof S Madheswaran)
7. **Assets as Liability?: Non-performing Assets in the Indian Commercial Banks** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
8. **New Dimensions of Rural indebtedness in India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
9. **Formative Evaluation of the Process and Implementation of the Management Development Programme** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
10. **School Meal Programme in Primary Schools: A Study of Delivery and Outcomes of School Meal Programme by Akshaya Patra Foundation** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
11. **Independent Budgeting and Planning at District Level** (Dr V Anil Kumar and Prof S N Sangita)
12. **Teaching Family Life Education in Schools: A Study of Community Perceptions in India** (Dr T N Bhat)
13. **Desertification Vulnerability Index Model: A Study of Bellary District, Karnataka** (Dr G S Sastry)
14. **Urban Influence on Rural and Peri-Urban Landscapes: Socioeconomic and Ecological Perspective** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K G Gayathri Devi and Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak)
15. **Climate Change, Agriculture, Poverty and Livelihoods: A Status Report** (Prof K N Ninan)
16. **State-Level Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking System: Karnataka** (Dr K Gayithri)
17. **The New Economic Context and Changing Migration Patterns in India** (Dr K Gayithri)
18. **Analysis of General Family Income and Expenditure Survey** (Prof S Madheswaran)
19. **An Evaluation Study on Various Programmes/ Schemes Implemented at Various Coir Production Centres** (Dr C Nanjundaiah)
20. **Utilisation of Reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Government Jobs: A Critical Evaluation** (Dr Manohar S Yadav and Dr V Ramaswamy)
21. **Kaniyan, Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Dr V Ramaswamy)
22. **Sample Validation Study of EMIS DISE Data 2008** (Prof G K Karanth and Dr V Ramaswamy)
23. **Reproductive Health Status of Adolescent Married Girls in Karnataka** (Dr C S Veeramatha)
24. **Documenting the Experiences of the SDC-CAPDECK Programme** (Prof P K Michael Tharakan)



## **Research Projects in Progress**

1. **State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development (Consolidated Report) (Part-2) (Dr G B Lokesh)**  
Date of Commencement : October 2007  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
2. **The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture (Karnataka) (Dr M Mahadeva)**  
Date of Commencement : October 2007  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2010
3. **Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops in Karnataka (Dr Elumalai Kannan)**  
Date of Commencement : December 2007  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2010
4. **Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP): 4 District Plans (Dr M J Bhende and Dr M Devendra Babu)**  
Date of Commencement : April 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
5. **Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) (Bidar District) (Dr S Erappa)**  
Date of Commencement : August 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : October 2010
6. **Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) (Bagalkot District) (Dr S Erappa)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2010
7. **Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka (Dr M J Bhende)**  
Date of Commencement : October 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : September 2010
8. **Evaluation of Housing Schemes Implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation (RGRHC) (Dr M Mahadeva)**  
Date of Commencement : September 11, 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2010
9. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (Prof D Rajasekhar)**  
Date of Commencement : June 2007  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2012
10. **Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plan for Ramanagara District (CDDP-Ramanagara Project) (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2009
11. **Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plan for Chickaballapura District (CDDP-Chickaballapura Project) (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2010
12. **Health and Livelihoods of Community and Traditional Medicinal Plants: SWOT of Two Agroclimatic Zones of India (Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr K Lenin Babu)**  
Date of Commencement : January 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
13. **Forest Resources and Economic Growth: An Enquiry into the Growth Linkages of Forest Cover in Indian States (Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak and Dr Sunil Nautiyal)**  
Date of Commencement : December 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2009

14. **Public Financial Accountability in Karnataka (Dr K Gayithri)**  
Date of Commencement : June 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
15. **Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by Using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods (Dr C Nanjundaiah)**  
Date of Commencement : July 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : August 2010
16. **Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management – An Assessment of the Challenges to the State (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)**  
Date of Commencement : October 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
17. **Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Ms B P Vani and Dr Veerashekharappa)**  
Date of Commencement : January 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : October 2009
18. **Estimation of Public and Private Investments and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka (Prof M R Narayana and Ms B P Vani)**  
Date of Commencement : August 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : August 2010
19. **Mid-term Appraisal of 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan of Karnataka (Prof S Madheswaran and K Gayithri)**  
Date of Commencement : September 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : November 2009
20. **Mid-term Appraisal of 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan of Karnataka (Prof S Madheswaran, Dr K Gayithri, Prof Usha Devi, Prof K S James, Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr Elumalai Kannan and Ms BP Vani)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2009
21. **Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD (Prof M R Narayana)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
22. **Child Labour Survey at Haveri District (Prof S Madheswaran, Dr K G Gayithri Devi and Dr V Anil Kumar)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2010
23. **Study on Framework for Assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes / Programmes implemented by GoK (Dr K Gayithri)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
24. **Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka (Dr K Gayithri)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
25. **District-level Funds Flow and Expenditure Analysis under NRHM in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (Dr K Gayithri)**  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
26. **Migration from North-Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youths from NER in Bangalore and Delhi (Prof M D Usha Devi)**  
Date of Commencement : February 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
27. **District Human Development Report for Davanagere (Dr M Sivakami)**  
Date of Commencement : May 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
28. **Functional Review of BBMP (Dr N Sivanna)**  
Date of Commencement : January 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010



29. **Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Prof N Sivanna)  
Date of Commencement : December 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2010
30. **Civil Society and Governance in Karnataka and AP** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : February 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : August 2010
31. **Impact Evaluation of Sankya Programme of Computer Education** (Prof N Sivanna)  
Date of Commencement : September 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
32. **SCs and Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and the Limits to Affirmative Action** (Dr Anand Inbanathan and Dr N Sivanna)  
Date of Commencement : July 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2009
33. **Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : October 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : October 2010
34. **Kodava Identity and Culture** (Dr Manohar S Yadav)  
Date of Commencement : July 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2010
35. **Infertility in India: Its Levels, Trends, Determinants and Impact on Family and Fertility** (Dr T S Syamala)  
Date of Commencement : March 2008  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2010
36. **Development of Primary Health Care Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka** (Dr T N Bhat)  
Date of Commencement : June 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2010
37. **Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)  
Date of Commencement : August 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
38. **Study on Women Empowerment and Violence against Women in Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)  
Date of Commencement : October 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2010
39. **Social Support and Health of the Elderly in India** (Dr Lekha Subaiya)  
Date of Commencement : October 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
40. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies** (Prof K S James)  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2011
41. **Impact of NREGS on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration with All-India Coverage: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi)  
Date of Commencement : September 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2010
42. **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement : November 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2010
43. **Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement : September 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2010

44. **Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy-Growing States (Dr G B Lokesh)**  
Date of Commencement : September 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2010
45. **Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth (Prof R S Deshpande, Dr G B Lokesh and Dr Elumalai Kannan)**  
Date of Commencement : February 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2012
46. **Contours of Elite and Programme Capture in Karnataka (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)**  
Date of Commencement : March 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2010
47. **Towards Improving Participatory Irrigation and Performance of Water Users' Associations under JICA Assisted Irrigation Projects in India – Understanding the Institutional Dynamics, Performance and Benefits (Dr S Manasi, Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak and Dr K Lenin Babu)**  
Date of Commencement : March 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2010
48. **Baseline Study of Flora and Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)**  
Date of Commencement : March 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2012
49. **Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka (Dr K G Gayathri Devi and Dr S Erappa)**  
Date of Commencement : February 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2010
50. **The Impact of Forest Coffee Certification Schemes on the Socio-economic Sustainability: Case Studies from Nicaragua, India and Ethiopia (Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak)**  
Date of Commencement : December 2009  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2010
51. **Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Four Southern States (Prof S N Sangita and Dr V Anil Kumar)**  
Date of Commencement : April 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2011
52. **Inequalities in Access to Healthcare in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest Poor (Prof K S James and Dr Lekha Subaiya)**  
Date of Commencement : April 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2011
53. **Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka (Dr K S Umamani, Dr R Mutharayappa and Prof K S James)**  
Date of Commencement : January 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2012
54. **Engendering Governance: A Study of Gendered Governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka (Dr N Sivanna and Dr K G Gayathri Devi)**  
Date of Commencement : January 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : August 2010



## **5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES**

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

#### **1. National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability'**

Integrated assessment of the impacts of climate variability has become a major concern for policy makers all over the world. In Indian perspective, rural India relies heavily on agriculture for subsistence livelihood requirements, which is significantly dependant on climate. The urban centres are also susceptible for adverse impacts in the wake of any sudden change in rainfall pattern or rise in temperature. Climate change will affect both resource availability and resource access through increased or reduced flows, and may therefore have a direct impact on the socio-economic well-being and environmental sustainability. In this context, it is essential to develop appropriate measures and targeted efforts to understand the regional and local dimensions of climate change vulnerability. Therefore, there is a need to harmonise the policies and activities, which impact on environmental quality, socio-economic development, social and cultural values, in order to mitigate or minimise the adverse impacts of climate change. However, when it comes to any impact assessment, the inadequacy in data resources becomes a hurdle to scientifically evaluate the process and consequences of climate change. Thus, availability of data on various aspects of climate change is essential for evaluating the impact of these changes. In this process, identification of indicators/variables for which data are required and their availability is a precondition for designing any effective mitigation measures.

Global Climate Change has emerged as an important issue, and governments and societies are

deliberating on the challenges and ways to tackle climate change. The main challenge we face is to integrate climate change and development activities into a common framework, and to develop and implement effectively an integrated social, economic and environmental policy on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. There is an urgent need to understand the linkages between climate change and the spatio-temporal change in social, economic and environmental well-being. But the challenge in understanding the complex interrelationships between these factors is due to lack of adequate high quality and timely statistics and the appropriate tools for statistical analysis. In this context, the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC in association with Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, has organised a two-day National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability' on April 16-17, 2009. The seminar was the first of its kind in the country. Shri Pronob Sen, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, inaugurated the seminar and delivered the inaugural address. In his welcome address, Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, said the seminar had its own importance as no significant work had been done on the data generation that would help us predict the consequences of the climate change. Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Associate Professor, CEENR, highlighted the Centre's activities and research work on various issues including climate change. Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR, ISEC, proposed the vote of thanks.

The two-day seminar had five technical sessions in which 10 very interesting papers were presented by eminent researchers working on different aspects of climate change in different parts of the country. There were also two enlightening keynote lectures by Prof U Sankar, eminent economist, and Prof K G Saxena, eminent ecologist. Though 14 papers had been scheduled to be presented, four of the resource persons could not attend the seminar.

The resource persons and other experts who participated in the seminar came from various research institutions, universities, advocacy organisations, administrations and the government. Resource persons from diverse backgrounds like ecology, economics, statistics, forestry, engineering, public administration and public policy were invited to ensure an effective dialogue on the complex issues of climate change and even more complex phenomenon of data issues involved in climate change research.

The concluding valedictory session was chaired by Shri S K Das, Director-General, Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. Seminar Coordinator Dr Sunil Nautiyal gave an *overview of the seminar*; Prof R S Deshpande dwelt on the broad perspective of the seminar. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, delivered the valedictory address. Prof K N Ninan proposed the vote of thanks.

The seminar could not focus on many relevant issues like data modeling, remote-sensing application and institutional issues involved in compilation and publication of such data. In future, the Institute will deal with these areas on a priority basis. The participants were highly appreciative of the efforts made by CEENR-ISEC in conducting the seminar and opined that such seminars should be conducted on a regular basis to sensitise the methodology for integrated interdisciplinary research to predict consequences of climate change

which would in turn result in better adaptation to climate change and mitigation of related threats.

## 2. Workshop on Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development

A workshop on 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development' was organised in the Institute on April 21, 2009. The workshop was inaugurated by Ms Shoba Nambisan, Principal Secretary (Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department), Government of Karnataka. Professor Supriya RoyChowdhury made the Research Proposal. Professor D Narasimha Reddy, Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, delivered the keynote address. Besides the Institute faculty and PhD students, officials from the Government of Karnataka, representatives of NGOs and other invitees participated in the discussion. The discussion focused on various aspects to be examined in the ongoing research project.

## 3. Workshop on Methodologies for Small Area Estimation

A two-day workshop on 'Methodologies for Small Area Estimation' was organised by Population Research Centre at ISEC on April 24-25, 2009, supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Analysis (UNFPA), New Delhi. The workshop aimed to discuss the available and appropriate methodologies for the estimation of different parameters at the local level. In the decentralised form of governance and service delivery in India, there is a larger demand for estimates of different indicators at the local level. This workshop was useful in developing a curriculum on small area estimation which can be taught in institutes and universities in India. The workshop brought together 15 experts who had contributed in this area. Professor K S James, Head of PRC, ISEC, and Professor K Srinivasan, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, organised the workshop.





#### **4. Workshop on 'Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management'**

A workshop on 'Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management' was conducted on June 23, 2009, at ISEC. The workshop was chaired by Shri Meenakshisundaram, former Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka. Planning Board members such as Dr S C Sharma (Vice-Chancellor, Tumkur University), Prof G V Joshi, Ms Bidisha Chowdhuri (Research Consultant and Joint Secretary of the State Planning Board, Karnataka), special invitees like Prof M H Suryanarayana from Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, representatives from various government departments and members from academia attended the workshop. In her presentation, Dr Meenakshi Rajeev dwelt on the possible work to be done on the issues concerned. Ms B P Vani presented an in-depth analysis of the NSSO data on farmers' indebtedness. The workshop ended with a rich discussion on the various possible issues that can be covered for a comprehensive research on this topic. The workshop was funded by the State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, and conducted by Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani, CESP, ISEC.

#### **5. ISEC-NCI Course on Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface**

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of our Institute in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' for post-graduate students from Nordic countries from July 5 to August 1, 2009. Totally 10 post-graduate students from universities in Sweden, Finland and Denmark participated in the course. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 10 ECTS credits (European Union Credits).

The first week of the course introduced the participants to general issues related to Indian culture and environment and environment and economy interface, human well-being, and sustainable development. The second week of the course familiarised them with urban environment covering water management, ecological architecture and sustainable cities and rainwater harvesting. The third week covered themes on biodiversity conservation and forest management, environmental movements with Indian case studies such as deforestation in the Western Ghats, and conservation in the Himalayan forests. The fourth week covered themes on trade and environment and common property regimes. The students were taken to three field visits – (a) E-parisara – formal recycling plant and to informal recycling areas followed by 'Green Buildings' in co-ordination with Biome Architects, (b) Community Seed Banks/Gene Bank at Kanakapura in co-ordination with GREEN Foundation, and (c) Participatory watershed programme and water quality affected village in Kolar. The course participants were assessed based on the assignments, book reviews, participation and seminar presentations.

The resource persons of the course were drawn both from within the Institute and outside and included eminent persons such as Prof G Thimmiah, Prof M V Nadkarni, Prof M K Ramesh, Prof Maria Saleth, and others.

Dr A N Yellappa Reddy, retired IFS officer and environmentalist, delivered the inaugural address. Ms Christabel Royan, Coordinator, Nordic Centre in India, Hyderabad, also spoke. ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande distributed certificates to the course participants and delivered the valedictory address. The feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants through a structured feedback form designed for the course.

Dr S Manasi and Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

## 6. ISEC-NCI Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research

As is the annual practice, the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) at ISEC organised a four-week course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' under its auspices, for the graduate and post-graduate students from Nordic countries from August 2 to 29, 2009. This was organised in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden. This time, one student each from universities in Finland and Sweden participated in the course that was equivalent to 10 ECTS credits (European Union Credits).

The objective of the course was to sensitise the students to appropriate research methods in social sciences so that it would enhance their understanding as well as usage of such methods in their own research undertakings. The course curriculum comprised a wide range of topics in social science research methods and applications – from theoretical and conceptual issues to a comprehensive research design. Emphasis was laid on a critical appraisal of existing techniques of data collection, gender and ethical issues in research and contribution of social science research to social policy. As has been the specialty of this course, even this time, classroom teaching was complemented by a field-based study for the students. This was marked by a virtual stay in the field setting (in a village about 60 km away from Bangalore City for five days during the third week of the course). This was expected to expose them to both theoretical and practical aspects of social science research methods. The students had interactive discussions during the lecture hours and experimented and experienced both qualitative and quantitative methods to elicit data on their chosen topic of the term paper. Based on such information, the term paper was prepared and presented in an open seminar attended by invited experts and the faculty and staff from the CEENR.

Ms Christabel Royan, Co-ordinator from the

NCI, attended most of the classes providing feedback on students' needs and the resource persons' inputs, besides accompanying the participants during their 'field stay'.

ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande inaugurated the course and addressed the students. Prof Abdul Aziz, former professor, ISEC, presided over the presentation of the term papers and gave critical comments and observations along with Dr Anand Inbanathan, Associate Professor, CSSCD, ISEC. Prof Aziz also distributed certificates to the course participants. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants through a structured format designed for the purpose to improve the same in future.

Dr K G Gayathridevi, Associate Faculty, CEENR, ISEC, and Dr K Lenin Babu, Assistant Professor, CEENR, co-ordinated the course.

## 7. Capacity Building to Enhance the Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products Abroad

Even though India is a founder-member of WTO and has signed the agreement way back in 1994, a majority of the people are not aware of the WTO articles. There are many myths and misconceived notions about WTO among different stakeholders from agriculture and allied sectors. Awareness about the WTO agreements among the officials from agriculture and line departments, the producers, traders etc would help different stakeholders from agriculture sector to know the tariffs, quality requirements and other technical requirements essential for export of agricultural products. It was felt that training programmes to increase awareness about WTO-related issues would facilitate active participation of the stakeholders and help promote trade in agricultural goods.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Trade Wing, Government of India, had requested ISEC to



conduct two training programmes for capacity building on the issues related to WTO to improve competitiveness of the Indian agriculture. Both the programmes were coordinated by Dr M J Bhende from ADRTC. The first training programme was conducted during September 4-5, 2009, and two field supervisors from each centre of the Cost of Cultivation Scheme participated in it. The second training programme was organised during September 14-15, 2009. The Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, Government of Karnataka, had deputed 15 agriculture and 10 horticulture officers serving at the block and hobli levels.

There are more than a dozen multilateral agreements signed by the member-countries dealing with different aspects of trade. However, some of the agreements have direct implication for trade in agriculture. The training programme included lectures and discussions on history/origin of WTO, WTO and Agriculture Policy, Organic Farming and Certification, Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Locating Export Markets and Export Procedures for Agricultural Commodities and Products, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and IPR issues in agriculture and its importance in international trade.

The resource persons were drawn from the faculty of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (IIHR), Hesaraghatta, Bangalore, as well as from the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FKCCI), Bangalore. The training programmes were inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director of ISEC. The valedictory lecture for the first programme was delivered by Prof V M Rao, former member of CACP. Prof Deshpande also delivered the valedictory lecture for the second batch. Certificates for attending the training programme were distributed to the participants. Feedback on the programme was collected from the participants using a structured response sheet. All the lectures were highly appreciated by the participants.

#### **8. GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence Orientation for Senior - Level Officers – Use of Data for Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> rounds)**

In line with the annual AWP signed between ISEC and UNFPA, two rounds of orientation programmes for senior-level officers on use of data for planning and monitoring of development programmes, the first on September 10-11, 2009 and the second on September 24-25, 2009, were held at ISEC. The first programme on September 10 was inaugurated by Ms Sobha Nambisan, IAS, Principal Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka. It was then followed by general sessions on Need for Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation. This was followed by sectoral presentation of data availability and its limitations and indicators necessary for promotion and planning with duration of one and half hours for each session. The sessions in the first programme indicated the need for planning, monitoring and evaluation and sectoral sessions on demography, health, income and price, poverty, education, employment and gender. The second programme held on September 24-25, 2009, also had similar sessions with certain changes based on the comments received on the first programme.

#### **9. Workshop on Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data**

A half-day workshop on 'Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data' was held on September 12, 2009 between 9.30 am and 1.00 pm. This was a project-initiation workshop to develop methods of arriving at reliable data sources at district or sub-district level based on a case study of four districts, two each in Karnataka and Rajasthan. There were eight participants including experts on demography and statistics from different parts of India.

The outcome of the workshop included developing possible indicators at the district and sub-district level. It also suggested that these indicators should be developed at lower levels and later explore the possibility of any adjustment to ensure these indicators have the desirable level of quality.

#### 10. National Seminar on Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability, and Prof R Misra Birth Centenary Lecture – 2009

Ecological economics has emerged as an interdisciplinary academic discipline that aims to address the relationship between ecosystem and economic systems. It includes neoclassical environmental economics and ecological impact studies as subsets, but also encourages new ways of thinking about the linkages between ecological and economic systems.

Realising the need for an interaction of scientists from various disciplines working on environmental issues, CEENR of ISEC in association with the National Institute of Ecology (NIE) organised a two-day National Seminar on 'Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability' and 'Prof R Misra Birth Centenary Lecture – 2009' during September 30-October 1, 2009, at ISEC. In his inaugural address, Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, narrated how ISEC had the rare privilege of establishing the Ecological Economics Unit way back in 1983 and the Unit had since been carrying out various research studies concerning ecological and economic issues, keeping in view the important link between natural and social sciences. In his welcome address, Prof R S Deshpande, Director ISEC, spoke about the various research activities of ISEC, particularly the CEENR. He also recalled the remarkable contributions of Prof R Misra, who sowed the seeds of ecology in India and nurtured the science for over six decades. Prof Deshpande pointed out that the eminent scientists who had earlier carried

out research in natural sciences alone, now turned to socio-economic issues realising that society was an essential part of the system. In his opening remarks about the CEENR activities, Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR, observed that ISEC was the first institution in India which had set up Ecological Economics Unit, now renamed Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), way back in the early 'eighties and the Centre had since specialised in carrying out various research studies relating to issues such as biodiversity conservation-linked management and use of natural resources, climate change, watershed development, urban pollution, etc., in collaboration with national and international agencies and on its own. Seminar Coordinator Dr Sunil Nautiyal, in his opening remarks, observed that while he was overwhelmed by the response from the distinguished delegates – academicians, scholars, students, activists – from diverse streams of knowledge belonging to various universities and NGOs (both national and international), the main purpose of the two-day seminar was to discuss various socio-ecological and economic issues such as valuation of natural resources, environmental flow of services, interface between ecological and economic systems.

Prof P S Ramakrishnan delivered the Second Prof R Misra Birth Centenary Lecture and Prof M V Nadkarni delivered the keynote lecture during the seminar. Prof Ramakrishnan's lecture focused on several pertinent issues that were critical to achieving sustainable development. Prof Nadkarni's lecture addressed many important issues which need to be debated and reflected upon from different perspectives.

During the two-day seminar, 26 oral presentations were made by distinguished scholars in six technical sessions. The seminar covered the themes of Environmental Flows and Ecosystem Services; Urbanisation, Pollution and Environment; Environmental and Natural Resource Governance; LULC and Natural Environment; Biodiversity and Environment; and the important issues of



Environment, Climate Change and Development. The participation of scholars from diverse backgrounds like ecology, economics, forestry, law, sociology, environmental science, agriculture sciences, public administration and public policy had not only enriched the discussion but also enabled effective dialogues on the complex issues concerning the ecosystem functioning and conservation of nature

The seminar was sponsored by Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) of Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India; *Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division)*, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India; and Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Department of Forests, Ecology and Environment, Govt. of Karnataka. The CEENR hoped that the seminar would (as intended) help in evolving an integrated inter-disciplinary approach in order to address various issues concerning ecology and economic development besides providing policy inputs for policy makers and planners. The seminar was coordinated by Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak.

#### **11. Training-cum-Workshop on Research Methodology for Faculty of ATI**

The institute organised one-day training-cum-workshop for the faculty of the Administrative Training Institute (ATI), the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) and the State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD), Mysore, at ISEC on October 3, 2009. This was held in response to a direction from the Staff and Administration Reforms Department, Government of India. The objective was to build the capacities of the faculty in developing an 'Action Research Report' that would be useful in various training programmes conducted by the three institutions in the course of their work. A compendium is to be brought out by the teaching staff based on the report by the faculty.

Termed as Training-cum-Workshop on Research Methodology, the course covered a range

of themes and issues pertaining to research methodology, such as, planning for research, the processes of research, sampling, data-collection methods like surveys, case studies etc., data processing, using statistical techniques in SPSS, drawing inferences and writing of the research report. The participants were encouraged to engage in discussion and seek clarifications drawing from their own experiences of research, besides being provided with the outline for using the course to apply to action research at their end.

The course was inaugurated by Professor G K Karanth, Head, Centre for the Study of Social Change and Development. Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, delivered the valedictory address. They also addressed the delegates on critical themes. Prof M R Narayana, Head, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy; and Prof K S James, Head of the Population Research Centre, also addressed the participants. The feedback by the participants of the training programme was excellent.

The course was co-ordinated by Prof S Madheswaran, Professor at the Centre for Economic Studies & Policy, and Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Associate Faculty at the CEENR, ISEC.

#### **12. Mid-Term Review (MTR) of Agriculture & Allied Sectors for the Eleventh Plan**

A meeting for Mid-Term Review (MTR) of Agriculture and Allied Sectors for the Eleventh Plan was held at ISEC on October 5, 2009. The Secretaries / directors and other officials from the department of agriculture and allied sectors from four southern states (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) participated in the consultation. The welcome address was given by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, and the meeting was chaired by Shri L Rynjah, Principal Adviser (Planning Commission). Shri Daljeet Singh, Director (Agriculture), Planning Commission, along with other members of Review Committee participated in the consultation

meeting. The meeting was coordinated by Dr M J Bhende of ADRTC, ISEC.

### **13. Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture**

Professor P Balaram, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on November 19, 2009, on 'Academic Research and Innovation' at the Institute. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the function.

As part of the day's celebrations, Prof D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize was awarded to Ms Priyanka Datta (in Sociology) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2008-09.

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.

### **14. GoI-UN Joint Programme on Convergence Orientation for Senior-Level Officers - Use of Data for Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes (3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> rounds)**

In continuation of the two rounds of orientation workshop for senior-level officials on Use of Data for Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes conducted on September 10-11, and September 24-25, 2009, the third and the fourth rounds were held at ISEC on December 3-4 and December 10-11, 2009. The sessions and other activities of the third and the fourth rounds were modified on the basis of the suggestions received from the earlier two rounds. During the third round held on December 3-4, 2009, the inaugural lecture on 'Use of Data on Planning' was delivered by Prof Ravi Kanbur of Cornell University, USA. The fourth round held on December 10-11, 2009, was inaugurated by Dr N C Saxena. Dr Nesim Tumkaya, UNFPA Country Director, delivered the Chairperson's remarks. As in the case of the earlier two rounds, the subjects

covered in the third and the fourth rounds included Demography and Health, Education, Gender Budgeting, Poverty, Income and Employment. There was also a panel discussion session on Monitoring of Programmes.

### **15. Seminar on Institutional Aspects of Pro-Poor Policy: Revising the Indian Poverty Line**

A seminar on **Institutional Aspects of Pro-Poor Policy: Revising the Indian Poverty Line** was organised on December 15, 2009, by Centre for Decentralisation and Development of ISEC in collaboration with London School of Economics, the University of Oxford, and iiG - Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth - Research Programme Consortium.

The seminar aimed to enable a dialogue between different actors on the question of revising the Indian poverty line. Although the poverty line has proved useful in analysing spatial and temporal trends in poverty and initiating policies aimed at poverty alleviation and resource allocation in India, this has been criticised for no longer being appropriate for a rapidly growing Indian economy. Papers in the seminar discussed weaknesses in the current definition, examined expenditure on health by the poor and provided suggestions for revising the poverty line to take account of health expenditure, housing costs as well as other considerations. The seminar was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar along with Dr Erlend Berg and Ms R Manjula.

### **16. Founders' Day Celebration**

The Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2010. His Excellency, the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Hans Raj Bharadwaj, Chaired the function. Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the function.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, welcomed the gathering. The participants included, among others, distinguished Members of Board of Governors, Founder/Life Members of ISEC



Society, academicians from various universities and institutions, administrators, ISEC residents, general public, staff and students of the Institute.

The following activities were held on the occasion:

**a. Professor V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture**

Professor VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on the topic 'The Concept of Civilization in the Nationalist Discourse: Mahatma Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru' was delivered by Prof Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.

**b. Award of Dr V K R V Rao Prizes in Social Sciences**

The following were awarded Dr V K R V Rao prizes in Social Sciences for the year 2007 and 2008:

1. Professor Ashwini Deshpande, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, New Delhi, in Economics for the year 2007;
2. Professor A R Venkatachalapathy, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Chennai, in History for the year 2007;
3. Professor Anjan Kumar Chakrabarti, Department of Economics, Calcutta University, Kolkata, in Economics for the year 2008;
4. Dr Amita Baviskar, Associate Professor, Sociology Unit, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University Enclave, New Delhi, in Sociology for the year 2008.

**c. Memorial Prizes**

The Board of Governors has instituted three memorial awards once in five years for the best PhD thesis of ISEC – one in Sociology in memory of Professor M N Srinivas, one in Public Administration in memory of Justice E S Venkataramiah and the other in Economics in memory of Shri T R Satish Chandran.

Dr S Deepthi's thesis on '*Aspirations and the Process of Social Mobility: The Case of Professionals in Bangalore City*' (guided by Professor G K Karanth) has been selected for **Professor M N Srinivas Memorial Prize** in Sociology for the period 2005-09.

Dr Geetanjoy Sahu's thesis on '*Environmental Governance and Role of Judiciary in India*' (guided by Dr Madhushree Sekher) has been selected for **Justice E S Venkataramaiah Memorial Prize** in Public Administration for the Period 2005-09.

Dr Rajib Kumar Sahoo's thesis on '*Foreign Direct Investment and Growth of Manufacturing Sector: An Empirical Study of Post-Reform India*' (guided by Prof M R Narayana) has been selected for **Shri T R Satish Chandran Memorial Prize** in Economics for the Period 2005-09.

**d. Felicitation**

Two of the staff members Smt. Shantha Kumari and Shri R Krishnachandra who have completed 25 years of service have also been felicitated on the occasion.

Prof G K Karanth proposed a vote of thanks.

**17. Development Convention 2009-10**

Development Convention is an annual event organised by the social sciences research institutes situated in South India that are funded by ICSSR. The Institute for Social and Economic Change organized the Ninth Development Convention during January 21-23, 2010, with support from ICSSR, UNFPA and the State Planning Board. The theme of the convention was **Institutional Processes in New Development Paradigms**. Institutional development is an inseparable part of the wider process of development which is multifaceted in nature encompassing economic, political, social, demographic, ecological and technological aspects. However, serious attention on the interaction between institutions and development has been rather limited in the Indian context. This convention tried to address this gap in research.

Prof Prabhat Patnaik, Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, was the Chief Guest for the inaugural session. It was chaired by Prof V S Ramamurthy, Director, NIAS, Bangalore. Prof B L Mungekar, Chairman, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, and former Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, delivered the keynote address. In all, there were 10 theme-based technical sessions encompassing various dimensions of institutions and development and about 40 papers were presented. Young scholars were given opportunity to have interactive sessions through poster presentations and prizes for the best poster presentations were given on the final day. There were three panel sessions consisting of eminent scholars such as Prof C T Kurien, Prof G Thimmaiah, Prof Mary E John, Prof Michael Tharakan and others. On January 22, 2010, a convention lecture was delivered by Prof K P Kannan, which was chaired by Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC. The valedictory address was given by Prof Mahendra Dev, Chairman, Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices, Government of India; Prof P G Chengappa, Vice-Chancellor, Agriculture University, Bangalore, was the Chief Guest for the function. Sri D H Shankaramurthy, Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, chaired the valedictory function. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof K S James and Dr Manohar Yadav coordinated the Convention with active involvement of other members of faculty, staff and PhD scholars from ISEC.

#### 18. Certificate Course in 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research'

ISEC conducted a three-week Certificate Course entitled Methods and Applications in Social Science Research from February 15 to March 11, 2010. The objective of this initiative was to disseminate its cumulative expertise in research methodologies for wider communities, focusing on middle-level managers, researchers, corporate

sector, government officers and especially to those who have that intense urge to understand tools of social research. The course attempted to integrate the three dimensions of research methodology, viz., philosophy, techniques and applications. There was good response to this novel venture of ISEC with a number of interested candidates making enquiries and showing interest to get admitted. However, for reasons of time conflicts with the scheduled dates and other prior commitments, many had to wait for the next course while nine candidates joined. They were drawn from across India and from outside too. The group was heterogeneous, in the sense that the areas of their expertise and research focus covered a wide, diverse range of academic interests. Media research, agricultural credit, microfinance, livelihoods, public health, corporate finance, risk analysis, village diary cooperatives were some of the broad thematic backgrounds, from which the participants came from.

The course was held for three weeks (5-day weeks) with three sessions per day time-table. Each class spanned 90 minutes (70 minutes for teaching and remaining 20 minutes for discussion). Apart from our faculty, renowned academicians and practitioners from the field were invited to hold the sessions. The participants were provided with library access and tickets to borrow books. Likewise, other facilities like the computer lab were also provided. Each participant was allotted with a faculty member from the institute based on her/his academic interest, so that he/she can discuss in detail about research issues and expectations from the course as well as towards preparing a term paper. Other than regular classes, a field trip was organised to a grama panchayat area with a resident NGO in Kolar District to get them exposed to rural problems. During the last two days of the course, each participant prepared and presented a paper on a topic of their choice demonstrating their understanding of research methodology. The course concluded with a special lecture on "Interrogating the Idea of Justice", delivered by Prof M V Nadkarni.





### 19. Workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective'

The Institute organised one-day workshop on '*Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective*' on March 31, 2010. The workshop was organised under National Agricultural Innovation project (NAIP) sponsored by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India. The main aim of the workshop was to deliberate trends in agriculture growth across states, regions, and districts, and underlying reasons for differential growth pattern, stagnation in agricultural productivity and its impact on food security. Micro level analysis highlighted some key aspects like agriculturally advanced and backward districts within the State in terms of cropping pattern, input use, productivity growth and investment. The discussions in the workshop suggested to focus on the social groups that are left out/neglected in the process of growth in achieve inclusive agricultural growth.

The chief guest address was delivered by Dr K V Sarvesh, Director, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka. Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, spoke on the theme. In the workshop, nine papers were presented and discussed. The corrected version of proceedings is shortly going to be published. Many experts from all over India attended the workshop. The participants included Prof V M Rao, Prof S Bisalaiah, Prof V C Mathur, Dr Sanjay Kumar, Dr Ranveer Singh, Dr S S Kalamkar, Dr N Nagaraj, Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr Grover, Dr Sivanna, Dr Bhende, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr G B Lokesh, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Dr Thippaiah, Dr S Erappa. All the participants were encouraged to engage in the discussion in a critical manner. The feedback by the experts was outstanding. Dr G B Lokesh (Assistant Professor) and Dr Elumalai Kannan (Associate Professor) at ADRTC, ISEC, coordinated the workshop.

#### Seminars under the Open Discussion Forum

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) of ISEC

initiated a series of informal discussions on topical subjects, under the title of '**Open Discussion Forum (ODF) on Contemporary Political and Development Issues**'.

Two discussions on the contemporary political and developmental issues were organised by the centre:

1. 'The Budget, 2009-10' was held on July 13, 2009; and
2. 'Right to Education Bill', on July 29, 2009.

### ISEC Public Lectures

Four ISEC Public Lectures were held during the year at Jnanajyothi Seminar Hall, Central College Campus, Bangalore University. The first Public Lecture was delivered by Prof Michael Walton, Dr VKRV Rao Chair Professor, on November 6, 2009. Prof Walton spoke on '**Inequality, Rents and Development: The Latin Americanization of India?**' Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided.

The second ISEC Public Lecture on the topic '**India at 2030**' was delivered by Shri T V Mohandas Pai, Director (HR and E&R), Infosys Technologies Limited, Bangalore, on December 26, 2009. Prof N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, presided.

Prof Ashutosh Varshney, VKRV Chair Professor, ISEC, spoke on '**Indian Federalism: Past Performance, Coming Challenges**' on January 15, 2010. Dr N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, and Shri S L Rao, Former Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, participated as chief guests. Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided.

Shri V P Baligar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Karnataka, delivered a public lecture on '**Roadmap for Industrial Development in Karnataka**' on February 26, 2010. Dr N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, was

the Chief Guest. Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided.

## **Raj Bhavan Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture**

The Second Raj Bhavan Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered at the Raj Bhavan Banquet Hall on November 18, 2009. Dr Ramachandra Guha, an eminent historian and member, Board of Governors, ISEC, delivered the lecture on the theme 'The Political Significance of Rabindranath Tagore'. The Governor of Karnataka His Excellency Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj presided.

## **Seminars Presented by Visitors**

**Population Policies and Family Planning Programme in India: A Review** — Professor K Srinivasan, Hon. Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (April 22, 2009).

**The Political Economy of the Structural Adjustment of Pension Funds in India** — Prof Anjan Chakrabarti, Professor and Head, Dept. of Economics, University of Calcutta, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC (May 15, 2009).

**People's Movements and Electoral Politics – Trends in Andhra Pradesh** — Prof G Hargopal, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (May 28, 2009).

**Globalisation and Human Rights** — Prof G Hargopal, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (June 11, 2009).

**Lecture on 'The Middle Class'** — Prof Andre Beteille, eminent sociologist (May 25, 2009).

**A Study on Post-Reforms Economic and Business Journalism in India** — Mr K V Lakshmana, Assistant Editor, *Hindustan Times*, Delhi (July 7, 2009).

**Measuring Inequality when Individuals Live in Households** — Prof Krishna Pendakur,

Department of Economics, Co-Director, Metropolitan British Columbia, Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Diversity, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada (July 10, 2009).

**Adaptation and/or Mitigation? Comparing the Cost of Action and the Cost of Inaction – Cost-Benefit versus Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Climate Policies** — Prof Patrick CRIQUI, Research Director, National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and Director of LEPII, Domaine Universitaire, France (July 22, 2009).

**Employee Buy-Out and Participatory Management: The Case of Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Pvt. Ltd.** — Dr Deepika M G, SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (August 6, 2009).

**A Study on the Export Competitiveness of the Indian Fruits** — Dr P Balamurugan, Research Associate, Lal Bahadur Shastri Research Centre for Public Policy and Social Change (LBSRC), New Delhi, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (August 17, 2009).

**Smoke and Mirrors? Microfinance Impact Evaluations: Evidence from India** — Ms Maren Duvendack, Postgraduate Researcher, School of International Development, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK (August 19, 2009).

**Metropolitan Governance and Inequality in India: Case of the Kolkata Metropolitan Area** — Professor Annapurna Shaw, Public Policy and Management Group, Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata (August 20, 2009).

**Biodiversity Conservation: Beyond Economics** — Dr V Ramakantha, IFS, Bangalore (September 2, 2009).

**India and Changing Global Balance of Power** — Dr Harsh V Pant, Lecturer, Department of Defence Studies, King's College, London UK (October 1, 2009).

**Gender and Governance in Rural Services** — Dr Regina Berner, Senior Fellow, Development



Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI, Washington, USA, and Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (October 5, 2009).

**Econometrics** — Prof Ranganath Bharadwaj, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (October 16, 2009).

**Conceptualizing Informality** — Dr Ravi Kanbur, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (December 3, 2009).

**Re-thinking Financial Regulation in Light of the Global Financial Crisis** — Professor Ian Harper, Access Economics Pvt. Ltd., Canberra, Australia (December 4, 2009).

**Prospects of Labour-Management Partnerships in India: A Pilot Study** — Dr Vidu Badigannavar, Senior Lecturer, HRM, School of Management, Royal Holloway, University of London, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (December 21, 2009).

**Civil Society and Democratic Governance in India: The Case of Bangalore, Karnataka** — Ms Tsion Desalegn Melesse, Research Scholar, University of Antwerp, Belgium, and South-South Mobility Research Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (December 22, 2009).

**Ancient Institution in a Modern Sector** — Mr Benjammin Lindt, Research Scholar, University of Canterbury, New Zealand, and Affiliate Research Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (January 8, 2010).

**Effect of EDUSAT Programme on Classroom Transaction, Academic Achievement of Students of Standard VI, and Academic Support to Teachers in Ramnagar Taluk** — Dr Ningamma C Betsur, Reader, Department of Studies in Education, University of Mysore, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (January 12, 2010).

**Panel Discussion on Sub-nationalism: Emerging Challenges to Indian Federalism** — Shiv Sundar, Human Right's Activist, PUCL,

Bangalore; S V Srinivas, Senior Fellow & Coordinator, CIDASIA Research Programme, Centre for the Study of Culture and Society; Arvind Radhakrishnan, Assistant Professor, School of Law, Christ University; and Chandan Gowda, Associate Professor, Centre for Study of Social Exclusion, National Law School University (January 18, 2010).

**Great Depression of 1930 and Global Meltdown in 2008** — Dr Sitharam Gurumurthi, IAS (Retd.), Member, State Planning Commission, The Government of Tamil Nadu (January 29, 2010).

**American-Indian Artists' 'Artistic Sovereignty': Responses to Landscape Art as Discourse on Power** — Dr Karen Ohnesorge, Dean of Instruction, Ottawa University, Kansas, USA (February 1, 2010).

**Positive Identities and Dalit Futures: A Line of Research** — Professor Simon Charsley, University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK, and Affiliated Research Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (February 18, 2010).

**Changing Development Paradigms and Conflict in the South Indian Silk Industry** — Professor Simon Charsley, University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK, and Affiliated Research Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (February 25, 2010).

**The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill 2005: Progress and Shortcomings** — Sri S T Ramesh, IPS, Additional Director-General of Police, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore (March 5, 2010).

**Local Agro-Capitalism in North Tamil Nadu - 1973 to 2009** — Professor Barbara Harriss-White, Director, Centre for South Asia Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK (March 23, 2010).

## Seminars Presented by Faculty

**Social Power and Political Movements: The Quest for Rights** — Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (April 9, 2009).

**Review and Strategy Guidelines and Institutional Mechanisms for Watershed Programmes in India** — Prof K V Raju, Professor, CEENR, ISEC, and Dr Madhushree Sekhar, TISS, Mumbai (May 15, 2009).

**Civil Society and Governance in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** — Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (August 27, 2009).

**Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka** — Prof D Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bangalore (September 10, 2009).

**Formative Evaluation of the Management Development Programme** — Prof M D Usha Devi, Professor and Head, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, and C S Nagaraju (October 3, 2009).

**Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India** — Prof M R Narayana, Professor and Head, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC, Bangalore (October 29, 2009).

**Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM - An Integrated, Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins** — Dr S Manasi, Assistant Professor, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, Bangalore (November 20, 2009).

**The Impact of Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDS) on Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Care in India** — Dr M Sivakami, Associate Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, Bangalore (November 25, 2009).

**Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka** — Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (November 26, 2009).

**Human (Administrative) Resources, Good Governance and Public Service Delivery in Karnataka** — Prof S N Sangita, Professor and Head, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (November 30, 2009).

**Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** — Prof D Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, and Ms R Manjula, Senior Research Assistant, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bangalore (March 12, 2010).

**Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka** — Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Associate Professor, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, Bangalore (March 19, 2010).

## Seminars by Students

**State, Civil Society and Politics of Women's Health** — Ms Skylab Sahu, Doctoral Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (July 8, 2009). (Pre-submission Seminar)

**Economic Valuation of Irrigation Water Using Stated Preference Method: A Case Study in Malaprabha Basin, Karnataka, India** — Ms Durba Biswas, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (February 17, 2010). (Pre-submission Seminar)

**Social Networking for Survival in Slums: A Case Study of Bangalore** — Ms R Sarala, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (March 1, 2010). (Pre-submission Seminar)

**Movement of Indian Service Suppliers and GATS: A Case Study of Selected Service Sector** — Mr Krushna Mohan Pattanaik, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (March 1, 2010). (Pre-submission Seminar)

**Multinational Corporations and Spillover Effects in the Indian Engineering Industries** — Mr Rajdeep Singha, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (March 18, 2010). (Pre-submission Seminar)



## **Students' Biannual Seminar Series**

The first lot of the Biannual Seminars were held during June 15-20, 2009. In all, 34 presentations were made. Of them, two were pre-submission presentations, 26 were progress reporting and six theme presentations.

Professor Michael Walton, Professor VKRV Rao Chair Professor, and Professor G Hargopal, University of Hyderabad, were the Special Experts during the Biannual Seminars. Professor Kale, Vice-Chancellor of Central University, Gujarat, also addressed the seminar participants at its inaugural session and underlined the significance of Biannual Seminars in developing articulation and time-management abilities of budding scholars.

The second Biannual Seminars were held during December 14-19, 2009. In all, 31 presentations were made. Of these, three were pre-submission presentations and the remaining 28 were progress reporting.

Prof P H Rayappa and Prof S Bisaliah, who were invited as special discussants, provided very useful comments and suggestions to various scholars. Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, also took part in the valedictory function held on December 19, 2009.

## **PhD Programme**

The 2009-10 PhD Programme with 14 students was inaugurated on August 14, 2009. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Agricultural Economics – one; Economics – four; Education – two; Environmental Economics – one; Political Science – three; Population Studies – one; and Sociology – two. The Programme was inaugurated by ISEC Director, Prof R S Deshpande.

## **PhD Degrees Awarded**

**Mr Mahesh H P** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis 'Impact of Financial Sector Reforms on Commercial Banks in India'. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev was his supervisor.

**Ms Poulomi Bhattacharya** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for her thesis 'Economics of Aquaculture: A Comparative Analysis of Traditional Vs Scientific Systems in West Bengal'. Prof K N Ninan was her supervisor.

**Mr Geetanjoy Sahu** (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis 'Environmental Governance and Role of Judiciary in India'. Dr Madhushree Sekher was his supervisor.

**Ms Binitha V Thampi** (Development Studies) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for her thesis on 'Economic Roles of Women and its Impact on Child Health and Care: A Study in Kerala'. Prof K N M Raju was her supervisor.

**Mr Ashish Dash** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis on 'Provisioning and Pricing of Telecommunication Services in India: An Empirical Analysis during Post Reform Years'. Prof M R Narayana was his supervisor.

**Mr Bikash Chandra Dash** (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis on 'Governance and Service Delivery: A study of Power Sector Reforms in Orissa'. Prof S N Sangita was his supervisor.

**Ms Lija Ramachandran K** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for her thesis on 'Impact of International Trade Agreements on Performance of India's Foreign Trade: An Empirical

**Ms Sarbani Mukherjee** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for her thesis on 'Impact of Power Subsidy on Groundwater Extraction for Agriculture: A Study in Madhya Pradesh'. Prof K V Raju was her supervisor.

**Mr Anand Vadivelu** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis on 'Watershed Development in Karnataka, India – An Institutional Analysis'. Prof D Rajasekhar was his supervisor.

**Mr Somashekar T S** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis on 'Performance and Regulation of Mutual Funds in India: An Economic Analysis'. Prof S Madheswaran was his supervisor.

**Mr Pradeep Kumar** (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis on 'Diversification and Horticultural Crops: A Case of Himachal Pradesh'. Dr M Mahadeva was his supervisor.

**Ms Piush Antony** (Sociology) was awarded the PhD by the Osmania University in 2010 for her thesis on 'Migrant Labour Force in Plantation Economy: A Socio-historic Profile of the Migrant Labourers in Kodagu'. Prof G K Karanth was her supervisor.

## Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize was awarded to Ms Priyanka Datta (in Sociology) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2008-09.

### Memorial Prizes

The Board of Governors has instituted three memorial prizes to be awarded once in five years for the best PhD theses of ISEC – one in Sociology in the memory of Professor M N Srinivas, one in Public Administration in the memory of Justice E

S Venkataramiah, and the third in Economics in the memory of Shri T R Satish Chandran.

Dr S Deepthi's thesis on '*Aspirations and the Process of Social Mobility: The Case of Professionals in Bangalore City*' (guided by Professor G K Karanth) has been selected for **Professor M N Srinivas Memorial Prize** in Sociology for the period 2005-09.

Dr Geetanjoy Sahu's thesis on '*Environmental Governance and Role of Judiciary in India*' (guided by Dr Madhushree Sekher) has been selected for **Justice E S Venkataramaiah Memorial Prize** in Public Administration for the Period 2005-09.

Dr Rajib Kumar Sahoo's thesis on '*Foreign Direct Investment and Growth of Manufacturing Sector: An Empirical Study of Post-Reform India*' (guided by Prof M R Narayana) has been selected for **Shri T R Satishchandran Memorial Prize** in Economics for the Period 2005-09.

## Academic Networks

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

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

## SRTT Support Activities

### 1. Faculty/PhD students of ISEC who participated in academic activities

#### 1.1 Faculty

- a) Dr C Nanjundaiah, Associate Professor, CESP, presented a paper, "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes for Deforestation, Land



Vulnerability and Resilience in Western Ghats of India", at the Conference held at Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China, June 15-17, 2009.

- b) Prof K N Ninan with Dr Poulomi Bhattacharya, CEENR, presented a paper, "Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Scientific versus Traditional Shrimp Farming: A Case Study from India", at the 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Agricultural Economists held at Beijing, China, August 16-22, 2009.
- c) Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, PRC, presented a paper, "Indian Women in 21st Century: Emerging Issues and Challenges with Reference to Educational Leadership and Empowerment", September 14-18, 2009.

#### **1.2 PhD Students**

- a) Mr Shyam Singh presented a paper, "Social Capital – A Complementary Concept to the State in Sustainable Development and Environment Protection", at the Political Science World Congress 2009, held at Santiago, Chile, July 12-16, 2009.
- b) Mr Sabyasachi Tripathi participated in the 2009 IEA GHG International CCS Summer School held at Mantra Erskine Beach Resort, Lome, Victoria, Australia, August 23-28, 2009.
- c) Mr Sabuj Kumar Mandal presented a paper, "Measuring Environmental Efficiency and Cost of Pollution Abatement: An Application of Directional Distance Function to Indian Cement Industry", November 5-6, 2009.

#### **2. SRTT Draft Project Reports**

- a) Dr Arunkumar R Kulkarni: "Utilisation of Seasonal Common Property Resources: A Case Study of Dharwad District".
- b) Dr M G Deepika: "Employee Buy-Out and Participatory Management: The Case of Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Pvt. Ltd".
- c) Prof Vidu Badigannavar: "Prospects of Labour Management Partnership in India: A Pilot Study".

- d) Prof Anjan Chakraborti: "The Political Economy of the Structural Adjustment of Pension Funds in India".

#### **3. Final Project Report**

- a) Prof S Madheswaran: 'Mobilising the Poor: Rewarding Loyalists and Buying Turnout in Bangalore Elections'.
- b) Dr R R Biradar: 'Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Why Do SCs/ STs Experience Greater Incidence of Poverty?'
- c) Dr R Rajesh: 'Employees in Information Technology Enabled Services: Socio-Cultural Implications'.
- d) Dr Upendra Bhojani: 'Study of Tobacco Use and Perceptions about Tobacco Use and Related Factors among the Pre-University Students in Bangalore City'.
- e) Dr Arunkumar R Kulkarni: 'Utilisation of Seasonal Common Property Resources: A Case Study of Dharwad District'.
- f) Prof Vidu Badigannavar: 'Prospects of Labour Management Partnership in India: A Pilot Study'.

#### **4. Visiting Fellowship 2009-10**

The following were offered SRTT Visiting Fellowship:

- a) Mr Lakshmana Kuchi for a period of three months from June 15, 2009 to September 14, 2009 for carrying out a study on "Economic and Business Journalism in India".
- b) Dr Balamurgan for a period of three months from August 17, 2009 to November 16, 2009 for carrying out a study on "Export Competitiveness of the Indian Fruits".
- c) Dr C Ningamma C Betsur for a period of three months from January 12, 2010 to April 11, 2010 for carrying out a study on "Effect of EDUSAT Programme on Class-Room Transaction, Academic Achievement of Students of Standard VI and Academic Support to Teachers in Ramanagar District".

- d) Dr Amalendu Jyotishi for a period of three months from November 24, 2009 to February 23, 2010 for carrying out a study on "Understanding Institutional Evolution, Process and Sustainability: A Case Study of CAMPCO Co-operative Model".
- e) Dr R Vijay for a period of three months from May 05, 2010 to August 04, 2010 for carrying out a study on "Peasant Migration Conditions for their Sustenance".

### 5. Seminars

During the period, SRTT-sponsored Visiting Fellows delivered three project-initiation seminars and four project-completion seminars at the institute.

### 6. PhD Fellowships

The following Doctoral Fellows are paid fellowship from SRTT funds:

- a) Mr Rajdeep Singha, (Economics, Dr K Gayithri, 2006)
- b) Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan (Political Science, Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, 2006)
- c) Ms Amrita Ghatak (Economics, Prof Madheswaran S, 2006)
- d) Ms Reetika Syal, (Political Science, Dr N Sivanna, 2007)

### 7. Library: Upgradation and Digitization Programme

Library has been regularly recruiting Library Personnel to carry out the Retro conversion, Article Indexing, Library Digitization and other Technical Works. The Library has created an article database containing about 63,000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes to. This can be searched by title, author or subject.

### 8. Publications

#### Monographs

Supported by the SRTT, the Institute published five Monographs during the period:

- a) *Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education – A Case of the North-Eastern Region*, Monograph No. 15, by Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr U A Shimray.
- b) *Has the SHG-Bank Linkage Helped the Poor Gain Access to Capital? A Comparative Study between Karnataka and Gujarat*, Monograph No. 16, by Dr Veerashekharappa, Dr H S Shylendra and Dr Sampati Guha.
- c) *Vanishing Lakes: A Study of Bangalore City*, Monograph No. 17, by Dr P Thippaiah.
- d) *Regulating Competition*, Monograph 18, by Shri S L Rao.
- e) *Decentralised Planning in Karnataka: Realities and Prospects*, Monograph No. 19, by Dr M Devendra Babu.





## 6. PUBLICATIONS

### Books Published/Edited

**Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao**

(with K S James, Arvind Pandey and Lekha Subaiya) *'Population, Gender and Health in India: Methods, Processes and Policies'*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, November 2009.

**Deshpande, R S**

(with Rijo M John, M Govinda Rao, Sakthivel Selvaraj, R Kavitha Rao, James Moore, Jhumur Sengupta, Frank J Chaloupka and Prabhat Jha) *'The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Taxation in India'*. Paris, France: International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, March 2010.

**Devi, K G Gayathri**

(with Regina Birner, Madhushree Sekher *et al*) *'Gender and Governance in Rural Services'*. The World Bank and IFPRI, February 2010.

**James, K S**

(with Arvind Pandey, Dhananjay W Bansod and Lekha Subaiya) *'Population, Gender and Health in India: Methods, Processes and Policies'*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, November 2009.

**Kumar, Parmod**

*'Targeted Public Distribution System: Performance and Inefficiencies'*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation. (Forthcoming)

**Kumar, V Anil**

*'Decentralised Governance and Development Politics in South India: A Study'*. Germany: VDM Verlag, May 2009.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

(with Bibhu Prasad Nayak) *'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability'*. Institute for Social and

Economic Change, Bangalore, and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. New Delhi: Central Statistical Organisation, December 2009.

### 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 2009-March 2010), two issues of the *Journal* were brought out: Volume 11, No. 2 (July-December 2009) and Volume 12, No. 1 (January-June 2010). The two issues carried a total of 10 articles, 1 review article, 8 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising 6 short reviews of books).

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

### ISEC Monographs Series

1. U A Shimray and M D Usha Devi (2009). *Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education - A Case of the North-Eastern Region. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 15*. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

2. Veerashekharappa, H S Shylendra and Sampati Guha (2009). *Has the SHG-Bank Linkage Helped the Poor Gain Access to Capital?: A Comparative Study between Karnataka and Gujarat. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 16.* Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
3. P Thippaiah (2009). *Vanishing Lakes: A Study of Bangalore City. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 17.* Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
4. S L Rao (2009). *Regulating Competition. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 18.* Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
5. M Devendra Babu (2010). *Decentralised Planning in Karnataka: Realities and Prospects. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 19.* Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

## ISEC Working Papers

**Title : Federalism and Decentralisation in India: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu**

**Author : V Anil Kumar**

**No. : 208**

V Anil Kumar's Working Paper **Federalism and Decentralisation in India: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu** examines the decentralisation process in two south Indian states: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These states have a major role in the federal politics of the Indian polity. The paper argues that there is an inverse relationship between strong federal demands and their relation to decentralisation further down the polity. These fast reforming states are strengthening the state-level governments but the same does not seem to happen with decentralisation.

**Title : Capital, 'Development' and Canal Irrigation in Colonial India**

**Author : Patrick McGinn**

**No. : 209**

Patrick McGinn's **Capital, 'Development' and Canal Irrigation in Colonial India** studies the nature of imperial purpose in India and method employed seeks to compare the principles against the practice of British rule in relation to 'development' through public works such as canal irrigation. It is argued that economic policy was based on the need to generate wealth in ways that did little to disrupt the social and political order, but instead use the state to source and secure tribute rather than development.

**Title : Gender, Ecology and Development in Karnataka: Situation and Tasks Ahead**

**Author : K G Gayathridevi**

**No. : 210**

In her paper entitled **Gender, Ecology and Development in Karnataka: Situation and Tasks Ahead**, K G Gayathridevi looks into the attention paid to gender concerns in development in their links with environmental issues. Conceptual framework for studying the inter-relationship is discussed to delineate the intricacies of women's interaction with nature against a patriarchal and traditional set-up. Karnataka's major advances in women's empowerment and development programmes are discussed with reference to both governmental and civil society organisations' efforts. Gaps and inadequacies in knowledge and approaches in understanding the issues and challenges ahead are identified and a few areas of policy concern have been identified.

**Title : Greenhouse Gases Emission and Potential Carbon Sequestration: A Case Study of Semi-Arid Area in South India**

**Author : K Lenin Babu and K V Raju**

**No. : 211**

K Lenin Babu and K V Raju in their paper entitled **Greenhouse Gases Emission and Potential Carbon Sequestration: A Case Study of Semi-**



**Arid Area in South India** argue that global warming and climate change have made adoption measures essential, more so in semi-arid regions. Kolar district is typical of semi-arid regions with a low Development Index in Karnataka State. Greenhouse gases emissions from various sectors are to the tune of 2,717 kilotons. However, the district has a significant potential for Carbon Emission Reduction (15,572 tCO<sub>2</sub>) and carbon Sequestration measures (3,508,010 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) under Kyoto Protocol. If developed, revenues from these measures can help realise the Millennium Development Goals in the district faster.

**Title : Emerging Trends in Managing Drinking Water – Case Studies of Coastal Villages in Karnataka**

**Author : Manasi S, N Latha and K V Raju**  
**No. : 212**

**Emerging Trends in Managing Drinking Water – Case Studies of Coastal Villages in Karnataka**, a contribution by Manasi S, N Latha and K V Raju, aims at understanding the drinking water status and management approaches adopted in four coastal villages of Karnataka. Saltwater intrusion, seasonal scarcity and groundwater depletion are the common problems encountered here. Collective action, successful institutional set-up and water harvesting methods have shown positive impact. Attempts to resolve the drinking water crisis has been local. However, it is significant to understand that the problems need to be addressed from a larger perspective to curtail long-term effects.

**Title : Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Forests under Different Management Regimes Using LANDSAT and IRS Images**

**Author : Sunil Nautyal**  
**No. : 213**

Sunil Nautyal in his paper on **Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Forests under Different Management Regimes Using LANDSAT and IRS Images** uses cloud-free satellite data to study the forests in multi-temporal dimensions. Use of remote-sensing

data with visual observation/ground truth data is an advanced tool to study and understand the development patterns of the forests. Based on the vegetation index and land cover map, a sound development has been observed in the community conserved forest (CCF) in comparison to other forests of the region. Community-based conservation would contribute to new conservation approaches that facilitate achieving the goal of sustainable landscape development in the mountains of the Indian Himalayan region.

**Title : Traditional Knowledge System (Medicine): A Case Study of Arkalgud Taluk, Karnataka, India**

**Author : Harish Kumara and K Lenin Babu**  
**No. : 214**

Harish Kumara and K Lenin Babu in their paper entitled **Traditional Knowledge System (Medicine): A Case Study of Arkalgud Taluk, Karnataka, India**, attempt to assess the status of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) as a tool of conservation in the Arkalgud administrative unit of Karnataka. The study is based on the field investigation and interaction with the followers of traditional systems such as healers and practitioners. Many plants in traditional agricultural systems have medicinal value; these are found in home gardens, as scattered in croplands and grazing lands on field bunds. Consequently, there has been a reduction in the use of home remedies and preventive diets at the household level.

**Title : Tribal Movement in Orissa: A Struggle against Modernisation?**

**Author : Patibandla Srikant**  
**No. : 215**

**Tribal Movement in Orissa: A Struggle against Modernisation?** by Patibandla Srikant looks at the tribal movement against the mining industry in Kucheipadar village of Rayagad district in Orissa. The field survey was carried out in this area in order to understand the movement's stand against mining as an anti-development activity. It was

found that tribals in this part of the world are not ready for modernisation coming from outside and invading into their livelihoods. This study captures their struggle against the mining industry and their articulation of demands and strategies opposing modernisation.

**Title : Technological Progress, Scale Effect and Total Factor Productivity Growth in Indian Cement Industry: Panel Estimation of Stochastic Production Frontier**

**Author : Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran**

**No. : WP 216**

Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran, in their paper **Technological Progress, Scale Effect and Total Factor Productivity Growth in Indian Cement Industry: Panel Estimation of Stochastic Production Frontier**, argue that the economic policy reform in respect of Indian cement industry, during the early '80s, resulted in a phenomenal growth of this sector and the industry has, in fact, become the second largest in the world. However, this growth has been associated with a greater use of energy and other resources, resulting in severe environmental degradation. Further development of this industry, without increasing energy demand and thereby reducing emission and waste, would require increased productivity. This paper estimates Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth in Indian cement industry during the period 1989-90 to 2006-07 using company level data and applying Stochastic Frontier Approach. TFP growth is decomposed into technical progress (TP), technical efficiency change (TEC) and changes in scale component (SC) with a view to gaining some insights into the sources of productivity growth of this industry in the post-reform era. Empirical results show that TFP growth is mainly driven by SC and TP and not by TEC since TE is time invariant in nature. In the light of empirical results, the policy implication is that an industrial policy of exploiting the existing economies of scale is required to be implemented; and to boost the

growth of this sector; priority should be given to enhance firms' capability of catching-up by adopting efficiency-oriented action plan.

**Title : Fisheries and Livelihoods in Tungabhadra Basin, India: Current Status and Future Possibilities**

**Author : Manasi S, Latha N and K V Raju**

**No. : 217**

**Fisheries and Livelihoods in Tungabhadra Basin, India: Current Status and Future Possibilities**, a paper by Manasi S, Latha N and K V Raju, aims at understanding the livelihood patterns of fishermen within the Tungabhadra sub-basin, a tributary of river Krishna located in the peninsular India. Household surveys, focus group discussions and interviews were carried out in order to understand the current status, besides trying to identify key issues and constraints that curtail fisheries development. Lack of integrated approach in development initiatives and water management plans warrants the need for Integrated Water Resource Management to support livelihoods.

**Title : Economics of Shrimp Farming: A Comparative Study of Traditional Vs Scientific Shrimp Farming in West Bengal**

**Author : Poulomi Bhattacharya**

**No. : 218**

Poulomi Bhattacharya in her paper **Economics of Shrimp Farming: A Comparative Study of Traditional Vs Scientific Shrimp Farming in West Bengal** makes an attempt to analyse the economic viability of alternative shrimp farming systems from a long-term perspective in the context of household-level shrimp farming in West Bengal. The author argues that the advent of scientific shrimp farming in India during 1990-91 not only boosted shrimp production but also attracted criticism on the grounds of generating adverse environmental and social impact challenging the sustainability of the system. Thus, while examining the performance of alternative shrimp farming systems incorporating the cost of negative



externalities generated by shrimp farming, the risk associated and the possible fluctuations in the international shrimp market in the economic analysis are also extremely important.

**Title : Output and Input Efficiency of Manufacturing Firms in India: A Case of the Indian Pharmaceutical Sector**

**Author : Mainak Mazumdar, Meenakshi Rajeev and Subhash C Ray**

**No. : 219**

**Output and Input Efficiency of Manufacturing Firms in India: A Case of the Indian Pharmaceutical Sector**, by Mainak Mazumdar, Meenakshi Rajeev and Subhash C Ray, examines the competitiveness of Indian pharmaceutical firms by computing their technical efficiency for the period 1991-2005 using the non-parametric approach of data envelopment analysis (DEA). The analysis establishes that even though the output efficiency levels of firms reveal a declining trend, firms have been able to make efficient use of labour and raw material inputs. An analysis carried out to identify the determinants of technical efficiency reveals that in contrast to popular belief, neither R&D and export expenditure nor the use of imported technology improves the technical efficiency of firms.

**Title : Panchayats, Hariyali Guidelines and Watershed Development: Lessons from Karnataka**

**Author : N Sivanna**

**No. : 220**

N Sivanna in his paper on **Panchayats, Hariyali Guidelines and Watershed Development: Lessons from Karnataka** attempts to examine the Hariyali Guidelines for the effective management of watershed development. The paper addresses the issue of the extent of autonomy that the institutions like grama panchayats have in the implementation of watershed development activities. Paper also studies the governance issues such as transparency in identifying priorities and

spending, and more importantly, the issue of accountability, as per the design and set guidelines. The paper observes that no institution or organisation – be it a panchayat, an NGO, a government department, or a CBO – can work in isolation or independent of others. Hence, it is necessary to create complementarities among these formal and semi-formal governing institutions for addressing different natural resource management needs.

**Title : Gender Differential in Disease Burden: Its Role to Explain Gender Differential in Mortality**

**Author : Biplab Dhak and R Mutharayappa**

**No. : 221**

**Gender Differential in Disease Burden: Its Role to Explain Gender Differential in Mortality** by Biplab Dhak and R Mutharayappa seeks to explain the recently observed paradox in gender differential in health. There has been mismatch between gender differential in mortality and morbidity in terms of females experiencing a low rate of mortality despite being confronted with a high level of morbidity as compared to males, particularly from the age 30. Using multiple data sets, it has been observed that gender differential in diseases pattern, severity in illness and greater risk behaviour among males play an important role in explaining the paradox.

**Title : Sanitation Strategies in Karnataka: A Review**

**Author : Veerashekharappa and Shashanka Bhide**

**No. : 222**

Veerashekharappa and Shashanka Bhide argue in **Sanitation Strategies in Karnataka: A Review** that because of lack of proper sanitation, communicable diseases spread causing considerable loss and disabilities to human resources. Considering this, the international community has set the provision of sanitation as part of the Millennium Development Goals, aiming to reduce the number of those without adequate sanitation facilities to half by the year 2015. To achieve this, various

strategies are designed by the Government of India and the state governments. It is observed that the strategies involving non-government organisations are more effective than the ones involving exclusively the state in promotion of sanitation.

**Title : A Comparative Analysis of Efficiency and Productivity of the Indian Pharmaceutical Firms: A Malmquist-Meta-Frontier Approach**

**Author : Mainak Mazumdar and Meenakshi Rajeev**

**No. : 223**

Mainak Mazumdar and Meenakshi Rajeev in their paper **A Comparative Analysis of Efficiency and Productivity of the Indian Pharmaceutical Firms: A Malmquist-Meta-Frontier Approach** examine the technical efficiency, technological gap ratio (TGR) and productivity change of Indian pharmaceutical firms across different groups. The groups are formed based on their size, strategies and product varieties. The study indicates that vertically integrated firms that produce both bulk drug and formulation exhibit higher technological innovation and efficiency. However, in contrast to the popular belief, the analysis reveals that increased export earnings do not necessarily lead to higher efficiency. We also find that installing capital-intensive techniques or imported technology propel the technological growth of firms.

**Title : Local Governance, Patronage and Accountability in Karnataka and Kerala**

**Author : Anand Inbanathan**

**No. : 224**

**Local Governance, Patronage and Accountability in Karnataka and Kerala** by Anand Inbanathan argues that various measures have been taken to enhance the accountability of elected representatives in the panchayats, and to make the institutions of decentralisation more responsive to the people. This was also expected to achieve more in terms of development and

benefits to the people who needed them. Political representatives, however, see their role not only as being a means of serving the interests of their constituents, but at the same time, as a means of building their own political base, through patronage.

**Title : Downward Dividends of Groundwater Irrigation in Hard Rock Areas of Southern Peninsular India**

**Author : Anantha K H**

**No. : 225**

Anantha in his paper entitled **Downward Dividends of Groundwater Irrigation in Hard Rock Areas of Southern Peninsular India** makes an attempt to assess the impact of declining groundwater on benefits of irrigation in the central dry zone of southern peninsular India. It is observed that an important input for sustainable agricultural development in hard rock areas is access to groundwater irrigation. In hard rock areas, due to cumulative well interference, the life of irrigation wells and their groundwater yield is gradually declining and creating several externalities. As a result, the dividends of groundwater irrigation are declining. The study clearly suggests the need for supply and demand side interventions. Therefore, the objective of public policy should be to minimise adverse ecological effects with minimum damage to the interests of the poor in the areas under stress.

**Title : Trends and Patterns of Private Investment in India**

**Author : Jagannath Mallick**

**No. : 226**

Jagannath Mallick in his paper entitled **Trends and Patterns of Private Investment in India** aims at providing an understanding of the economic structure and structural changes in private investment in the Indian economy. The author makes an attempt to understand whether or not identifiable structural transformation has occurred due to economic reforms in India. What were the trends in private investment in India? Structural



transformation is confined to the shifting or movement of resources from one sector to another within the private economy. By making use of descriptive statistics like annual average growth rate, share and Z test statistics, the paper examines the sectoral and sub-sectoral contributions to the growth of private investment in India as well as to verify the structural changes. The research questions addressed are: What were the short-term and long-term trends in private investment at the aggregate, sectoral and sub-sectoral levels? What was the contribution of the sectors and their sub-sectors to the growth of private investment in India before and after the reforms? Did an identifiable structural transformation occur in the Indian economy? The National Accounts Statistics (NAS) is used for the data on private investment for the analysis of this study. The analysis reveals that the rate of capital formation has increased in the private sector and decreased in the public sector after economic reforms. Further, the industrial sector has been ranked one in terms of its contribution to the growth of private investment followed by the service and agricultural sectors in India in the short-term as well as long-term. However, the growth of private investment in the service sector is considerably higher in the post-reform period than in the pre-reform period. Further, the annual average of growth of private investment in the service sector is almost equal to the industrial sector in the post-reform period. Therefore, the service sector played a very important role in attracting private investment during the economic reforms period. The service sector comprises, among others, consumer and producer services. Further, it was found that the contribution of producer services, which includes real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services, and others, contributed to the growth of private investment in the service sector in India.

**Title : Environmental Efficiency of the Indian Cement Industry: An Interstate Analysis**

**Author : Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 227**

**Environmental Efficiency of the Indian Cement Industry: An Interstate Analysis** by Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran argues that coal combustion, for the production of cement, generates considerable amount of environmentally detrimental carbon dioxide as an undesirable by-product. Hence, this paper aims at measuring environmental efficiency within a joint production framework of both desirable and undesirable output using Data Envelopment Analysis. Carbon dioxide is considered as an input in one context and as an undesirable output in the other with the environmental efficiency being defined accordingly. Using 3 digit state level data from the Annual Survey of Industries for the years 2000-01 through 2004-05, the proposed models are applied to estimate environmental efficiency of Indian cement industry. Empirical results show that Indian cement industry, if faced with environmental regulation, has the potential to expand desirable output and contract undesirable output with the given inputs. However, regulation has a potential cost in terms of lower feasible expansion of desirable output as compared to unregulated scenario.

**Title : Determinants of Living Arrangements of the Elderly in Orissa: An Analysis**

**Author : Akshya Kumar Panigrahi**

**No. : 228**

Akshya Kumar Panigrahi in his paper **Determinants of Living Arrangements of the Elderly in Orissa: An Analysis** analyses the factors determining the living arrangements of elderly in Orissa. India is home to a rapidly growing population of elderly persons. It is among the fastest growing ones in the world. Yet, there are very few studies documenting their welfare or focusing on the factors that determine their living arrangements. Some studies show that the traditional India joint family system is on the decline and more families are becoming nuclear. Given this background, it is important to explore the current nature of the living arrangements and its determinants. Studies focusing on the socio-

economic and demographic correlates of living arrangements are rather scanty. Hence, this paper analyses the socio-economic and demographic correlates of the living arrangement choices of older persons in the state of Orissa. The data for the present work was taken from the 60th round of the National Sample Survey of the elderly in Orissa. The total sample size for Orissa was 1,238 old persons, with 660 males and 578 females. Both bivariate and multivariate techniques with Pearson's chi-square test statistics were used for the analysis. A majority of the elderly (51.5 per cent) were in co-residence or lived with their spouses and children; roughly, one-third lived without the spouse but with children and a small proportion (2.5 per cent) lived with other relatives and non-relatives. The major demographic factors considered here that determine the living arrangements of the elderly are, age, sex, marital status, and surviving children. The socio-economic factors include place of residence, education, caste, income and economic dependency. The variables, like age, sex, marital status, number of surviving children, education, income and economic dependency, play an important role in determining the living arrangements of the elderly in Orissa. In view of the changing socio-economic and demographic scenario, increasing education and income and a simultaneous decline in fertility, there is a likelihood of a higher proportion of elderly Indians living alone in the future. Therefore, the policies and programmes for the elderly have to be appropriately designed to address the needs of those who live alone.

**Title : Fiscal Empowerment of Panchayats in India: Real or Rhetoric?**

**Author : M Devendra Babu**

**No. : 229**

Devendra Babu's paper *Fiscal Empowerment of Panchayats in India: Real or Rhetoric?* attempts to review the financial position of panchayats in India. The analysis is based on the secondary sources of information. It reveals that the panchayats have very little fiscal autonomy. The

locally raised revenues are very negligible. The funds flow from higher level governments is very low and lack any devolution design or principles. The transfers are made at the convenience and mercy of such governments.

**Title : Energy Use Efficiency in Indian Cement Industry: Application of Data Envelopment Analysis and Directional Distance Function**

**Author : Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 230**

*Energy Use Efficiency in Indian Cement Industry: Application of Data Envelopment Analysis and Directional Distance Function* by Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran aims at measuring energy use efficiency in Indian cement industry and estimating the factors explaining inter-firm variations in energy use efficiency. Within the framework of production theory, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and directional distance function (DDF) have been used to measure energy use efficiency. Using data from electronic CMIE PROWESS data base for the years 1989-90 through 2006-07, the study first estimates energy efficiency and then compares the energy efficiency across firms in the Indian cement industry. Empirical results suggest that there is enough scope for the Indian cement firms to reduce energy uses, though this potential for energy saving varies across firms. A second-stage regression analysis reveals that firms with larger production volume have higher energy efficiency scores and that age of the firms does not have any significant impact on energy use efficiency. Also, higher quality of labor force associates with higher energy use efficiency. Finally, Energy Conservation Act, 2001, has not yet had any significant impact on energy use efficiency.

**Title : Ethnicity, Caste and Community in a Disaster-Prone Area of Orissa**

**Author : Priya Gupta**

**No. : 231**

*Ethnicity, Caste and Community in a Disaster-*





**Prone Area of Orissa** by Priya Gupta deals with community solidarity, and looks at how a sense of community has developed and the manner in which it is demonstrated in the villages that have been studied. This also helps in later arguing how the feeling of oneness works in the context of disasters, and also how people adjust and cope with disasters in Orissa, or even in the ways in which they prepare to face fresh disasters, which are recurring phenomena in this part of the country.

**Title : Koodankulam Anti-Nuclear Movement: A Struggle for Alternative Development?**

**Author : Patibanadla Srikant**

**No. : 232**

The link between technology, development and the state and how a people's movement is addressing the concerns that are different from mainstream development is the main focus of the paper by Patibanadla Srikant entitled **Koodankulam Anti-Nuclear Movement: A Struggle for Alternative Development?** Indian state's notion of development is increasingly being questioned from the point of view of the people's livelihood concerns. The Koodankulam anti-nuclear movement in Tamil Nadu is one such grassroots movement that is questioning mainstream development while putting forward an alternative notion of development.

**Title : History Revisited: Narratives on Political and Constitutional Changes in Kashmir (1947-1990)**

**Author : Khalid Wasim Hassan**

**No. : 233**

**History Revisited: Narratives on Political and Constitutional Changes in Kashmir (1947-1990)** by Khalid Wasim Hassan examines different narratives of the history of the political and constitutional changes in Kashmir, between 1947 and 1990. The paper argues that one of the main conflicts prevailing in South Asia today is that of the row over Kashmir. The long history of the

conflict, the states involved in the conflict and its geo-political position has always placed it in the forefront of discussion both at the regional and international level. In order to understand the present situation it is important to engage in historical analysis. The selective facts chosen by the historians from both India and Pakistan and to some extent by Kashmiri scholars, gives an incomplete picture of the conflict. There is a need not only to follow the chronology of different political events but also to look at the debates and narratives on these events.

**Title : Spatial Heterogeneity and Population Mobility in India**

**Author : Jajati Keshari Parida and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 234**

Jajati Keshari Parida and S Madheswaran, in their paper **Spatial Heterogeneity and Population Mobility in India**, establish that mobility being an important aspect of human nature, is also guided often by considerations that are social, economic, political and environmental in nature. The paper argues that the nature, pattern and direction of population mobility may vary across the space. The ever increasing phenomenon and dynamics of internal migration in India influences economic development and social transformation. It also sheds light upon the increasing trend of rural to urban-ward migration in recent years. But, interestingly, the paper shows that the same process also shows the falling trends in all the other streams of migration besides registering negative growth rates. The paper reiterates the complex web of determinants of rural-urban migration based on socio-economic, demographic, geographical and environmental variables. The empirical results of the study on which the paper is based show the importance of the 'Gravity Model' of migration in India while at the same time point towards that the "Harris-Todaro Model' of rural-urban migration has limited applicability in both inter-state and intra-state migration in India.

**Title : Measuring Energy Use Efficiency in Presence of Undesirable Output: An Application of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to India Cement Industry**

**Author : Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 235**

Often, the use of energy in the production of a given desirable output results in the generation of undesirable output as a by-product. Thus energy use efficiency is a significant issue considering such undesirable emissions. The paper by Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran, titled **Measuring Energy Use Efficiency in Presence of Undesirable Output: An Application of data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to Indian Cement Industry**, aims at estimating such emission in the Indian Cement Industry. Taking three measures of efficiency, depending on the presence and absence of undesirable output and environmental regulation, it has estimated energy use at state level from 2000-01 to 2004-05, applying Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). Energy efficiency is defined as the ability of the producer to reduce the energy input to the largest possible extent, conditional on the given level of output, non-energy input and undesirable output. Finally, the paper makes a comparison of energy efficiency estimates from the first and second measures have revealed that they are biased if only desirable output is considered. The third measure has demonstrated that environmental regulation has a reinforcing effect on energy use efficiency.

**Title : Increasing trend in Caesarean Section Delivery in India: Role of Medicalisation of Maternal Health**

**Author : Sancheetha Ghosh**

**No. : 236**

**Increasing Trend in Caesarean Section Delivery in India: Role of Medicalisation of Maternal Health** by Sancheetha Ghosh is an attempt to shed light on the current trends in C-Section delivery in India and the increasing use of medical

technologies during child birth. The issue is that medical help in the form of application of reproductive technologies in itself is creating contradictory possibilities for women. Increasing C-Section deliveries are a direct result of heightening incidence of institutionalized deliveries. The paper is based on a study aiming at exploring the situation as to caesarean deliveries in India and to discover its determinants. It thus looks at the factors influencing such deliveries and the demand for them. The paper tries to also capture the emerging and on-going debates in the fields of medical sociology and population health. Using data from NFHS-I and II (1992-93 to 2005-06) and carrying out both bivariate and multivariate analyses, the paper shows that caesarean delivery is more than 10 percent in many states thereby indicting an impending public health problem. The analysis has also shown a significant influence of non-medical factors determining this trend that is alarmingly high in some states like Kerala, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

**Title : Migration of Kashmiri Pandits: Kashmiriyat Challenged?**

**Author : Khalid Wasim Hassan**

**No. : 237**

**Migration of Kashmiri Pandits: Kashmiriyat Challenged?** is what Khalid Wasim Hassan questions in his paper that briefly looks at the concept of Kashmiriyat. He tries to understand the term's conceptualisation by Kashmiri Nationalists, while looking, in detail, at the various narratives around the migration of Kashmiri Pandits to see if, and how, such migration has posed challenges to Kashmiriyat. The post-1988 years are kept in the background as witnessing the re-emergence of the 'self-determination movement' in Kashmir. The idea of Kashmiriyat as a shared cultural identity of people from different faiths is viewed as the secular nationalist voice with in such movement propagating the idea, but the migration of Kashmiri Pandits from the valley in the early 1990s, the paper argues, seems to pose a challenge to the claims of such a concept of Kashmiriyat.



**Title : Causality between Energy Consumption and Output Growth in Indian Cement Industry: An Application of Panel Vector Error Correction Model**

**Author : Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 238**

Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran, in their paper **Causality Between Energy Consumption and Output Growth in Indian Cement Industry: An Application of Panel Vector Error Correction Model**, examine the existence and direction of the causal relationship between energy consumption and output growth for Indian cement industry for the period 1979-80 to 2004-05. The paper offers a multivariate framework including capital stock, labour, and material other than energy and output, where the most recently developed panel unit root, heterogeneous panel co-integration and panel-based error correction models. The empirical findings of the study have confirmed a positive long-run co-integrated relationship between output and energy consumption when heterogeneous state effect is taken into account. The long-run bi-directional relationship between energy consumption and output growth in Indian cement industry for the above period implies that an increase in energy consumption directly affects growth of this sector and in turn stimulates further energy consumption. The paper thus establishes that energy consumption and output are jointly determined affecting each other. The paper concludes by suggesting that the government has to provide consistent encouragement and support to energy consumption policies to adopt energy efficient technologies and thereby avoid their negative impact on the further growth of this industry.

**Title : Conflict over Worship: A Study of Sri Guru Dattatreya Swami Bababudhan Dargah in South India**

**Author : Sudha Sitharaman**

**No. : 239**

While there are a plethora of studies on religious places or shrines, religious conversion etc, there is dearth of studies investigating the ways in which shrines are entrenched in modern day politics. The paper by Sudha Sitaraman on **Conflict over Worship: A Study of Sri Guru Dattatreya Swami Bababudhan Dargah in South India** is an attempt in this direction to fill the void. The dargah at Bababudhan hills today is virtually a site of self-identification, exclusion and tensions among groups in the state of Karnataka. The paper seeks to address this issue by exploring the complex interactions between individuals and communities in terms of the changing dynamics of religion, ritual practices and religious identities in the context of a post-colonial, secular and liberal nation state.

**Title : Living Arrangement Preferences of the Elderly in Orissa, India**

**Author : Akshaya Kumar Panigrahi**

**No. : 240**

**Living Arrangement Preferences of the Elderly in Orissa, India** by Akshaya Kumar Panigrahi focuses on the different aspects of preference in living arrangements among the elderly in Orissa. It attempts to fill the void in such type of studies particularly in the Indian context. It also looks at the pattern in preference versus actual living arrangements. The study has shown that irrespective of the demographic characteristics, a majority of the elderly in Orissa prefer to be in co-residence. It is the younger-olds, females and those with no male issues have preferred to stay alone. Bivariate analysis has shown that demographic characteristics significantly influence this pattern, besides education and economic independence of the elderly.

**Title : Challenges and Prospects in the Measurement of Trade in Services**

**Author : Krushna Mohan Pattanaik**

**No. : 241**

Economic literature has abundantly acknowledged the contribution of service and trade in services to

economic growth but such studies, as Krishna Mohan Pattanaik argues in his paper **Challenges and Prospects in the Measurement of Trade in Services**, fail to provide a workable definition of services and their trade. This poses serious limitation in developing a database that can capture the full essence of services and trade in services. This lacuna is further compounded by the demand for statistics on mode-wise trade of GATS. The paper argues that since the liberalisation of the service sector in the globalised economy, maintaining statistics on GATS mode-wise trade in services is essential to any economy. It enables understanding of the comparative advantage of a country in a specific service trade and negotiation strategies with neighbours, besides setting own negotiation strategies for multi-lateral trade platforms. The author highlights the multilateral and regional attempts to maintain statistics in line with GATS.

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'Functioning of the National Rural Health Mission in a Specific Rural Context in Karnataka: An Appraisal'. *E Journal: ideaindia.com*, February 2010.

**Usha Devi, M D**

'Lessons Still to Learn'. *One India One People*, 12 (11), June 2009.

'Internationalization of Higher Education: Social Fallout'. *University News*, 47 (30), July-August, 2009.

'Universal Education for the Vulnerable and Marginalised Children: Bridging the Policy Intentions with Meaningful Operational Strategies'. In K Gangadharan (ed), *Paradigm Shift in Health and Education in India*. New Delhi: Serial Publications, 2009.

(with C G Venkatesh Murthy) 'Multi-Centric Studies'. In C G Venkatesh Murthy (ed), *Educational Research - A Source Book*. Mysore: RIE/NCERT, October 2009.

'Monitoring of Educational Activities'. In C G Venkatesh Murthy (ed), *Educational Research, Evaluation and Monitoring - Training Modules*. Mysore: RIE/NCERT, October 2009.

**Veerashekhharappa**

'Community Contribution for Environmental Sanitation: Myth or Reality?'. In T M Joseph (ed), *Governance and Reforms: Challenges Ahead*. Delhi: Kanishka, 2009.

(with Shashanka Bhide) 'Promotion of Sanitation in Karnataka: A Review of Strategies for Latrines'. *Participation and Governance*, 3 (3), January 2010.

## Working Papers Published outside ISEC

**Manjula, R**

(with D Rajasekhar and Erlend Berg) 'India's Poor Rely on Private Health Providers (Policy Brief)'. Oxford University Press, March 2010.

**Rajasekhar, D**

How to Strengthen Social Protection Coverage in India. *Discussion Paper*. Geneva: ILO, 2008.

(with Erlend Berg and R Manjula) 'India's Poor Rely on Private Health Providers (Policy Brief)'. Oxford University Press, March 2010.

**Veerashekhharappa**

(with Shashanka Bhide) 'Promotion of Sanitation in Karnataka: A Review of Strategies for Latrines', October 2009.





## 7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

### Seminars Presented outside ISEC

**Kumar, Parmod**

'Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and Edible Oils', at NCAER - Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, New Delhi, October 14, 2009.

'Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and Edible Oils', at Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi, October 15, 2009.

**Kumar, V Anil**

'Political Sociology of Democratic Decentralisation in India', at the V K Sukumaran Chair for Parliamentary Affairs, Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, January 28-29, 2010.

'Going to the Roots: Governance Problems in Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India', co-organised by Centre for Governance and Citizenship, Hong Kong Institute of Education; the University of Hong Kong, and the University of Oslo, at Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong, March 29-30, 2010.

**Nanjundaiah, C**

'Global Economic Crisis: Issues and Methodologies', at Christ University, Bangalore, December 14, 2009.

**Sangita, S N**

'Good Governance and Human Development in Karnataka', at the Seminar on Human Rights and Development, organised by Department of Gandhian Studies, Bangalore University, February 27-28, 2009 at Bangalore.

**Usha Devi, M D**

'An Evaluation Study of Management

Development Programme', at Azim Premji Foundation, APF Corporate Office, Bangalore, September 3, 2009.

### Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

**Babu, K Lenin**

Livelihood Support Base of River System: A Comparative Study of Rivers Tungabhadra and Saskatchewan in India and Canada; at the International Conference on Changing Economic Environment and Performance of the Nations: Canada and India, organised by M S University, September 20-22, 2009, at Vadodara.

**Babu, M Devendra**

District Planning Committees and Grassroots-Level Planning: Some Issues with Reference to Karnataka State; at the Conference on Grassroots-Level Planning and Local Government Institutions in India: Policy Initiatives and People's Participation Since 1992, organised by AGRASRI, August 19-20, 2009, at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development under Decentralisation: Field Experiences from Karnataka; at the Workshop on Panchayats and Rural Development Programmes: How to Bring the Synergy for Poverty Alleviation, organised by Institute of Rural Management, September 16, 2009, at Madurai, Tamil Nadu.

Centralised vs Decentralised System: Which is Good for India; at the Conference on Democracy: Which is Good for India, organised by All-India Sharana Sahitya Parishath, Shimoga Branch, October 30, 2009, at Gandhi Bhavan, Shimoga.

**Finances of Panchayats in Karnataka: Developments in the Post 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Period;** at the Colloquium on Grassroot Democracy: Status of Panchayati Raj in Karnataka, organised by Department of Political Science, SDM College, January 15-16, 2010, at Ujire, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka.

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

**Informal Sector in India: Contribution, Growth and Efficiency;** at the International Conference on Measuring the Informal Economy in Developing Countries, organised by International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW) and South Asian Institute of Management (SAIM), September 23-26, 2009, at Kathmandu, Nepal.

**Sub-contracting, Market Certainty and Efficiency of the Informal Sector in India;** at the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual International Consortium of Students in Management Research, organised by Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, November 5-6, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao**

**Knowledge and Risk Behaviour among Youth in Karnataka;** at the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Conference of Society for Indian Medical Anthropology (SIMA), organised by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, February 1-3, 2010, at Hampi, Karnataka.

(with T S Syamala) **Widow-Headed Households and Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities in India: An Investigation;** at the National Seminar on Demographic Convergence, Demographic Dividend, Population Ageing and Implications for Health and Socio-Economic Transformations: Special Focus on South Indian States, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, March 25-27, 2010, at Chennai.

**Baral, Suvendu Kumar**

**The Caste Consciousness in Today's Indian Society and Polity;** at the UGC SAP National Seminar on Caste System in India, organised by Department of Sociology, Annamalai University, March 19-20, 2010, at Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu.

**Indo-Pak Peace Initiatives: A Critical Survey of Major Summits;** at the National Conference on Social Harmony, National Unity and Sustainable Peace, organised by School of Life Skills Education & Social Harmony, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) University, March 25-26, 2010, at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu.

**Bhat, T N**

**Population Growth in Bangalore Metropolis and Cultural Pluralism;** at the National Seminar on ssge in the Era of Globalisation, organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology (SIMA), Mysore, March 25-27, 2010, at Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

**Deshpande, R S**

**A Snapshot of Karnataka: Illustrating Reality;** at the Southern Regional Policy Platform for Climate Change, organised by the Indian Institute of Science, August 1, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Food Security in India during the Era of Globalisation;** at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth in Agriculture, organised by the University of Hyderabad, March 30, 2010, at Hyderabad.

**Devi, K G Gayathri**

(with Regina Birner, Madhushree Sekher, Katharina Raabe and Eva Schiffer) **Influence Network Mapping as a Tool to Assess how Local Governments Implement Development Programmes - Evidence from Ghana & India;** at the International Research Workshop, organised by International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC, USA & Kiel Univeristy, Germany, February 3-4, 2010, at IFPRI, Washington DC, USA.

**Role of Women in the History of the Growth of Bangalore;** at the National Seminar on Urban Growth in Bangalore, with special reference to Bangalore Cantonment (1809-2009), organised by Department of History, Christ University, Bangalore & Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, February 20, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Problems of Inclusion among SCs in Karnataka;** at the Seminar on 60 years of Indian Constitution-



Path of Social Justice in Karnataka: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion and National Law School of India University, March 27-28, 2010.

**Gayithri, K**

Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking in Karnataka; at the Workshop on State Budgets and Expenditure Tracking, organised by NHSRC, Ministry of Health, New Delhi, March 14, 2009, at Hyderabad.

Programme Performance Budgeting Approach to Enhance Quality of Public Spending; at the Workshop on Econometric Methods and Applications, organised by ISEC, March 21, 2009, at Bangalore.

Outcome-based Budgeting: The Karnataka Experience; at the Seminar on Outcome-based Budgeting, organised by The World Bank, NIPFP and MDRAFM, June 26, 2009, at Bhuvaneswar.

**James, K S**

(with B P Vani) Migration Trends in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A policy perspective on urban deprivation in Karnataka's cities, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, April 21, 2009, at Bangalore.

Economic Growth and Health Status: Investigation of the Macro Relationship in India; at the Seminar on Population Research, organised by London School of Economics, May 8, 2009, at London.

Economic Growth and Health Status in India: Emerging Paradoxes; at the Seminar on Social Statistics Application and Policy, organised by University of Southampton, May 27, 2009, at Southampton.

(with Tiziana Leone and Sabu Padmadas) Economic Aspects of Access to Maternal Health Care Services: Evidence from Indian Data; at the Workshop on Poverty and Reproductive Health in Poor Countries: Issues, Measurement and Evidence, organised by British Society of Population Studies (BSPS), May 29, 2009, at London.

Demographic Survey on Population around Nuclear Facilities; at the BRNS theme Meeting on Environmental Baseline Studies for Nuclear Institutions, organised by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, February 10, 2010, at Mumbai.

Demographic Dividend in India: A Rhetoric and Reality; at the Seminar on Demography: International Perspective on Challenges in India, jointly organised by IIPS, Mumbai, IISAA, Vienna and TIFAC, New Delhi, February 12-13, 2010, at New Delhi.

Fertility Transition and Demographic Dividend in South India: A Closer Look; at the National Conference on Demographic Convergence, Demographic Dividend, Population Ageing and Implications for Health and Socio-economic Transformations: Special focus on South Indian States, organised by IIPS, Mumbai, March 25-27, 2010, at Chennai.

**Kannan, Elumalai**

Conservation Agriculture; at the ISEC-NCI International Course on Approaching the Environment in India-New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, July 22, 2009, at Bangalore.

(with N Rangasamy and R K Sharma) Price Discovery in India's Agricultural Commodity Futures Markets; at the Annual Conference on Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, organised by Guru Nanak Dev University, December 17-19, 2009, at Amritsar, Punjab.

(with Parmod Kumar) Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme; at the Workshop on Study Design and Methodology of Co-ordinated Projects assigned in 2009, organised by Ministry of Agriculture, February 11, 2010, at Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

Agricultural Growth and Productivity in Karnataka: District-Level Analysis; at the Workshop on Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 31, 2010, at Bangalore.

How to Write Research Proposal?; at the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 4, 2010, at Bangalore.

## **Kumar, Parmod**

Proposal and questionnaire discussion on NREGA; at the Workshop on Study Design and Methodology of Coordinated Projects Assigned in 2009, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, February 11, 2010, at Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

Proposal and questionnaire discussion on Hulling & Milling Ratios; at the Workshop on Study Design and Methodology of Coordinated Projects Assigned in 2009, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, February 11, 2010, at Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

(with Elumalai Kannan) Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme; at the Workshop on Study Design and Methodology of Co-ordinated Projects assigned in 2009, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, February 11, 2010, at Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

(with S K Singh) Functioning of the Public Distribution System: An Empirical Evaluation; at the National Seminar on Food Security in India During the Era of Gloablisation, organised by Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, March 29-30, 2010, at Hyderabad.

Supply and Demand Projections of Food grains and Oilseeds Based on State Trends; at the National Seminar on Food Security in India During the Era of Gloablisation, organised by Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, March 29-30, 2010, at Hyderabad.

Economic Reforms and Rural Livelihood: Empirical Findings from Punjab and Bihar; at the Workshop on Inclusive Agricultural Growth – Regional Perspective, organised by ADRTC, Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 31, 2010, at Bangalore.

## **Kumar, V Anil**

(with Shyam Singh) Politics and Public Policies: Politics of Human Development in Uttar Pradesh, India; at the Fourth Annual International Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, August 9-12, 2009, at Bangalore.

## **Lakshmana, C M**

Women Health, Education and Empowerment: India's Status and Challenges; at the 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference on IASP, organised by Department of Population Studies, Venkateswara University, October 5-7, 2009, at Tirupati.

Understanding Women Education: With Reference to Professional and Higher Education in India; at the International Conference on Women Education for Empowerment, organised by Immaculate College of Women for Education, February 5-6, 2010, at Puducherry.

Population Pressure and Environmental Degradation: A Regional Analysis in Karnataka; at the International Conference on Indian Institute of Geographers, organised by Department of Geography, Bangalore University, February 19-21, 2010, at Bangalore.

## **Lokesh, G B**

Small Land Holding: Challenges for Viable and Sustainable Agriculture; at the State-Level Workshop and Consultation on Karnataka - Dalits and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and Hope, organised by DRISTI, Bidar and ISEC, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2010, at Indian Social Science Institute, Bangalore.

## **Madheswaran, S**

Measuring the Value of Life and Limb; at the Indian Econometric Society Conference, organised by Department of Economics, University of Jammu, March 4-6, 2010, at Jammu.

(with Amrita Ghatak) Households Economic Costs of ill-health in India: Evidence from National



Sample Survey; at the Indian Econometric Society Conference, organised by Department of Economics, University of Jammu, March 4-6, 2010, at Jammu.

Social Protection for the Informal Economy in India: Issues and Concerns; at the Workshop on Social Security for the Urban Poor and Informal Sector Workers in India, organised by V V Giri National Labour Institute, March 29-30, 2010, at NOIDA.

#### **Manasi, S**

Fisheries and Livelihoods in Tungabhadra Basin, India - Current Status and Prospective Growth; at the National Seminar on Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability, and, Prof Ramdeo Misra (Father of Indian Ecology) Birth Centenary Lecture, organised by CEENR, Institute for Social and Economic Change, September 30-October 1, 2009, at Bangalore.

Increasing Dependency on Groundwater and Declining Water Quality in Urban Areas - A Comparative Analysis of Four South Indian Cities; at the Conference on Urban Water Management - Challenges and Options, organised by Centre for Sustainable Development, December 13-15 2009, at Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, Central College, Bangalore.

#### **Manjula, R**

(with D Rajasekhar, G Sreedhar, R R Biradar and N L Narasimha Reddy) Is there a Case to Extend Pension Schemes to all Unorganised Workers? A Study from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Universalisation of Social Security Scheme, organised by Social Security Association of India, July 31, 2009, at Kolkata.

(with D Rajasekhar and Erlend Berg) Revising Poverty line in India by including health expenditure by the poor; at the iiG Workshop on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Asia and Africa, organised by Oxford University, October 1, 2009, at Uganda.

(with D Rajasekhar and Erlend Berg) Health Crises and Poverty; at the National Seminar on Best Practices in Public Health System in India, organised by Social Security Association of India, October 26, 2009, at Jaipur.

(with D Rajasekhar, Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak and Sanchari Roy) How Households respond to Health Shocks: Evidence from Karnataka, India; at the Seminar on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, organised by the University of Oxford, UK, March 21, 2010, at Oxford, UK.

#### **Maruthi, I**

Dalit Women and Water Problem in Rural India: A Social Exclusion in 21st Century: A Case Study of Karnataka; at the Workshop organised by Mangalore University, February 4-5, 2010, at Mangalore.

#### **Mutharayappa, R**

Male Involvement Influencing Women Reproductive Health among Tribes in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Cultural Pluralism: The Indian Scenario, organised by the Anthropological Association Mysore, Central Institute of Indian Languages and Anthropological Survey of India, Mysore, December 5-6, 2009, at Mysore.

Is Male Involvement Policy Influencing Women Reproductive Health in Karnataka?; at the National Seminar on Social Science Research and Public Involvement, organised by the Institute of Rural Management, December 15-16, 2009, at Anand, Gujarat.

(with Monohar S Yadav) Functioning of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Hassan District of Karnataka; at the National Conference on India's Health Care Challenges, organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology, February 1-3, 2010, at Kannada University, Hampi.

Implementation of Rural Health Mission in Karnataka; at the National seminar on Tribal Women and Development in the Cultural Context, organised by Kannada University, Hampi, Folkland International Centre for Folklore and Culture, Kerala, Anthropological Survey of India,

Kolkata and Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra, B R Hills, January 18-19, 2010, at Biligirirangana Hill, Chamarajanagar District.

Women Empowerment and Domestic Violence; at National Seminar on Economic Development and Socio-Cultural Change in the Era of Globalisation, organised by the Society for Indian Medical Anthropology (SIMA), March 25-27, 2010, at Mysore.

## **Nanjundaiah, C**

An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Deforestation, Land Vulnerability and Resilience in Western Ghats of India; at the International Conference on Vulnerability and Resilience of Land System in Asia, organised by Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, June 15-17, 2009, at Beijing.

Property Rights and Deforestation in Western Ghats of India; at the National Seminar on Ecological Economics, organised by CEENR, Institute for Social and Economic Change, November 30-December 1, 2009, at Bangalore.

Agrarian Economy to Sprawling Urbanisation in Bangalore: A Challenge for Environmental Sustainability; at the Three-day National Seminar on the Urban Growth of Bangalore with special reference to Bangalore Cantonment (1809-2009), organised by Department of History, Christ University, Bangalore & Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, February 20, 2010, at Bangalore.

Forestland and Dalit Land Issues in India; at the Consultation with Workshop on Dalits and Land Rights in Karnataka, jointly organised by DRISTI and Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 29-31, 2010, at ISI Bangalore.

## **Narayana, M R**

Contribution of Informal Economy for First Demographic Dividend: Evidence and Implications for India; at the Special IARIW-SAIM Conference on Measuring the Informal Economy

in Developing Countries, organised by IARIW and SAIM, September 24-26, 2009, at Katmandu, Nepal.

## **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Flora and Fauna of Gogi and Adjoining Areas of Gulbarga District, Karnataka; at the TPDM for the CRP on Baseline Studies on Proposed Uranium Mining Projects, organised by BARC, April 9-10, 2009, at NFC, Hyderabad.

Is Grazing Good or Bad for Pasture Ecosystem in the Himalayas of India?: Testing the Efficiency of Conservation Model Using LANDSAT and IRS Images; at the 33<sup>rd</sup> International Symposium on Remote-Sensing of Environment Sustaining the Millennium Development Goals, organised by International Centre for Remote-Sensing of Environment (Tucson, Arizona) and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, May 4-8, 2009, at Stresa, Italy.

Land Use Change in Himalaya: Socio-economic and Ecological Consequences; at the National Seminar on Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socio-Economic and Environmental Sustainability and Prof R Misra (Father of Indian Ecology) Centenary Lecture – 2009, organised by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, Institute for Social and Economic Change, September 30-October 1, 2009, at Bangalore.

Agriculture: The Implications of a Shrinking Food Basket; at the Workshop on Southern Policy Platform for Climate Change, organised by WWF and Indian Institute of Science, August 1-2, 2009, at Bangalore.

Protocol Presentation on the Study of Flora and Fauna; at the Expert Committee Meeting on TPDM for the Coordinated Research Projects at proposed Uranium mining sites at Lambapur, AP, and Gogi, organised by BRNS/DAE, July 9-11, 2009, at NGRI, Hyderabad.

Changing Climate and Its Impact on Socioecological Systems: Indian Perspective; at the Expert Committee (EC-NRDMS) Meeting on Bio-Geo, Marine and Environmental Databases on Geospatial Technologies (GT), organised by DST,



Government of India, August 11-12, 2009, at Indian National Science Academy (INSA), New Delhi.

*Changing Climate and Its Impacts on Agricultural Systems: Science-Policy Interface for Climate in Karnataka*; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Advisory Group meeting - Southern Region Policy Platform, organised by WWF and Institute for Social and Economic Change, November 25, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Ninan, K N**

(with Poulomi Bhattacharya) *Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Scientific versus Traditional Shrimp Farming: A Case Study from India*; at the 27<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Agricultural Economists, organised by International Association of Agricultural Economists, August 16-22, 2009, at Beijing, China.

**Rajasekhar, D**

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) *Health Insurance*; at the iiG Workshop on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Asia and Africa, organised by Oxford University, March 21, 2009.

*Health Crises, Poverty and Social Security*; at the Seminar on Poverty, organised by Planning Commission, New Delhi, May 1, 2009.

(with G Sreedhar, R R Biradar, N L Narasimha Reddy and R Manjula) *Is there a Case to Extend Pension Schemes to all Unorganised Workers? A Study from Karnataka*; at the National Seminar on Universalisation of Social Security Scheme, organised by Social Security Association of India, July 31, 2009, at Kolkata.

(with Erlend Berg and R Manjula) *Revising Poverty Line in India by Including Health Expenditure by the Poor*; at the iiG Workshop on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Asia and Africa, organised by Oxford University, October 1, 2009, at Uganda.

(with Erlend Berg and R Manjula) *Health Crises and Poverty*; at the National Seminar on Best Practices in Public Health System in India, organised by Social Security Association of India, October 26, 2009, at Jaipur.

*Reducing Social Disparities*; at the Seminar on Karnataka Vision 2020, organised by Department of Planning, GoK, and Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, November 17, 2009, at Bangalore.

(with Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) *How Households respond to Health Shocks: Evidence from Karnataka, India*; at the Seminar on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, organised by the University of Oxford, UK, March 21, 2010, at Oxford, UK.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

(with Manojit Bhattacharya) *Interest Formation in Informal Credit Market*; at the Workshop on Poverty Development and Globalisation, organised by Brooks World Poverty Institute and IPD, June 30, 2009, at University of Manchester, UK.

*Understanding Contract Labour Act: A Game Theoretic Approach*; at the International Conference on Quantitative Approaches to Public Policy, organised by Queen Mary University, London; IGIDR, Mumbai; IIM-Bangalore, August 10-12, 2009.

*IT Industry in Bangalore: Economic and Social Implications*; at the National Seminar on the Urban Growth of Bangalore, organised by Christ University, February 18-20, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Ramaswamy, V**

*Dalits after Land Acquisition*; at the State-Level Workshop and Consultation on Karnataka - Dalits and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and Hope, organised by DRISTI, Bidar, and ISEC, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2010, at Indian Social Science Institute, Bangalore.

**Sangita, S N**

*Globalisation, Local Democracy and Inclusive Governance: Initiatives and Outcomes in India*; at the National Colloquium on Grassroots-Level Planning and Local Government Institutions in India: Policy Initiatives and People's Participation since 1992, organised by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, August 19-20, 2009, at Tirupati.

Political Leadership and Parliamentary Democracy in India: Role of Political Parties; at the UGC-sponsored Two-Day National Seminar on Functional Dimensions of Parliamentary Democracy in India – A Review, organised by Department of Political Science, JSS Arts, Science & Commerce College, Gokak, Belgaum, August 21-22, 2009, at Belgaum.

Democratic Governance and Human Resource Development in India: Initiatives and Outcomes; at the National Seminar on Democratic Governance and Human Development: Stock-Taking and Future Strategies, organised by Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Sciences, January 28-29, 2010, at Ujjain.

Good Governance: Perspectives and Practices: India's Experience; at the National Seminar on Good Governance: Its Dimensions and Challenges, organised by JES Vivekananda College of Law, Bangalore, March 26-27, 2010, at Bangalore.

(with Bikash Chandra Dash) Governance Reforms in Infrastructure: Conceptual and Theoretical Issues in Water Sector; at the National Seminar on Water Governance in India: Challenges and Strategies, organised by Department of Political Science, Newman College, Thodupuzha, March 18-19, 2010, at Thodupuzha, Kerala.

Water Governance Paradigms: Economic and Social Capital Perspective; at the National Seminar on Water Governance in India: Challenges and Strategies, organised by Department of Political Science, Newman College, Thodupuzha, March 18-19, 2010, at Thodupuzha, Kerala.

#### **Singh, Shyam**

Social Capital- A Complementary Concept to the State in Sustainable Development and Environment Protection; at the Conference on Political Science World Congress 2009, organised by International Political Science Association, July 12-16, 2009, at Santiago, Chile.

(with V Anil Kumar) Politics and Public Policies: Social Welfare and Human Development Policies in Uttar Pradesh, India; at the International

Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by IIM-Bangalore, August 9-12, 2009, at Bangalore.

Cornering Urban and Preferring Rural: Politics of Empowerment in India; at the International Conference on the Empowerment of Civil Society in Urban Politics, organised by UNESCO, October 31-November 2, 2009, at Porquerolles Island, France.

#### **Sivakami, M**

The Impact of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Maternal and Child Health Care in India; at the 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), organised by IASP and Department of Population Studies, S V University, November 3-5, 2009, at Tirupati.

#### **Sivanna, N**

Rural Governance for Rural Growth; at the National Colloquium on Grassroots-Level Planning and Local Government Institutions in India, organised by AGRASRI, August 19-20, 2009, at Tirupati.

Effectiveness Decentralised Governance and Planning: The Karnataka Experience; at the State Level Colloquium on Grassroots Democracy: Status of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka, organised by Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara College, January 15-16 2010, at Ujire, Dakshina Kannada.

73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments; at the Panel Discussion on Indian Constitution; organised by Christ University, February 9-10, 2010, at Bangalore.

Panchayats and Agricultural Development; at the Workshop on Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective, organised by Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 31, 2010, at Bangalore.

#### **Syamala, T S**

Reaching the Unreached: Older Women and RCH Programme in India – The Challenges Ahead; at





the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights, October 18-20, 2009, at Beijing China.

(with Angan Sengupta) Co-Existence of Under Nutrition and Obesity in India: An Investigation; at the 31<sup>st</sup> Annual conference on the Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by IASP, November 3-5, 2009, at S V University, Tirupati.

(with Dhananjay W Bansod) Widow-Headed Households and Socio-economic Vulnerabilities in India: An Investigation; at the National Seminar on Demographic Convergence, Demographic Dividend, Population Ageing and Implications for Health and Socio-economic Transformations: Special Focus on South Indian States, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, March 25-27, 2010, at Chennai.

#### **Thippaiah, P**

Changing Land Use Pattern and Land Alienation in Karnataka; at the Karnataka State-level Consultation on Dalits and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and Hope, organised by DRISTI, Bidar and ISEC, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2010, at Indian Social Science Institute, Bangalore.

#### **Umamani, K S**

(with A H Sequeira, S Ghosh Laskar, Ganesh B, K V R Subramanyam and M P Chougankar) Protocol for Demographic and Health Status Surveys in and around a Proposed Nuclear Establishment; at the Technical Project Discussion Meeting, organised by BARC Mumbai, September 11-13, 2009, at NITK, Suratkal, Mangalore.

Janani Suraksha Yojana under NRHM: Make the Mother and Baby Safe, Karnataka Experience; at the National Seminar on Economic Development and Socio-Cultural Change in the Era of Globalisation (in honour of Dr T Scarlett Epstein, OBE), organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology; Kannada University, Hampi; University of Mysore; Karnataka Sangha, Mandya; Cauvery Articultural and Rural Development Society, Mandya; and Central Institute of Indian

Languages, Mysore; March 25-27, 2010, at Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

#### **Usha Devi, M D**

Writing Scholarly Research Proposal; at the State-Level Workshop for Teacher Educators and Researchers in Education, organised by New Horizon College of Education, July 11, 2009, at Bangalore.

Educational Statistics; at the National Workshop on Use of Data for Planning & Monitoring of Development Programmes, organised by Population Research Centre, ISEC, and UNFPA, New Delhi, September 25, 2009, at Bangalore.

Value Education on Family and Age Care – Karnataka's Perspective in School Curriculum; at the Regional Seminar on Content Development for Value Education on Age Care, organised by Help Age India, March 18-19, 2010, at Hotel Breeze, Chennai.

#### **Veerashekarappa**

Role of PRI in Service Delivery; at the Symposium organised by IRMA, September 16, 2009.

SHG-Bank Linkage Programme: Karnataka Experiences; at the International Seminar on Micro Finance, organised by Pondicherry University, January 22-24, 2010, at Puducherry.

Drinking Water Supply: A Review of Issues; at the National Seminar on Water Governance in India, organised by Newman College, Thodupuzha, Kerala, March 18-19, 2010, at Thodupuzha.

#### **Yadav, S Manohar**

(with T N Bhat) Fertility and Family Planning among Scheduled Tribe Women in India: Stagnation or Progress; at the National Seminar on Tribal Women and Development in a Cultural Context, organised by Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, and Kannada University, Hampi, January, 18-19, 2010, at Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra, B R Hills, Chamraj Nagar District, Karnataka.

(with R Muthurayappa) Functioning of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Hassan District of Karnataka; at the National Conference on India's Health Care Challenges, organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology, February 1-3 2010, at Kannada University, Hampi.

### **Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson, Discussant or Rapporteur**

#### **Babu, K Lenin**

Participated as a Discussant, in the Communication for Policy Influence: GDNET Research Communication Workshop Series, organised by Overseas Development Network (ODI), Colombo, Sri Lanka, December 2-3, 2009, at Colombo.

#### **Babu, M Devendra**

Participated as a Chairman, in the Colloquium on Grassroots Democracy: Status of Panchayati Raj in Karnataka, organised by Department of Political Science, SDM College, January 15-16, 2010, at Ujire, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka.

#### **Bhende, M J**

Co-chaired a session, in the Development Convention, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 21-23, 2010, at Bangalore.

#### **Deshpande, R S**

Participated as a Chief Guest, in the Seminar on Scenario of Higher Education in India, organised by Krista Jayanthi College, September 30, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as Session Chairman, in the Conference on Quantitative Approaches to Public Policy, organised by Indian Institute of Management, August 10, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as Session Chairman, in the Seminar on Looking Ahead: A Review of the Work of Centre

for Budget and Policy Studies, organised by Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, November 17, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the International Conference on Emergent Business Models and Strategies for Knowledge Economy: Impact on Business, Government and Society, organised by Indian Business Academy (IBA), November 19, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as Discussant, in the Round Table Discussion, organised by Infosys Science Foundation, November 23, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the Seminar on Budget 2010, organised by T John Group of Institutions, March 13, 2010.

Participated as a Session Chairman, in the State-Level Consultation on Karnataka on Dalits and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and Hopes, organised by Indian Social Institute, March 29, 2010, at Bangalore.

#### **Gayithri, K**

Participated as a Chairperson, in the National Seminar on India at 61: Towards a New Development Paradigm, organised by St Joseph's Post-Graduate Centre of Economics, January 24, 2009, at Bangalore.

#### **James, K S**

Participated as a Session Chairman, in the Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by S V University, November 3-5, 2009, at Tirupati.

#### **Kannan, Elumalai**

Participated as Rapporteur, in the Annual Conference on Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, organised by Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, December 17-19, 2009, at Amritsar.

#### **Kumar, Parmod**

Co-chaired a session, in the Ninth Development Convention 2009-10 on Institutional Process in



New Development Paradigms, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 21-23, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Lokesh, G B**

Participated as Discussant, in the Development Convention, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 21-23, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Madheswaran, S**

Participated as Chairperson and Discussant, in the 51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, organised by Department of Economics, December 11-13, 2009, at Patiala.

Participated as Panelist, in the International Consultation on Human Development in India: Emerging Issues and Policy Perspectives, organised by Institute of Human Development and ICSSR, February 5-6, 2010, at New Delhi.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Indian Econometric Society Conference, organised by Department of Economics, University of Jammu, March 4-6, 2010, at Jammu.

Participated as Panelist, in the International Conference on Universalisation of Social Protection in Asia, organised by Institute of Human Development and Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, February 17-20, 2010, at New Delhi.

Participated as Panelist, in the International Workshop on Social Protection in South Asia, organised by UNESCO and ICSSR, March 18-19, 2010, at New Delhi.

Participated as Panelist and Chairperson, in the Workshop on Social Security for the Urban Poor and Informal Sector Workers in India, organised by V V Giri National Labour Institute, March 29-30, 2010, at NOIDA.

**Maruthi, I**

Participated as a Chairperson, in one-day State-level Seminar on Global Financial Recession: Its Impact on Various Spheres of the State Economy of Karnataka, organised by UGC on March 12, 2010, at Shiggaon, Haveri District.

**Nanjundaiah, C**

Participated as a Chairman, in the National Seminar on Role of Economics in Societal Change, organised by Don Basco Institute of Technology and ISEC, November 30, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Session Chairman, in the National Seminar on Water Resources Management: Issues and Challenges, organised by Maharani Arts, Commerce and Management College, Bangalore.

**Narayana, M R**

Participated as a Discussant, in the National level Workshop/Round Table on The State of Plantation Sector in India: Issues for Research and Policy Action, organised by Centre for Development Studies, March 6-7, 2009, at Trivandrum.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on World Development Report 2009, organised by Bangalore International Centre and the World Bank, June 23, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Interactive Session/Workshop on Climate Change: Implications, Challenges and Policy towards Sustainability, organised by Mount Carmel College, Bangalore, February 9, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Ninan, K N**

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Seminar on Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socio-Economic and Environmental Sustainability, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, September 30 - October 1, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Round Table Meeting on Talking Climate with Professor Mike Hulme, Professor of Climate Change, at the School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, chaired by Prof B K Chandrashekar, organised by Bangalore Climate Change Initiative (BCCI), October 12, 2009, at Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Meeting on Southern Regional Platform for Climate Change,

organised by World Wide Fund for Nature, October 26 and November 25, 2009, at IISc, Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Discussion Meeting on Karnataka Climate Action Plan, organised by Prof B K Chandrashekar under the auspices of Environment and Governance Trust, September 8, 2009, at Century Club, St.Marks Road, Bangalore.

## **RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Participates as Discussant, in the Conference on Discourses of Power in Modern India, organised by Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, March 25-27, 2010.

## **Sangita, S N**

Participated as a Discussant, in the Colloquium on National Colloquium on Grassroots Level Planning and Local Government Institutions in India: Policy Initiatives and Peoples Participation since 1992, organised by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, August 19-20, 2009, at Tirupati.

Participated as a Discussant, in the UGC-sponsored Two-Day National Seminar on Functional Dimensions of Parliamentary Democracy in India – A Review, organised by Department of Political Science, JSS Arts, Science & Commerce College, Gokak, Belgaum, August 21-22, 2009, at Belgaum.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Swine-Flu: How to Minimise the Risk, organised by Indian Society of Social Sciences, September 18, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Seminar on Police and Judicial Reforms, organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Branch, September 26, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the National Workshop on Globalisation and Decentralisation, organised by Gandhigram Institute of Rural Institute, November 7-8, 2009, at Chennai.

## **Sivakami, M**

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Conference on Adolescent Health, organised by Indian

Association for the Study of Population (IASP), and Department of Population Studies, November 3-5, 2009, at S V University, Tirupati.

## **Sivanna, N**

Participated as a Chairman, in the State-Level Colloquium on Grassroots Democracy: Status of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka, organised by Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara College, January 15-16, 2010, at Ujire, Dakshina Kannada.

Participated as a Chairman, in the State-Level Consultation on Dalits and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and the Hope, organised by DRISTI, Bidar, and ISEC, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2010, at Indian Social Science Institute, Bangalore.

## **Umamani, K S**

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Workshop on Methodologies for Small Area Estimation, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, April 24-25, 2009, at Bangalore.

## **Usha Devi, M D**

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Discussion Forum on Right to Education Bill, organised by Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, July 29, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Seminar on Effect of EDUSAT on Pupils' Learning and Teachers' Activities, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change Bangalore, January 12, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairperson, in a Technical Session on Institutions in Social Sector Development, in the Development Convention 2009-10, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 21-23, 2010, at Bangalore.

## **Veeramatha, C S**

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Workshop on Methodologies for Small Area Estimation, organised by Population Research Centre, ISEC, Bangalore, April 24-25, 2009, at Bangalore.



## **Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated**

### **Bhende, M J**

'Vaidyanathan Committee Meeting on Streamlining Agricultural Statistics', sponsored by DES, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India, April 3-4, 2009.

'Training Programme on Capacity Building – WTO', sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture (Trade Dept), Government of India, September 4-5, 2009.

'Mid-Term Review Meeting of XI Plan' for Agriculture and Allied Sectors for Southern States, sponsored by Planning Commission, Government of India, October 5, 2009.

### **Deshpande, R S**

'Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP)' for the officials from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture, July 1-2, 2009.

### **Devi, K G Gayathri**

Workshop on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research', sponsored by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, October 5, 2009.

Coordinated a Course on 'Methods & Applications in Social Science Research (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme)', sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, February 15 - March 11, 2010.

### **Gayithri, K**

Coordinated Pre-PhD paper on 'Database on Indian Economy', sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January-March 2009.

### **James, K S**

Workshop on 'Small Area Estimation', sponsored by UNFPA, New Delhi, April 24-25, 2009.

'Orientation Programme for Senior-level Officials

on Use of Data', sponsored by UNFPA, September 10-11, September 24-25, December 3-4 and December 10-11, 2009.

'Sub-national Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Different Quality of Data', sponsored by UNFPA, New Delhi, November 2, 2009.

### **Kannan, Elumalai**

PhD Foundation Course on 'Agricultural Economics', sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, August to December 2009.

PhD Foundation Course on 'Production Economics', sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, August to December 2009.

Coordinated Workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective', sponsored by National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), ICAR, New Delhi, March 31, 2010.

Coordinated PhD Foundation Course on 'Databases on Indian Agriculture', sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January-March 2010.

### **Kumar, Parmod**

Coordinated course on 'Agricultural Economics' and taught 80 per cent of the course to PhD student.

### **Kumar, V Anil**

Coordinated and taught Pre-PhD course on 'Indian Government and Politics', January to April, 2010.

### **Lokesh, G B**

Coordinated Workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective', sponsored by National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), ICAR, New Delhi, on March 31, 2010.

### **Madheswaran, S**

'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research', October 3, 2009, sponsored by ATI, Mysore.

## **Manasi, S**

ISEC-NCI Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of Nature Society Interface', sponsored by Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, July 5 - August 1, 2009.

## **Nanjundaiah, C**

National Seminar on 'Role of Economics in Societal Change', sponsored by Don Basco Institute of Technology, and ISEC, Bangalore, November 3, 2009.

## **Nautiyal, Sunil**

'Climate Change: Data Availability and Requirement', sponsored by Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division), of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, April 16-17, 2009.

National Seminar on 'Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socio-Economic and Environmental Sustainability, and, Prof R Misra (Father of Indian Ecology) Centenary Lecture - 2009', sponsored by Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division), of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; SERC division Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, EMPRI, Government of Karnataka, September 30-October 1, 2009.

Coordinated '4<sup>th</sup> Advisory Group Meeting - Southern Region Policy Platform' in ISEC to have a focused discussion on the area of Energy and the role of the SRPP, sponsored by ISEC-WWF, January 20, 2010.

## **Rajasekhar, D**

Workshop on 'Institutional Aspects of Pro-Poor Policy: Revising the Indian Poverty Line', sponsored by London School of Economics, London, and Oxford University, Oxford, December 15, 2009.

## **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Workshop on 'Farm Sector, Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management', sponsored by State

Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, June 23, 2009.

## **RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Workshop on 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development', sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, April 21, 2009.

## **Sivakami, M**

Sensitization Workshop for District-Level Officials on 'Preparation of District Human Development Report', August 12, 2009.

Sensitization Workshop for Taluk-Level Officials on 'Preparation of District Human Development Report', November 12, 2009.

## **Sivanna, N**

Coordinated a Workshop on 'Gender and Rural Governance', sponsored by TISS, Mumbai, November 30, 2009.

## **Ushadevi, M D**

Coordinated an interaction meeting with MED students from KOSU/MES Teachers' College, at Institute for Social and Economic Change, May 8, 2009.

'MDP Workshop of District Research Coordinators', sponsored by APF-PPU, GoK, July 8-9, 2009.

Coordinated a Focus Group Discussion with the Educated Migrant Students of Manipur, Sponsored by ICSSR, January 9, 2010.

Coordinated a workshop on 'Gender Sensitization to Address Gender-Based Issues at Workplace', sponsored by ISEC Women Cell, January 7, 2010.

## **Yadav, S Manohar**

Coordinated a Workshop on 'Dalits and Land Rights in Karnataka: Problems, Perspectives and Hope', jointly organised by DRISTI and ISEC at ISI, Bangalore, sponsored by DRISTI and HIVOS, March 29-31, 2010.

Coordinated 'Ninth Development Convention 2009-10 on Institutional Processes in New



Development Paradigms', sponsored by ICSSR, UNFPA, and Government of Karnataka, 21-23 January, 2010.

### **Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended**

**Babu, K Lenin**

10<sup>th</sup> Annual Symposium on Poverty Research, organised by Centre for Poverty Analysis, Colombo, December 4-5, 2009, at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao**

Dissemination Seminar on Youth in India: Situation and Needs, jointly organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, and Principal Secretary, Health, Medical & Family Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, January 22, 2010, at Hyderabad.

International Conference on Environment, Agriculture and Food Security, organised by Department of Geography, Bangalore University, February 19-21, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Bhende, M J**

Regional Capacity Building Training Workshop on Pro-poor Policy Formulation and Implementation, organised by FAO and IFAD, June 15-25, 2009, at Bangkok, Thailand.

**Deshpande, R S**

Consultation Workshop to discuss issues arising out of the proposed changes to the Civil Service Examination and make suitable recommendations thereon, organised by Union Public Service Commission (Examination Branch), March 13, 2010, at IIM, Bangalore.

**Devi, K G Gayathri**

Workshop on NREGA, organised by NIAS, September 2009, at Bangalore.

**James, K S**

31<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the IASP, organised by IASP, Mumbai, November 3-5, 2009, at S V University, Tirupati.

Annual Review Meeting of PRCs, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, October 5-7, 2009, at PRC, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

**Kannan, Elumalai**

Workshop on Creating a Coordinated Pro-active Response to Climate Change, organised by Indian Institute of Science, August 1-2, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Methods for Quantifying Environmental Services of NREGA, organised by Indian Institute of Science, August 19-20, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Stakeholder Consultation on Agriculture, Nutrition and Health, organised by International Food Policy Research Institute, October 12-13, 2009, at New Delhi.

**Kumar, V Anil**

Workshop on Revisiting Education for All, organised by Institute of Social Studies Trust, April 2, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Stop Child Labour: Make Way for Education, organised by ILO-IPEC Karnataka Child Labour Project, December 10, 2009, at Bangalore.

National-Level Workshop on Foundation for Academic Excellence and Access Skill Facilitating, and lecture on the topic 'Sensitive Citizenship', organised by Jyothi Nivas College, Bangalore, December 31, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Madheswaran, S**

National Workshop on NREGA, organised by Ministry of Rural Development, August 20, 2009.

Workshop on Environmental Services Generated through NREGA Works - Quantification and Impacts, organised by GTZ and Ministry of Rural Development, December 4, 2009.

## **Manasi, S**

Workshop on Southern Policy Platform for Climate Change, organised by WWF and the Indian Institute of Science, August 1-2, 2009, at Bangalore.

Seminar on Education and Climate Change, organised by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board in association with ACTS TRUST, December 7, 2009, at Tejastri Auditorium, KSPCB, Bangalore.

## **Manjula, R**

State-Level Workshop on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, organised by Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka, December 4, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Policy Brief, organised by Oxford University, March 19, 2010, at Oxford, UK.

Seminar on Economic Development, organised by CSAE, University of Oxford, March 22-23, 2010, at Oxford, UK.

## **Maruthi, I**

State-Level Workshop and Consultation on Karnataka - Dalits and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and Hopes, organised by DRISTI, Bidar, and ISEC, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2010, at Indian Social Institute, Bangalore.

## **Nanjundaih, C**

Conference on Conservation of Western Ghats in Karnataka, organised by Western Ghat Task Force and Department of Forests, Environment and Ecology, Government of Karnataka, January 28-29, 2010, at Aranya Bhavana, Bangalore.

## **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Round Table on Environment, Sustainability and Climate Change: Karnataka Agenda, with a public lecture by Lord Stern on 'Climate Change, Economic Development and the Global Deal', organised by Christ College, March 23, 2009, at Bangalore.

Discussion meeting on First 'Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Series on Technology and Society' at National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 560 012, June 23, 2009, at Bangalore.

First Expert Committee Meeting for Development of Database on Climate Change, organised by Social Statistical Division, Government of India, August 28, 2009.

Workshop on Climate Change Modeling Studies, organised by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Climate Change Division, Government of India, July 21, 2009, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Round Table Discussion on Talking Climate, organised by Bangalore Climate Change Initiative Karnataka (BCCIK), October 12, 2009, at Vikasa Saudha, Bangalore.

Preliminary discussion meeting on Organising State-Level Science and Technology Conferences of Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, organised by KSCST, November 12, 2009, at IISc, Bangalore.

Workshop on Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Programme, organised by NRMCI, India, a subsidiary of natural resources international UK, January 22, 2010, at Taj Residency Bangalore.

Workshop-cum-Awareness Programme on Climate Change and its Impact on Agriculture, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, January 30, 2010, at Bangalore.

IISc - RCUK Lecture Series on Adaptation to Climate Change: Policy, Economics and Governance, by Prof Judith Rees, London School of Economics, organised by IISc-LSE, March 26, 2010, at IISc, Bangalore.

## **Ninan, K N**

Workshop on Southern Policy Platform for Climate Change, organised by WWF and the Indian Institute of Science, August 1-2, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on National Rural Employment Guarantee in India - Lessons from Implementation, organised by Institute for Human Development, and Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi, September, 8, 2009, at Bangalore.





**Rajasekhar, D**

State-Level Workshop on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, organised by Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka, December 4, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Policy Brief, organised by Oxford University, March 19, 2010, at Oxford, UK.

Seminar on Economic Development, organised by CSAE, University of Oxford, March 22-23, 2010 at Oxford, UK.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

State Credit Seminar 2009-10, Organised by NABARD, February 2009.

Seminar on Economic Lives of the Poor, organised by NIAS, July 7, 2009, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Manthan, organised by FKCCI, November 19, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Sivakami, M**

Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme on District Planning and Human Development Report, organised by College of Agricultural Banking, Reserve Bank of India, Planning Commission and UNDP, August 24-29, 2009.

**Sivanna, N**

National Orientation Workshop on Process Planning, organised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi, October 8-9, 2009, at New Delhi.

National Seminar on Decentralisation and Globalisation, Chennai, organised by Gandhigram Rural University, November 7-8, 2009, at Chennai.

**Syamala, T S**

Development Convention 2009-10, organised by ISEC and ICSSR, January 21-23, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

**Thomas, Emmanuel**

Four-week Refresher Course on Public Economics for the South Asian Region, organised by NIPFP, May 25-June 20, 2009, at New Delhi.

**Tripathi, Sabyasachi**

Workshop on Second Research Training Programme: International Trade Theory, Empirical Modeling and Data Analysis, organised by Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, April 20 - May 6, 2009, at Kolkata.

International Interdisciplinary CCS Summer School 2009, organised by IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme and CO2CRC, August 23-28, 2009, at Mantra Erskine Beach Resort, Lorne, Victoria, Australia.

**Usha Devi, M D**

State Holder Consultation Workshop for ICDS, organised by Department of Women & Child Development/GoK, June 23, 2009, at Bangalore.

Regional on Revisiting Education for All, organised by ISS, New Delhi, April 02, 2009, at UTC, Bangalore.

Workshop on District/State Plan Appraisal of the Orientation, organised by MHRD, Government of India, November 9-10, 2009, at New Delhi.

National Review Workshop of Monitoring Institutes, organised by MHRD, Government of India, August 26-27, 2009, at Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.

**Veerashekarappa**

Seminar on Micro Finance India summit, organised by ACCESS India, October 28-30, 2009, at Delhi.

Conference on Enable cooperative as MFIs, organised by Solution Exchange – UNDP, November 28-29, 2009, at Bhopal.

## Keynote and Presidential Addresses Delivered

### Deshpande, R S

Inaugural address, in the Workshop on Application of Quantitative Techniques in Social Science Research, organised by Department of Economics, Periyar University, Salem, July 6, 2009.

'Education, Society and Economy', in the Workshop on Writing Scholarly Research Proposal and Articles, organised by New Horizon College of Education, July 11, 2009, at Bangalore.

Keynote address, in the Workshop on Public-Private Partnership in School Education, organised by Centre for Leadership and Management in Public Services, Central College, November 7, 2009, at Bangalore.

Keynote address, in the National Seminar on Role of Economics in Societal Change, organised by Department of Management Studies, Don Bosco Institute of Technology, November 3, 2009, at Bangalore.

Keynote address, in the National Workshop on Emotional Competence and Psychological Counselling, organised by M S Ramaiah College of Education, November 20, 2009, at Bangalore.

'Research and Challenges in Higher Education', in the National Seminar on Quality in Higher Education: Its Challenges, organised by Vidya Vardhaka Sangha First Grade College for Women, October 29, 2009, at Bangalore.

'Raitha Shastrajna: Havaaman Badalavaneya Sandarbhadalli', in the Inaugural Function of Farmers' Awareness Programme on Climate Change and its Impact on Agriculture, January 30, 2010, at Bangalore.

'Climate Change: Society's Responsibilities', in the Symposium on Climate Change: Implications, Challenges and Policy Towards Sustainability, organised by Mount Carmel College, February 9, 2010, at Bangalore.

'Bangalore: Culture, Trade and Commerce and

Development of Personality of a City', in the National Seminar on Urban Growth of Bangalore with Special Reference to Bangalore Cantonment (1809-2009), organised by Department of History, Christ University, Bangalore & Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, February 20, 2010, at Bangalore.

'Economics Development and Socio-cultural Change in the Era of Globalisation', in the National Seminar organised in honour of Prof T S Epstein, organised by Society for Indian Medical Anthropology (SIMA), March 27, 2010, at Mysore.

'Impact of Research Methodology Course in Intellectual Quality of PhD Theses', in the Research Methodology Course on In the Fields of Humanities and Social Sciences, organised by University of Mysore, March 27, 2010, at Mysore.

### Devi, K G Gayathri

'Globalisation and Women's Education - Problems & Prospects', in the Conference on Women in Higher Education, Challenges of Globalisation, organised by Kuvempu University Department of Sociology, Chikmagalur college, March 20, 2009, at STJ College, Chikmagalur.

'Women & Development', in the UGC Conference on Crime Against Women in the 21st Century, organised by Govt. Arts & Science College, Bangalore University, March 25, 2009, at Bangalore.

'Women's Rights are Human Rights', in the Inaugural address at B251 Annual Conference on VI All Women Bank Employees' Convention, organised by All India Bank Employees' Association & All India bank Officers' Association, March 6, 2010, at Bangalore.

### Lakshmana, C M

'Indian Women in 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Emerging Issues and Challenges with reference to Educational Leadership and Empowerment', in the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of Women Leadership, organised by Augsburg University, Augsburg, Germany, September 14-19 2009.



**Madheswaran, S**

'Labour Market Discrimination in India: Issues in Theory, Methodological Developments and Empirical Evidence', in the 51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, organised by Department of Economics, Patiala, December 11-13, 2009, at Patiala.

'Informality and Social Inequality: An Informal Economy Perspective of the Challenge of Inclusive Development in India', in the Seminar on Growth, Inequality and Economic Reforms in India, organised by Department of Economics, University of Goa, February 19-20, 2010, at Goa.

**Nadkarni, M V**

'Limits of Analytical Method', at the Academic Staff College, Karnataka University, Dharwad, July 21, 2009.

'Culture and Environment – The Paradox of India', in the National Seminar on Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability and Prof R Misra Birth Centenary Lecture – 2009, organised by CEENR, ISEC and National Institution of Ecology, Delhi, September 30 – October 1, 2009.

'Climate Change and What we can do about it', in the Seminar on Climate Change, organised by Maharani Laxmi Ammani College, Bangalore, March 19, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Nanjundaiah, C**

'Where all the water has gone: Neither supply side nor demand side management urban water in Bangalore city', in the International Seminar on Water Resources, organised by Sharood University of Technology, August 16-18, 2009.

'Global Economic Crisis: Issues and Methodologies', in the National Seminar on Global Economic Crisis, organised by Christ University, December 14-15, 2009, at Bangalore.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Role of Science in Socio-ecological Development, in the Vignantsava, organised by Sagar Academy of Education, Hongirana School of Excellence, December 26, 2009.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Fast-tracking Development Despite Global Slowdown', in the Conference on Economic Meltdown and the Development Paradigm, organised by Srinivas Institute of Management Studies, March 2009, at Mangalore.

'Global Financial Crisis: Where India Stand?', in the Conference on Economic Meltdown and the Development Paradigm, organised by Srinivas Institute of Management Studies, March 6, 2009, at Mangalore.

**Ramaswamy, V**

'Child Labour: A Social Problem', in the Yuva Samavesha, organised by Government First Grade College, January 30, 2010, at Bangalore.

**Sangita, S N**

'Globalisation, Decentralised Governance and Social Security', in the National Seminar on Globalisation and Agrarian Crisis in South India, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, March 11-12, 2009, at Trivandrum.

Inaugural address, in the National Seminar on Water Governance in India: Challenges and Strategies, organised by Department of Political Science, Newman College, Thodapuzha, March 18-19, 2010, at Thodupuzha, Kerala.

**Usha Devi, M D**

'Education in Knowledge Economy-Implications for Teacher and Teacher Education', in the National Seminar on Education in the Knowledge Economy, organised by Sree Siddaganga College of Education, Tumkur University, October 22-23, 2009, at Tumkur.

## Lectures, Talks and Media

### Bhende, M J

Delivered a lecture on 'Impact of Globalisation on Manufacturing Sector in India', at Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Bangalore, October 6, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Land Policies and Land Resource Management', at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, December 16, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Environmental Impact Analysis: A Case of Tank Rehabilitation Project in Karnataka', at R V College of Engineering, Bangalore, December 18, 2009.

### Deshpande, R S

Delivered a lecture on 'Drought Management in Karnataka', at Administrative Training College, Mysore, July 14, 2009.

Delivered a lecture, at National Institute of Advanced Studies, September 8, 2009.

Delivered a lecture, at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, October 3, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Land Use Planning and Land Use Policy Issues', at National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Regional Centre, Bangalore, October 29, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Union and the State Budget', at Institute of Management, Technology & Research, Bangalore, March 20, 2010.

### Devi, K G Gayathri

Perspectives on Literature and Society by Dr B R Ambedkar, Doordarshan Chandana programme, on April 2009.

Delivered two lectures on 'Decentralisation and Law in Relation to Gender and Environment', at NLSIU, Bangalore, October 18, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Qualitative Research', at Course on Research Methodology in the fields of Humanities & Social Sciences, University of Mysore, March 24, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Interface between Gender, Caste and Land', at State Level Workshop and

Consultation: Karnataka-Dalit and Land Rights: Problems, Perspectives and Hopes, organised by DRISTI, Bidar and ISEC, Bangalore, March 29-30, 2010, at Indian Social Science Institute, Bangalore.

### Gayithri, K

Delivered three lectures on 'Program Performance Budget: Concepts and Methodology', at Training of Trainers Programme on District Planning and Human Development, jointly organised by Reserve Bank of India - College of Agriculture Banking, Pune, Planning Commission and UNDP, India, January 7, April 22 and June 23, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Program performance Budgeting Concepts and Methodology', at College of Agriculture Banking, Pune, July 15, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Program performance Budgeting Concepts and Methodology', at ATI Mysore, August 16, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Program performance Budgeting Concepts and Methodology', at College of Agriculture Banking, Pune, October 28, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Program performance Budgeting Concepts and Methodology', at KILA Trissur, November 25, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Budget Reforms to enhance fiscal governance' at Academic Staff College, August 31, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'The Union Finances: Recent Issues' at Academic Staff College, August 31, 2009.

### Karanth, G K

Delivered a lecture on 'Corporatism in Health Care in Developing Societies and the Changing Responsibilities of the State', at Department of Sociology, Karnatak University, Dharwad, October 4, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Marketing Health and Marketisation of the Body', at Department of Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad, October 4, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'On Understanding the Health Inequalities in the Indian Sub-Continent',



at Department of Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad, October 5, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Food, Health and Culture - A Sociological Perspective... can there be any other perspective?', at Department of Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad, October 5, 2009.

#### **Lingaraju, M**

Delivered a special lecture on 'Karnataka's Development in Health Sector: An Overview on the issues related to Indian Economy', at Centre for Remedial Coaching for UG/PG Students belonging to SC/ST, Department of Economics, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, Mangalore, September 16, 2009.

Delivered a special lecture on 'Fertility Transition in Karnataka: A Present Scenario on the issues related to Indian Economy', at Centre for Remedial Coaching for UG/PG Students belonging to SC/ST, Department of Economics, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, Mangalore, September 17, 2009.

#### **Madheswaran, S**

Delivered a lecture on 'Impact of NREGA on Rural Employment and Wages', at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, June 2, 2009.

Delivered four lectures on 'Use of Econometric Packages and Report Writing', at ATI, Mysore, July 7-8, 2009.

Delivered four lectures on 'Use of SPSS for Analysing Secondary Data', at ATI, Mysore, September 17-18, 2009.

Delivered four lectures on 'Preparing Study Report, Pilot survey and Design of Questionnaire', at ATI, Mysore, October 8-10, 2009.

Delivered twelve lectures on 'Econometrics', at Training Programme for Senior IES Officers, University of Pondicherry, January 23-28, 2010.

#### **Maruthi, I**

Delivered a lecture on 'Special Economic Zones: Land Acquisition and Livelihood', at Indian Social Institute.

#### **Nadkarni, M V**

Delivered a lecture on 'Gandhian Perspective: Its Essence and Applications', to the PhD students, at ISEC, Bangalore, November 18, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ways of Knowing – the Role of Holistic Method', to the PhD Students, at ISEC, Bangalore, November 25, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ways of Knowing and Understanding the World and the Research Process', to the Participants of Certificate Course on Research Methods, at ISEC, Bangalore, February 17, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'The Idea of Justice' - Review of Amartya Sen's book, to the Participants of Certificate Course on Research Methods, at ISEC, Bangalore, March 5, 2010.

#### **Nanjundaiah, C**

Delivered a lecture on 'Climate Change and Corporate Social Responsibility', at Don Basco Institute of Technology, Bangalore, September 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Status of Water Supply in Bangalore City', at R V College of Engineering, Bangalore, November 15, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Supply and Demand Side Management of Urban Water in Bangalore City', at R V College of Engineering, Bangalore, November 15, 2009.

Invited as Resource Person for Karnataka Budget 2010-11 Live discussion and Analysis in TV 9, on March 5, 2010.

#### **Narayana, M R**

Delivered ten lectures on 'Techniques of Project Planning and Analysis', at Centre for Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, January 4 -13, 2010.

#### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Delivered a lecture on 'Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management in a Nature Protection Area of Biodiversity Hotspot (Western Ghats)', at Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute(IPIRTI), Bangalore, December 7, 2009.

## **Ninan, K N**

Interviewed by Deccan Herald on 'Climate Change', *Deccan Herald*, December 20, 2009, in Sunday Spectrum.

## **Rajasekhar, D**

Delivered a lecture on 'Revising the Indian Poverty Line for Inclusive Growth', at UGC-Academic Staff College/ Mysore University, December 10, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Inclusive Growth in the Indian Plans', at UGC-Academic Staff College/ Mysore University, December 10, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Community Mobilisation in Watershed Development Projects', at National Institute of Rural Development, December 21-24, 2009.

## **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Delivered fifteen lectures on 'Banking Sector, Managerial Economics', at Union Bank Management Institute, January-February, 2009.

Delivered eight lectures on 'Issues in Economics', at Don Bosco Institute of Technology, October 2009.

## **Sangita, S N**

Delivered a lecture on 'Good Governance & Human Rights', at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, September 2, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Democracy and Inclusive Governance', at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, September 4, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Good Governance & Human Rights', at ATI, Mysore, October 16, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Good Governance for Protection of Human Rights', at ATI, Mysore, November 3, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Civil Society Governance and Outcome', at ATI, Mysore, November 14, 2009.

## **Sivanna, N**

Delivered two lectures on 'Panchayats Law, and Constitutional Rights of STs and PESA, 1996', at the

training programme conducted by ISI, Bangalore, August 12, 2009.

Delivered four lectures on 'Political and Administrative Decentralisation', at NLSUI, Bangalore, November 2009.

Delivered two lectures on '73rd Amendment and Karnataka Panchayat Raj System', at Government Arts College, Bangalore, February 9, 2010.

Delivered two lectures on 'Empirical Research', at Dr Ambedkar Study Centre, Mysore University, March 24, 2010.

## **Usha Devi, M D**

Delivered two lectures on 'Ethical Issues in Social Science Research' and 'Research Design', at ISEC-NCI International Course, August 5, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Knowledge Economy and Higher Education - Role of Youth', at Post-Graduate Department of Education, Nagaland State University, Kohima, December 3, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Knowledge Economy: Implications for Higher Education', at Academic Staff College, Manipur University, Imphal, December 5, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ethics in Social Science Research' for the participants of the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research held at ISEC, March 03, 2010.

## **Veerashekhharappa**

Delivered a lecture on 'Microfinance', at Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur, November 3-4, 2009.

## **Yadav, S Manohar**

Delivered a lecture on 'In the Multidisciplinary Era: New Opportunities and Challenges', at Kuvempu University, Shimoga, November 3, 2009.



## **8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF**

### **Fellowships and Awards**

**Devi, K G Gayathri**

Visiting fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC, two weeks in April-May 2009.

Invited as Country Representative of Research Project, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC., USA for Two weeks.

**James, K S**

ICSSR-ESRC Fellowship, London School of Economics, London, April 27 to June 27, 2009.

ICSSR-ESRC India-UK Exchange Fellowship, London School of Economics, London.

**Kumar, Parmod**

IDRC India Social Science Research Award 2009.

**Kumar, V Anil**

Life Membership of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

**Madheswaran, S**

Invited as Expert Group Member by OECD for the Project on Higher Education, May 5-6, 2009.

Visiting Professor, University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, May 7-20, 2009.

**Mahadeva, M**

Commonwealth Academic Fellowship, University of Bristol, United Kingdom, for five months.

**Narayana, M R**

Visiting Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, February 23 - March 4, 2009.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Elected as Member, Editorial Advisory Board, International Journal, *Landscape Online*.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Represented ISEC as a subject expert in the Reserve Bank of India Seminar on Inflation Expectation Survey of Households in India, November 19, 2009.

**Sangita, S N**

Visiting Professor, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), One year from April 2010

Expert Panel Member on Best Practices Documentation & Awards Program 2009-10 of City Managers' Association, Government of Karnataka.

### **Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies**

**Babu, M Devendra**

Member, Board of Studies, Jain University, Bangalore

Member, Board of Examiners, Rural Development Department, Bangalore University, Bangalore

**Deshpande, R S**

Member, Executive Council, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

Chairman, Mission Group for Agriculture, Karnataka Vision 2020, Government of Karnataka

Member, Mission Group for Decentralisation, Karnataka Vision 2020, Government of Karnataka

UGC-nominated Expert in Economics for reviewing the SAP Scheme

Chairman of Expert Review Committee to Review the Functioning, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, Pune

Member, Board of Governors, A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna

Member, Departmental Committee of the Department of Economics (School of Social Sciences) University of Hyderabad

Member, Academic Council, Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Member, Programmes Committee, Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, New Delhi

Honorary Member, Editorial Board, monthly journal *Agriculture Situation in India*, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, January-December 2010

Nominated by UGC as Member of the Advisory Committee for SAP (DRS II) in Economics of North Bengal University, Darjeeling

## **Gayithri, K**

Member, Board of Studies, St. Joseph's Post-Graduate Centre of Economics; helped them revise the post-graduate syllabus.

## **James, K S**

Technical Advisory Committee Member, NRHM Evaluation Study, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi

Member, Board of Appointment for Selection in Karnatak University

## **Karanth, G K**

Member, Advisory Committee, Karnataka State Unorganised Workers' Social Security and Welfare Board, Bangalore

ICSSR-nominated Member, Board of Governors, Council for Social Development, New Delhi

## **Kumar, V Anil**

Seminar Coordinator, ISEC, Bangalore

## **Lakshmana, C M**

Life Member, Indian Institute of Geographers, Pune

Panel Member, University Distance Education Examinations for MPhil in Population Studies, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu

## **Madheswaran, S**

Advisory Committee Member and Lead Consultant for State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Karnataka, Government of Karnataka

Member, Social Security Board, Government of Karnataka

## **Mahadeva, M**

Member, Consultative Group on Mid-Term Appraisal of Eleventh Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India

Member, Minimum Wages Committee, Government of Karnataka

## **Maruthi, I**

Member, Board of Examiners, Bangalore University, from October 1, 2009

Member, Board of Examiners for Exams of 2009-10, SLN Fort College, Bangalore

## **Narayana, M R**

Institutional Representative, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi

Member, Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth

Member, Economic Affairs Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Member, Research Advisory Committee of Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Autonomous Body of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Bangalore

Member, Expert Committee for creation of database on climate change of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

Member, Doctoral Committee, VIT University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Member, Governing Council, Vidya Vardhaka Sangha First Grade College for Women, Bangalore





**Sangita, S N**

Vice-Chairman, Academic Programme Committee,  
from January 2010

**Sivanna, N**

Member, ISI (Indian Social Institute) Governing  
Body

## **Miscellaneous**

**Bhende, M J**

Conducted *viva-voce* examination for PhD at P.G  
Centre, Davangere.

Attended a meeting of Selection Committee as a  
subject matter specialist at Dr Panjabrao  
Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, Maharashtra.

**Deshpande, R S**

Participated as a Chief Guest, in the Krishi Mela  
2009, organised by the University of Agricultural  
Sciences, November 22, 2009, at Bangalore.

**James, K S**

Participated as Panelist on 'Health and Nutrition in  
India' at the International Consultation on Human  
Development in India: Emerging Issues and Policy  
Paradigms, organised by Institute for Human  
Development, New Delhi, February 5-6, 2010.

**Kannan, Elumalai**

'India's Tax Regime' paper prepared for 'Moving  
to Goods and Service Tax in India: Impact on  
India's Growth and International Trade', National  
Council of Applied Economic Research, December,  
2009.

**Kumar, V Anil**

Newspaper article: 'A Universal Paradox: Can  
Market Economy Become Inclusive?' *The Hindu*,  
February 9, 2010.

Newspaper article: 'It's More about Telangana  
Identity than Development'. *Deccan Herald*,  
February 24, 2010.

Helped in coordinating and conducting sessions of  
the Development Convention of South Indian  
ICSSR Institutes held at ISEC.

**Lakshmana, C M**

Attended the Annual PRC Meeting, organised by  
Department of Geography, Sagar University, Sagar,  
Madhya Pradesh, October 5-7, 2009, at Sagar.

Participated as Invitee, in the National Seminar on  
Development of Tribal Women in Cultural Context,  
organised by Department of Anthropology,  
Kannada University, Hampi, January 18-19, 2010,  
at B R Hills, Chamarnajagar District.

Panel Member, Ambedkar Study and Research  
Centre, for Certificate Course of Ambedkar Study,  
Bangalore University

Panel Member, Department of Geography, for MSc,  
Geography, Bangalore University.

**Lingaraju, M**

Attended five-day Training Course on Monitoring  
under NRHM/RCH, at the Department of  
Planning and Evaluation, National Institute of  
Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi,  
August 3-7, 2009.

Attended two-day Training of the Trainers (TOT)  
Workshop on Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES)  
2009 – Monitoring, at New Delhi, September 24-  
25, 2009.

Attended three-day training programme for  
Investigators and Supervisors of Coverage  
Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009 – Monitoring, at  
Hyderabad, November 21-23, 2009.

**Mahadeva, M**

Participated as Invited Researcher, in the National  
Workshop on Youth Employability, organised by  
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development, July  
21-23, 2008, at Shriperumbadur, Tamil Nadu.

Participated as Invited Researcher, in the National  
Workshop on Convergence of Rural Development  
Programmes, organised by National Institute of  
Rural Development, August 19-20, 2008, at  
Hyderabad.

Successfully guided Mr Pradeep Kumar Mehta for his PhD Degree in Economics.

## **Manasi, S**

Delivered lectures on 'Environmental Economics' and 'Sustainable Development', at ISEC PhD Programme 2009-2010.

Participated as Resource Person for two sessions at a training programme on Sampling, Testing, Analysis and Interpretation of Water Quality Data for the faculties at AICTE-approved Engineering Colleges, December 7-17, 2009, at RV College of Engineering, Bangalore.

Co-author in 'Policy Briefs, Managing Competing Water Uses in Tungabhadra, India'. [http://www.striver.no/diss\\_res.php](http://www.striver.no/diss_res.php)

Co-author in 'Policy Briefs, Integrated Water Resources Management and Livelihoods – Fisheries in Tungabhadra Basin, India'. [http://www.striver.no/diss\\_res.php](http://www.striver.no/diss_res.php)

Co-author in 'Policy Briefs, Improving Management in Irrigation Tanks in the IWRM context'. [http://www.striver.no/diss\\_res.php](http://www.striver.no/diss_res.php)

Co-author in 'Policy Briefs, Strategies and Recommendations towards an IWRM Approach in Tungabhadra Sub-basin, India'. [http://www.striver.no/diss\\_res.php](http://www.striver.no/diss_res.php)

## **Maruthi, I**

Participated as Resource Person, in the Workshop on Physical verification of NREGS Works in Pilot Districts, organised by NIRD, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, August 25, 2009, at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

Attended Board of Examiners meeting on Rural Development, organised by SLN Fort College, Bangalore, October 8-9, 2009.

## **Mutharayappa R**

Attended Board of Studies Meeting as Member, Department of Studies in Anthropology, University of Mysore, December 31, 2009.

## **Nadkarni, M V**

Delivered Prof M Madaiah Felicitation Committee Endowment Lecture on 'Ethics and Development', at the University of Mysore, March 26, 2010.

Delivered Endowment Lecture on 'Appearance and Reality', at Mythic Society, Bangalore, March 31, 2010.

## **Nanjundaiah, C**

Newspaper article: Union Budget 2010-11: Analysis on 'Slum Muktha Desha Kanabhavude'. *Kannada Prabha*, March 1, 2010.

## **Narayana, M R**

Organised three Distinguished Lectures by Visiting Professors: Kateri Damm, Daniel Drach and James Liebenberg, sponsored by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi, on February 9 and 18 and May 12, 2009.

Newspaper article: 'Karnataka, Model for Private Investment', *Deccan Herald*, May 4, 2009.

Newspaper article: 'Missing Links in PPP for Education', *Deccan Herald*, November 19, 2009.

## **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Supervised two MSc final-year students from Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, for their Dissertation Work.

Attended 'After Copenhagen' meeting at the Bangalore Press Club, organised by BCCIK, on December 23, 2009.

Established research collaboration between CEENR-ISEC and SO-ZALF, Germany, to support Climate Change Research between Germany and India.

Attended Governing Council Meeting of Vidhya Varadhaka Sangha First Grade College for Women, on March 22, 2010.

## **Ninan, K N**

Delivered lectures on 'Environmental Economics' and 'Sustainable Development', ISEC PhD Programme 2009-2010.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Newspaper Article: 'Can Delhi undo what Nizam did?' *The Financial Express*, December 14, 2009.

Award of PhD degrees to students Ms Emil Mathew and Mr G Ananda Vadivelu.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Acted as a Resource Person for Norwegian Institute for International Studies in their research agenda on 'International Trade Relating to the Fisheries Sector'.

(With B P Vani) Brought out 'State Macro Scan - SMS Karnataka'. Collected unpublished data from the files of various departments of Government of Karnataka and NSSO data on poverty pertaining to Karnataka and analysed the data for SMS.

**Sivakami, M**

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Training needs workshop on Human Development for District Human Development Report, organised by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, June 17-18, 2009, at Mysore.

**Sivanna, N**

Delivered a public lecture on 'Karnataka Panchayat Raj System: A Critique', organised by The Mythic Society, Bangalore, December 2, 2009.

Co-ordinated two public lectures, jointly organised by the ISEC and Bangalore University, November 6, 2009 and December 26, 2009.

Coordinated Paper V - 'Politics, Governance and Development' of the Pre-PhD Programme.

**Syamala, T S**

Attended the annual meeting of the Population Research Centres, August 6-8, 2009, at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

**Thippaiah, P**

Participated as a Steering Committee Member, in the Development Convention 2009 on Road Map for Optimal Inclusive Growth, organised by Council for Social Development, March 5-6, 2009, at Hyderabad.

**Umamani, K S**

Attended BRNS Theme Meeting on Environmental Baseline Studies for Nuclear Institutions at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, in which a protocol titled 'Demographic and Health Surveys around Nuclear facilities' prepared by K S Umamani *et al* was released, February 11-12, 2010.

**Usha Devi, M D**

Review of Monitoring of MDP Evaluation Project in Udupi district on April 03-04, 2009.

Participated as a Moderator, in the National Workshop on Methodologies for Small Area Estimation, organised by ISEC/UNFPA, April 24-25, 2009, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the State-Level Workshop on Multi-Centric Studies on Teacher Training, organised by State Project Office, SSA Mission, GoK, May 05, 2009, at SSA Office, Bangalore.

Experts to review the presentation of findings by PWHC with regard to Evaluation Study of Mid-Day Meals in Karnataka on May 30, 2009, at State Project Office, SSA/GoK, SSA Annex, CPI's Office, Bangalore.

Presented half-yearly monitoring report of SSA programme in Belgaum, Gulbarga, Coorg, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi at State Project Office, SSA/GoK, July 04, 2009.

Participated as a Key Resource Person, in the Workshop on Gender Sensitisation Programme for Sr AOs, AOs, AAOs & SOs, organised by Regional Training Institute, AG's Office, August 03, 2009, at RTI/AGs, Bangalore.

Participated as a Key Resource Person, in the Presentation of the Akshara Dashoha Evaluation Study, organised by PWHC under SSA, August 18, 2009, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, for Review of the Evaluation Study on Akshara Dasoha undertaken by the PHC, August 18, 2009.

Participated in a meeting of the preparation of the RMSA Perspective Plan for Karnataka at the SPO, SSA, Bangalore, October 9, 2009.

Participated in a meeting of the REMS at the SSA office, GoK, October 24, 2009.

Participated in a meeting at the Karnataka Knowledge Commission to discuss research on school quality in government schools in Karnataka at KKC office, Vidhana Soudha, October 26, 2009.

Coordinated an Interactive meeting with Migrants from Nagaland at YWCA, Bangalore, November 14, 2009.

Chaired a session of the ISEC PhD Bi-annual Seminar, December 16, 2009.

Participated as Resource Person, in the B.Ed Curriculum on course material development paper Basics in Education, organised by DRPP, NCERT, New Delhi, January 4-5, 2010, at New Delhi.

Participated as Resource Person, in the Workshop on District Plan Appraisal of SSA Programme, organised by State Project Office, SSA Mission, GoK, January 18-22 and 26-28, 2010, at SSA Office, Bangalore.

Participated as Resource Person, in the Plan Appraisal Board Meeting of the MHRD/GoI, organised by MHRD/Govt. of India, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, February 15, 2010, at New Delhi.

Attended 23<sup>rd</sup> EC meeting of the SSA, Govt. of Karnataka, organised by State Project Office, SSA, Bangalore, February 1, 2010, at Bangalore.

Attended meeting on IDRC Think Tank Initiative, organised by ISEC & IDRC Diagnostic Team from Canada, March 11, 2010, at Bangalore.

## **Yadav, S Manohar**

Participated as a Invitee in Brainstorming Sessions on 'Choice Based Credit System and Continuous Assessment and Grading Pattern', organised by Mysore University, Mysore, December 8, 2009.

Attended Board of Examiners and Board of Studies Meetings at IDS Mysore and Centre for Rural Development Studies, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

## **Yogananda, C**

Attended three-day training programme for Investigators and Supervisors of Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009 – Monitoring, at Hubli, Karnataka, November 23-25, 2009.

Attended two-day Training of the Trainers (TOT) workshop on Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009 – Monitoring, at New Delhi, September 24-25, 2009.



## **9. MEETINGS**

### **Academic Programme Committee**

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 28, 2009 and January 29, 2010.

September 26, December 18, 2009 (twice) and February 3, 2010.

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on May 29, September 25, November 27, 2009 and March 26, 2010.

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on August 14, 2009.

The Thirty-seventh Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 18, 2009.

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on December 05, 2009.

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on June 20,

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on December 05, 2009.

## 10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

### Appointments

1.	Dr G B Lokesh	Assistant Professor	08.07.2009
2.	Dr Elumalai Kannan	Associate Professor	10.07.2009
3.	Dr Parmod Kumar	Professor	01.09.2009
4.	Dr Siddharth Swaminathan	RK Hegde Chair Professor	04.01.2010

1.	Dr V Ramaswamy	Associate Professor	31.10.2009
2.	Dr C S Veeramatha	Assistant Professor	30.11.2009
3.	Dr S Erappa	Associate Professor	31.01.2010

1.	Ms P Ashalatha	Stenographer	01.06.2009
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## OBITUARIES

1. Dr U A Shimray, Assistant Professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on 06.05.2009.
2. Mr K R Shivananda, Selection Grade Assistant, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on 11.03.2010.
3. Prof Anirudha Gupta, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
4. Sri Datar H B, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
5. Sri Jayaraman T R, IAS (Retd.), Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
6. Sri Koneri Rau M R, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
7. Dr Kolte V B, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
8. Sri Marathe S S, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
9. Prof Maheshwari B L, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
10. Dr Nag Choudhuri B D, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
11. Sri Raja Roy Singh, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
12. Mr Shroff M R, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
13. Sri T R Satish Chandran, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
14. Dr Saraf S N, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
15. Sri Sharada Prasad H Y, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
16. Prof S R A Rao, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
17. Prof Shankar G Lele, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
18. Sri Seth A N, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
19. Sri Chentsal Rao P, Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

## 11. LIBRARY

The Dr V K R V Rao Library of the Institute is a fully modernised research library system, in outfits, functionality and the quality of service. The Library is a treasure-house of a plethora of important books and documents in the fields of Economics, Finance, Sociology, Education, Political Science, Statistics, Demography, Anthropology, Philosophy, etc., including many valuable out-of-print books. Several government publications and documents are also available in the library. It has more than 1.20 lakh collection and about 300 professional foreign and Indian journals are being subscribed and about 80 journals are available for online access. The World Bank and a number of other international organisations have recognised it as a Depository Library. The Library is fully automated using integrated library software (LibSys) and it subscribes to online databases viz., EconLit, JSTOR, Prowess-CMIE, Indiatat.com, ISID, etc.

Dewey Decimal Classification scheme is adopted for the processing of documents. The housekeeping operations and catalogue is computerised using Libsys integrated library software. Web-based Online Public Access Catalogue search is provided to readers. Searches can be made by author, title, subject, class number, publisher or by words in title and Boolean search. The newly accessioned books and working papers are displayed on a monthly basis.

The Library has a good number of collection on different social and economic aspects from various renowned organisations/ publishers across the world in CD-ROM. The Library has built an Articles Database with the coverage of journal articles published in the journals subscribed by ISEC library and it has about 63,000 articles index. 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. The library is maintaining an exchange programme of publications with a number of national and international institutions. ISEC Library is considered to be one of the best reference libraries in social sciences in southern India.

### Digitisation Programme

The Library digitisation programme has been going on and the number of books digitised has crossed 900. The scanning, editing and digitisation of ISEC Research Reports is in progress. Digitisation of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnatak University, Dharwad; and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, is in progress. A few of these digitized documents are hosted on DSpace and are available for public access.

Most of the library activities are computerised using "LibSys", an integrated library management software. Library database is accessible online through the Institute website. In addition, the Library provides the following services:

### Borrowing Facilities

Borrowing privileges are given to the faculty, visiting faculty, board members, life members, research scholars and administrative staff.

### Reference Service

The library provides personalised reference services for its users.

### New Additions List

This bulletin contains a list of various documents received by the Library during the month:





### **Current Journals List**

It contains a list of latest journal titles along with content pages received by the Library during the month.

### **Current Journal Contents**

This is a monthly information service brought out in print format, indicating the contents of journals subscribed to by ISEC Library. The contents are arranged by main subject category and alphabetically within the subject category.

### **Article Index Database**

The Library generates an article database containing about 63,000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes to. This can be searched by title, author or subject.

### **Press Clippings Index**

This monthly information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers in which the ISEC user community is interested. The bibliographic citations selected from the newspapers are arranged under broad subject categories. For easy access to these citations, classified index has been provided.

### **Inter-Library Loan Services**

The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the faculty, with the well-established libraries of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore University, National Law School of India University and other institutions. Institute is member of DELNET.

### **Reprographic Service**

Xerox facility has been provided at the Library to cater to the needs of the users on request against payment.

### **Databases**

The Library subscribes to a number of databases and e-books related to social sciences and allied subjects. User's assistance, Search

facilities and document delivery etc., are also provided.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. EconLit an abstracting and indexing database of Economics Literature.
2. JSTOR an online database of scholarly literature in social sciences.
3. ISID RRCD is a very rich source of social science information developed by the Institute for Social and Industrial Development, New Delhi (ISID). It covers 14 major newspapers and 83 journals. It has 1,00,000 journal article references and 1,50,000 newspaper articles. It also gives the latest statistics of Economic Survey, Union Government policy, budget, etc.
4. Indiatat.com is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
5. Economic & Political Weekly (EPW) is published by the Sameeksha Trust, is one of the Indian publications that enjoy a global reputation for excellence and scholarship. It occupies a special place in the intellectual history of independent India. It publishes analyses of contemporary affairs and academic papers in the social sciences.
6. World Bank e-Library, the World Bank always a leader in disseminating information on global economic and social development, is now providing the broadest possible access to its content, packaging its publications into one handy searchable interface. E-Library allows users to access World Bank Publication's 1984 to present. (World Bank) Updated daily.
7. Prowess from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and

medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on over 20,000 firms. These comprise all companies traded on India's major stock exchanges and several others including the central public sector enterprises. The database covers most of the organised industrial activities; Banking and organised financial and other services sectors in India. Prowess provides detailed information on each company.

### Library Statistics

Number of documents added during the year 2009-10 : 1679

Number of journals and periodicals subscribed to during the year 2009-10

Foreign publications	: 129
Indian publications	: 121
Complimentary	: 50
Exchange	: 15
Total	:

Number of newspapers being subscribed by the Library : 10

Total Library collection as on March 31, 2009 : 1,24,990

### Training

The Library is actively involved in organising and conducting various training programmes from time to time for the benefit of users.



## 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 non-governmental) are collected. However, very small proportion of these collected information are used due to various reasons. Among the prominent reasons, we found that researchers, less-acquainted with new or available secondary sources of information, spend significant amount of time on searching and retrieving (those who know or have information). Apart from these, projects based on primary source of information collect data on the various issues under considerations. Broadly, these include assessing progress of schemes, impact of developmental interventions, status of developmental process or their dimensions in some time intervals or across the larger space. Though significant amount of information on various dimensions are collected through these sources, finally, very little comes up in project reports after treatment of statistical tools. To avoid or reduce the loss of information and search time, ISEC has taken an initiative for maintaining such data in its Data Bank.

### The Vision

- The Data Bank will establish itself as a facilitating centre for the researchers in ISEC.

- It will assemble and collate the useful data from researches carried out in Institute from various sources wherever possible.
- It will regularly collect primary field survey data of completed projects both in soft and hard copies from faculty and students of ISEC. However, this will require consent to access and dissemination from the project director or director.
- Secondary data in soft copies will be regularly collected from the centre and if possible updated.
- It will share available data and information with the faculty and students
- Apart from these, the Data Bank will also offer information regarding availability of statistical data and their sources. The Data Bank will make efforts towards providing available information to its members through Email.

Progress is being made in gathering data on socio-economic and political variables at State and all India level and stored them in a user-friendly manner. These include collection, compilation and updating of secondary data and soft copies of the reports available at websites of govt. departments as well organizations having significance for academic research. The reports mainly include manuals, NSSO reports, reports of task forces/committees /working group/sub-groups set up by various governments and statistical data reports (Economic surveys – centre/states, Abstracts of Statistics, Statistics at glance, water data book etc.) Moreover, each Centre of the Institute has been requested to furnish the data already collected by them in a user-friendly manner for storing in the data bank.

Apart from these, efforts are also being made to list the entire statistical data reports available with ISEC library to reduce the hassle of search for budding researchers and helping library to keep the track on regular subscription of the these reports. The list of this is put on ISEC website and the entire work will be taken up in a time bound manner.

The available data could be made available to the researchers preferably to those working in ISEC and jointly with ISEC, Members of the Board of Governors and the Founder Members of the Institute. They are welcome to use the Data Bank. Any other researcher interested in obtaining these data may seek permission from the Registrar, ISEC, for use of such data, which will be provided keeping in view the prevailing copy right etc. We are happy to state that we do not charge for the supply of data. However, these data could only be provided in the soft-copy form and not as print-outs. The Data Bank is made to create an access to the data and this may please not be treated as centre for research assistance which will require a lot of efforts on the part of the staff of the Data Bank. We expect an acknowledgement on the use of data.

## **1. Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules):**

Following printed data is available in databank and arranged in systematic order.

1. MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project
2. Teachers College Survey: Students teacher's Profile
3. Prospects for Coarse Cereals in Drought-Prone Regions: An Exploratory Study in Karnataka
4. Evaluation of Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) in Karnataka
5. Likely Impact of Liberalized Imports and Low Tariff on Edible Oil Sector in the Country
6. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project
7. The Evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in the State of Karnataka
8. An Analysis of the Results of Crop Cutting Experiments
9. Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project
10. Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka
11. Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/ UAS/ISEC Study)
12. Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project)
13. Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project
14. Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes
15. Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?
16. Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka
17. Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka
18. Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka
19. Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka
20. Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka
21. Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka



**2. Data Available on Online/Computer System**  
(for internal access only):

- [www.indiastat.com](http://www.indiastat.com)
- Prowess database from CMIE (Database of large and medium Indian Firms)

**3. Data on CD-ROMs:**

- **National Sample Survey (NSS):**
- The NSS Data CDs are available but only to tables prepared by ISEC researchers could be made available.
- **Census Dataset**
- The Census Data CDs are available but only for internal use.
- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Dataset**
- The NFHS Data CDs are available but only for internal use.
- **Socio-economic Dataset**
- The Socio-economic Data CD's are available but only for internal use.

**4. Data Available in Digital Form:**

- Data is available on daily list of export and imports from Cochin Port since 2006 to till date.

**5. Foreign Trade Statistics of India:**

- Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade Statistics of India - Principal commodities & Countries 2003-2008

**6. Journal of Economic Literature**

**7. Data Available in Microfiche Form:**

- Census of India data from 1871-1951 is available in microfiche form.

**8. Other Documents in Microfiche Form:**

- India Gazetteers

**9. Links to Major Database Websites.**

### 13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**Our grateful thanks to:**

- The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre.
- Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).
- Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.
- University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the PhD Programme.
- Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, UNDP, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and Ministry of Industry.
- Sponsors of Training Courses
- Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.





*A book on Climate Change was released during the valedictory function of the Ninth Development Convention held on January 23, 2010.*

*The Sri D H Shankaramurthy (centre), Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, chaired the function. Prof P G Chengappa (left) was the chief guest while Prof Mahendra Dev (right) delivered the valedictory address.*



*A workshop on 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective' was held at the Institute on March 31, 2010.*

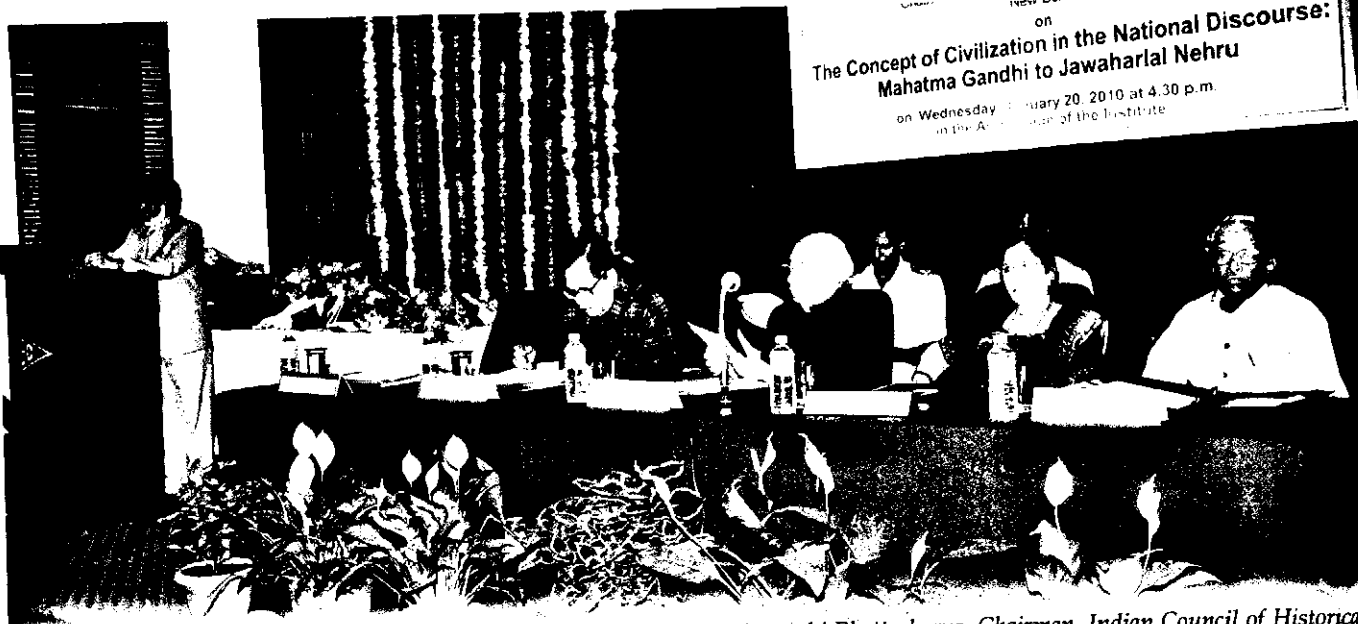


*The 37<sup>th</sup> Annual General Body Meeting of the ISEC Society was held on December 18, 2009.*



# The ISEC Founders' Day

NEW DELHI  
on  
The Concept of Civilization in the National Discourse:  
Mahatma Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru  
on Wednesday, January 20, 2010 at 4.30 p.m.  
in the Auditorium of the Institute



ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande (welcoming the gathering); Prof Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi; Karnataka Governor Shri Hans Raj Bharadwaj; His Excellency's wife Mrs Bharadwaj; and Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, during the celebrations.

## The winners of Dr VKRV Rao Prizes in Social Sciences



Prof Anjan Kumar  
Chakrabarti,  
Calcutta University,  
Kolkata (Economics,  
2008)



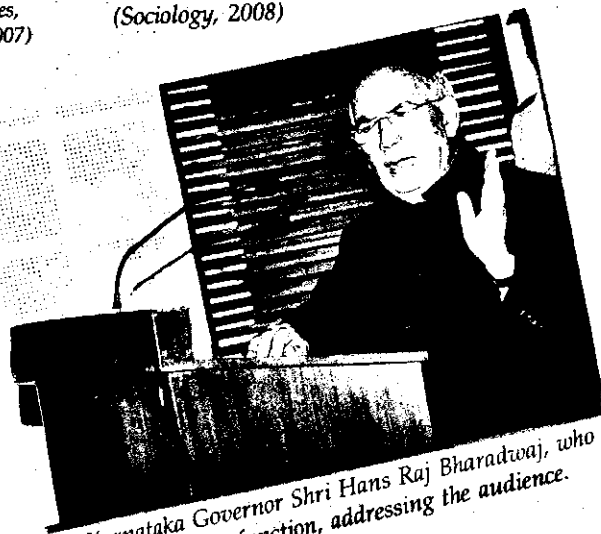
Prof Ashwini Deshpande,  
Delhi School of Economics,  
New Delhi (Economics, 2007)



Prof A R  
Venkatachalapathy,  
Madras Institute of  
Development Studies,  
Chennai (History, 2007)



Dr Amita Baviskar,  
Institute of Economic  
Growth, New Delhi  
(Sociology, 2008)



Karnataka Governor Shri Hans Raj Bharadwaj, who  
chaired the function, addressing the audience.

## Celebrations (January 20, 2010)

**The ISEC Founders' Day was celebrated at the Institute on January 20, 2010. Professor VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture, presentation of Dr VKRV Rao prizes in Social Sciences for the years 2007 and 2008 and other Memorial Prizes set up by the Institute, and felicitation of meritorious students marked the occasion.**



Prof Sabyasachi Bhattacharya delivering the Professor VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on 'The Concept of Civilisation in the Nationalist Discourse: Mahatma Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru'.

### *The best PhD theses (during 2005-2009)*



Dr Geetanjoy Sahu  
(Public Administration)



Dr S Deepthi  
(Sociology)



Dr Rajib Kumar Sahoo  
(Economics)



Staff members Mr Krishnachandran and Mrs Shantakumari were felicitated by Prof KRS Murthy on completing 25 years of service at ISEC.



## ISEC Public Lectures

ISEC has been organising Public Lectures in association with Bangalore University.  
Four Public Lectures were held this year.

On November 06, 2009.



Prof Michael Walton, Dr VKRV Chair Professor, ISEC, spoke on 'Inequality, Rents and Development: The Latin Americanization of India?' on November 6, 2009.



Shri T V Mohandas Pai, Director (HR and E&R), Infosys Technologies Limited, Bangalore, spoke on the topic 'India at 2030' on December 26, 2009.



Prof Ashutosh Varshney, Dr VKRV Chair Professor, ISEC, spoke on 'Indian Federalism: Past Performance, Coming Challenges' on January 15, 2010.



Shri V P Baligar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Karnataka, spoke on 'Roadmap for Industrial Development in Karnataka' on February 26, 2010.



FM for p  
budget  
reaching  
mism an  
above 6

the GDP growth rate  
of 6.7 per cent per an  
fiscal deficit climbing  
per cent does not reflect  
financial management.

may allow some  
sector GST coming into play.

above 6 per cent does not reflect  
done financial management.

\_\_\_\_\_

above 6 per cent does not reflect  
done financial management.

\_\_\_\_\_

By Supriya Ray Chowdhury

developed countries, which were being blamed for the global warming, had agreed to contribute \$30 billion or Rs 2500 crore for the period 2010-2012 for mitigation and adaptation. Hence, the action should seek funding and analogies from national and international sources, such as promoting energy saving programmes and re-energising.

There is a need for a change in role to counter the adaptation of climate change. He said a detailed impact and adaptation studies had to be carried out to identify vulnerable districts for water flows, cropping systems, winter flows in basins, fishing communities etc.

**Climate change hub**

Mr. Deshpande said ISERC had set up a climate change hub on its premises in the city to prepare a comprehensive report on variable changes as well as bio-physical indicators of global warming. ISRI will study the various agro-climatic, regional, transition zones and dry zones to assess the climate change.

Mr. Chengappa said global warming would have disastrous consequences on agricultural output. "Farmers from all land regions may not be able to grow anything unless steps are taken; to mitigate its impact," he said.

The C.A.S. Bangalore in association with ISERC and ISRI will hold a seminar next month to devise a strategy to mitigate the impact of global warming.

# Missing links in PPP for education

The new model is expected to meet at least some of the needs of quality education.

By M R Narayana

India's public school education is provided through a network of primary, upper primary and secondary (including higher secondary) institutions run by the Central, state governments, and rural and urban local bodies. These institutions are owned, managed and financed through budgetary resources. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and mid-day meal programme are the most popular national programmes in school education.

Public sector is most dominant at lower levels of education as it is responsible for almost 90 per cent of primary, 72 per cent of upper primary, and 42 per cent of secondary education.

Given wider and freer access with instructional and non-instructional incentives and subsidies, public sector will continue to be the essential source of school education, especially for the rural poor and other vulnerable and marginalised sections of society. This underlines the need for strengthening public school education to accomplish the objectives and targets of 'Inclusive Growth' under the on-going 11th Five Year Plan.

Most recently, the Union Ministry of human resources development has come up with new national

labs, transport and food), and education services (e.g. recruitment but not appointment of teachers and staff) in the existing and/or new public schools.

Financing and management of these facilities and services may be bundled or unbundled. Options are open for the government to provide land on long term lease basis. Private costs are proposed to be paid by the government on unit cost or per student basis. If a plausible model of PPP is BOOT (build, operate, own and transfer), then the government may claim the ultimate ownership of all assets created.

The new proposals mainly aim at different methods of cost-sharing between public and private sectors. They seem to have been heavily drawn from PPP models for economic infrastructure, such as, roads and highways, bridges, power and telecommunications. They are built on cardinal principles of corporate governance in terms of resource efficiency, accountability for performance, risk sharing, quality monitoring and flexibility.

However, reality demands that social infrastructure like public school education and economic infrastructure like public road construction are inherently different and cannot be equated for privatisation purposes.

New proposals implicitly neglect the critical issues relating to cost recovery, except for payment of private costs by the government though budgetary resources or through cross-subsidisation by allowing

## ISEC and BU to work together and tap talent

A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BUDDING SOCIAL SCIENTISTS OPENS UP AS ISEC LAUNCHES ITS SOCIAL SCIENCE TALENT HUNT

Young and talented students who want to make a career in social sciences can now look forward to a social science talent hunt. It is a first of its kind in the country. Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, has launched a social science talent hunt.

Prof. Debnath, ISEC, says the hunt is aimed at identifying and nurturing social science talent. "Through this talent hunt, for the next five years, we will reach out to young people who become first class social scientists. We are interested in their understanding of the social sciences and society. We are striving to do that. Otherwise, seven years from now, we should not suddenly discover that we have lost our social scientists."

The first step towards this is the ISEC Social Science Talent Hunt. Prof. Debnath, ISEC, says the hunt is aimed at identifying and nurturing social science talent. "Through this talent hunt, for the next five years, we will reach out to young people who become first class social scientists. We are interested in their understanding of the social sciences and society. We are striving to do that. Otherwise, seven years from now, we should not suddenly discover that we have lost our social scientists."

"Scientists can decide on the course of a river. But it is the social scientist who can give valuable inputs on the accommodation of the victims of the flood during rehabilitation."

Recent floods in Karnataka have been very quick and have caused a number of deaths. Before March 2012, the two floods in Karnataka were not as severe. "We also look forward to the social scientists to provide valuable inputs on the accommodation of the victims of the flood during rehabilitation."

## JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE

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## Can Delhi undo what Nizam did?

Telangana's history shows statehood no guarantee of economic betterment

The article examines the economic challenges facing the state of Telangana. It discusses the impact of the Nizam's rule and the subsequent statehood. The article argues that statehood does not guarantee economic betterment. It discusses the need for economic reforms and the role of the government in the economy.

The article also discusses the impact of the Nizam's rule on the economy of Telangana. It discusses the Nizam's policies and the resulting economic growth. The article argues that the Nizam's rule was a success in terms of economic growth, but it was a failure in terms of social and political development.

The article concludes by discussing the challenges facing the state of Telangana today. It discusses the need for economic reforms and the role of the government in the economy. The article argues that the state of Telangana must learn from the Nizam's rule and implement reforms to achieve economic growth.

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## 'Welfare of SC, ST must'

Community still facing discrimination: Mungekar

BANGALORE. Unless both the Centre and the State governments ensure effective implementation of various programmes meant for uplifting the economic condition of the members belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, the country will remain a country of economic inequality.

It may be in terms of wages or education or health, there are not being treated at par with others in many parts of the country. As a result, there is unequal distribution of wealth. Thus, according to Mungekar, one of the key reasons for a poverty level to remain at a higher level for long time now, despite the country achieving rates of economic growth.

Mungekar, who is a member of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, said that the government should take steps to ensure that the members of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are not discriminated against in the workplace or in the educational institutions.

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## A universal paradox: can market economy become inclusive?

Are we buying the catch phrase, inclusiveness, with critical attention?

The article discusses the concept of inclusiveness in the context of the market economy. It argues that the market economy is inherently exclusive and that it is difficult to make it inclusive. The article discusses the need for government intervention to make the market economy more inclusive. It discusses the role of the government in the economy and the need for reforms to achieve economic growth.

The article also discusses the impact of the market economy on the economy of India. It discusses the growth of the market economy and the resulting economic growth. The article argues that the market economy has been a success in terms of economic growth, but it has been a failure in terms of social and political development. The article concludes by discussing the challenges facing the market economy today and the need for reforms to achieve economic growth.

## EDUCATION TIMES CONTINUES THE COLUMN IN CAREERS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES TO DRAW ATTENTION TO OPPORTUNITIES IN THESE FIELDS

Careers in development studies by Prof. D. S. Narayana

The article discusses the career opportunities in the field of development studies. It discusses the growth of the field and the resulting economic growth. The article argues that the field of development studies has been a success in terms of economic growth, but it has been a failure in terms of social and political development. The article concludes by discussing the challenges facing the field of development studies today and the need for reforms to achieve economic growth.

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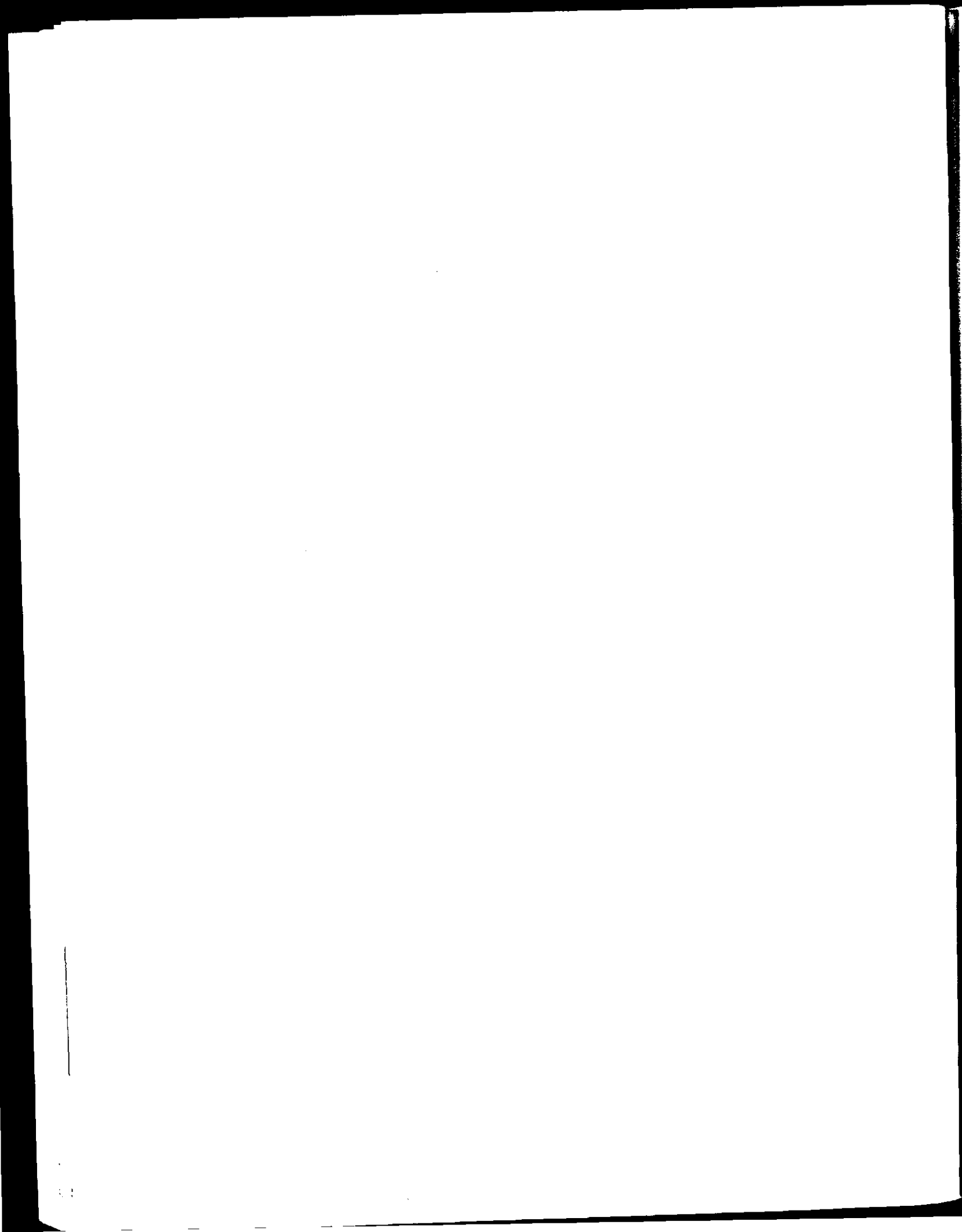




# Annual Report 2009-10: At a Glance

Annual Report 2009-10: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	SOCIP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published in J/Eds	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships / Awards
<b>ADRTC</b>	5	13	3	1	1	6	2	15	12	6	11	9	15	2
R N Deshpande	(MJB)			1		2		2	7	1	11	5	11	
Parthod Kumar	2	2 <sup>1</sup> (M+EK)				1	2	6 <sup>1</sup> (EK)	1					1
M J Bende	(D+P)		2						1	1		3		
M Mahadevi		2											2	1
S. Chappa	1	3 <sup>1</sup> (KGC/D)												
P. Thippaiah	1 <sup>1</sup> (MJB)				1			1						
T. Manthi		1 <sup>1</sup> (EK)						1	1	1		1	2	
Elumalai Kumaran		1 <sup>1</sup> (PK) RSD+GB	1 <sup>1</sup> (GBL)			1		5 <sup>1</sup> (PK)	1	3				
G R Lakesh	1	3 <sup>1</sup> (RSD+K)	1 <sup>1</sup> (EK)					1	1					
<b>CDD</b>	3	4	1	0	4	8	0	11	1	3	0	3	2	0
D K Rajeev	3 <sup>1</sup> (MDH)	4 <sup>1</sup> (MDH)	1		2	5		7	3	3		3		
M. Devendra Babu	1 <sup>1</sup> (DR)	1 <sup>1</sup> (MDH)			2	3		4	1				2	
<b>CFLNR</b>	5	6	5	2	6	6	0	14	6	15	4	6	4	3
K V Ravi	4 <sup>1</sup> (MS+KLB+ Manasa)				1 <sup>1</sup> (KLB+ Manasa)									
K N Ninan			1					1	4	2		1		
S A Dasht														
K G Gayathri Devi		2 <sup>1</sup> (BPN+ N)	4 <sup>1</sup> (MS+KLB)	1	1	2		3		1	3	4		2
Sund Nandiyal		3 <sup>1</sup> (KLB+BPN)	2 <sup>1</sup> (BPN)	1 <sup>1</sup> (BPN)	1	4		7	1	9	1	1	4	1
S. Manasa	1 <sup>1</sup> (KVR)	1 <sup>1</sup> (BPN)	1 <sup>1</sup> (BPN)		2 <sup>1</sup> (KVR)			2		2				
Rabhu Prasad Nayak	1 <sup>1</sup> (RSD)	1 <sup>1</sup> (SN+Manasa +KLB)	1 <sup>1</sup> (Manasa +SN)	1 <sup>1</sup> (SN)										
Leena Babu	1 <sup>1</sup> (KVR)	1 <sup>1</sup> (SN+Manasa +BPN)	1 <sup>1</sup> (RSD)		1 <sup>1</sup> (KVR)			1	1	1				
<b>CESP</b>	5	12	3	0	10	29	1	17	11	8	6	20	6	4
M R Narayana	1	2 <sup>1</sup> (BPN)				1		1	2			1	3	1
Meenakshi Rajeev		2 <sup>1</sup> (BPN+VSR)	1 <sup>1</sup> (BPN+KLB+ Manasa)		2	8		3		3	2	2		1
S. Madheswaran	2 <sup>1</sup> (KLB+VSR)	1 <sup>1</sup> (KLB+VSR)	1 <sup>1</sup> (KLB)		5	5		3	6	2	2	5	2	2
K. Gayathri		1 <sup>1</sup> (SM)			3	2		3	1			7	1	
Veerasekharappa					3	2		3		2		1		
G. Nanjundiah	1	1			3	3	1	1	2	1	2	4		
B. P. Vani	1	4 <sup>1</sup> (MS+KLB+ RC)	1 <sup>1</sup> (MS)											
<b>CHRD</b>	1	2	0	0	1	5	1	4	4	5	1	4	0	0
M. V. Ravi		1			1	5	1	3	3	3	1	4		
M. V. Ravi		1						1	1	1				





**K. P. RAO & CO.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**'Poornima', 25, State Bank Road,**  
**Bangalore - 560 001. Karnataka, India.**

K. P. RAO  
M.G. VINAYA SIMHA  
K. RAVIKUMAR  
V. NARAYANAN  
K. VISWANATH  
K. SURYA PRAKASH  
P. RAVINDRANATH  
R. PURUSHOTHAM

Phone : 080 - 2558 7385 / 2558 6814  
Fax : 080 - 2559 4661  
Grams : 'SUREAUDIT'  
E-mail : kprao@airtelmail.in

**AUDITOR'S REPORT**

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, Bangalore** as at 31st March 2010, 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 management, 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 account 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 Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d. Attention is drawn to Note No.4 of the Notes to Accounts regarding the Liability towards the increase in pay scales as per the 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission considered by the Finance Committee on 01.05.2010, estimated at Rs.5.9 crores upto March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010, payment of which is subject to the approval of the Board & availability of funds, and therefore has not been fully provided for this year. However a sum of Rs.79 lakhs has been provided for towards this liability, to the extent of funds received from some funding authorities. The balance we are informed will be provided in the ensuing year, when further funds are received towards this liability.



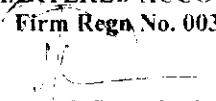
**Branches**

**Mysore** : No. 74, 2nd Main, 1st Stage, Vijayanagar, Mysore - 570 017. Phone : 0821 - 2517971  
**Chennai** : Flat A, House, Arun Apartments, Old No. 8, Rukmini Street, Kalakshetra Colony, Besant Nagar, Chennai - 600 095

**K. P. RAO & CO.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

*(Continuation Sheet)*

- c. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts read with the paragraph 'd' above & the Notes to Accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
- i) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010; and
  - ii) In the case of Income and Expenditure Account, the income for the year ended on that date.

**FOR K.P.RAO & COMPANY**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
**Firm Regn.No. 003135S**  
  
**(R.Purushotham)**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No: 022169**

Place : Bangalore

Date :

**30 AUG 2010**

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Consolidated Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2009 - 10 Rs.	Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2009 - 10 Rs.
53,543,499	Establishment Expenses	4	71,662,844	119029579	Grant receipts	1	145,529,582
37,404,212	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	80,551,148	19883421	Interest income	2	22,645,199
45,002,455	Unspent grant		32,588,570	19307026	Other receipts	3	23,326,563
22,269,860	Excess of Income over expenditure		6,698,782				
158,220,026	Total		191,501,344	158220026	Total		191,501,344

## Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2010

Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2009 - 10 Rs.	Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2009 - 10 Rs.
256,356,561	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	9	310,784,911	239356855	Investments	6	267,508,146
53,642,469	Current Liabilities	10	73,233,454	70642175	Current Assets	7	116,510,219
97,206,314	Fixed Asset as per contra	8	100,190,268	97206314	Fixed Asset as per contra	8	100,190,268
407,205,344	Total		484,208,633	407205344	Total		484,208,633

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
V Gopal  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
Col. Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd/-  
R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.03135S



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2009-10

				Schedule - 1	
Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2009-10 Rs.	
6,800,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		10,976,000	
1,500,000	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR		-	
20,000,000	c	Plan Library Digitisation Grant - GOK		-	
22,300,000	d	Non Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		26,749,000	
3,000,000	e	Non Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR		-	
6,480,000	f	ADRT Grants (Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		10,300,000	
6,235,608	g	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		8,856,808	
34,348,049	h	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop, etc.,		44,073,397	
100,663,657		Gross grant		100,955,205	
1,000,000		Add: Grant in aid receivable	-		
18,990,988		Unspent grant of previous year	47,290,133	47,290,133	
120,654,645				148,245,338	
521,640		Less: Grant receivable last year	-		
916,427		Overspent grant of previous year	2,680,915		
-		TDS receivable written back	34,841		
186,999		Grant refunded	-	2,715,756	
119,029,579		Net Grant		145,529,582	

				Schedule - 2	
Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2009-10 Rs.	
17,606,777	a	Interest on F.D's	18,486,918		
1,326,871		Add: Accrued interest on FD	2,710,537	21,197,455	
949,773	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		1,447,744	
19,883,421		Total		22,645,199	

				Schedule - 3	
Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2009-10 Rs.	
12,339,704	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	8,655,648		
4,699,067		Overhead charges spent from various projects	5,909,409	2,746,239	
7,640,637					
11,664,874	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects, Other receipts		20,528,571	
1,515	c	Miscellaneous receipts		51,753	
19,307,026		Total		23,326,563	

				Schedule - 4	
Previous year 2008-09 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2009-10 Rs.	
46,764,841	a	Salary (incl P.F. Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		63,496,786	
1,156,876	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		1,707,113	
992,346	c	Ph.D Students fellowship & contingency		1,167,259	
4,629,436	d	TA & DA expenses		5,291,686	
53,543,499		Total		71,662,844	

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Sd -  
V Gopal  
Accounts Officer

Sd -  
Col Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd -  
R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.03135S

**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2009-10**

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2008- 09 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2009- 10 Rs.
9,834,897	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses		17,923,788
976,319	b	Consultancy & honorarium		2,997,191
488,970	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams		655,477
1,842,782	d	Printing & Stationery / Computer charges		2,613,802
6,334,295	e	Campus maintenance / Repairs to Bldgs / Rent for conference hall /		6,279,849
262,461	f	Vehicle maintenance		310,786
747,109	g	Data collection/entry/processing/Computer maint. charges		710,648
4,499,539	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC		4,706,044
420,879	i	Repairs and maintenance - AMC & Others		820,806
1,774,067	j	Office equipment		3,577,511
5,500	k	Library Digitisation Expenses		4,519,679
-	l	Spl ICSSR grant Expenses		1,761,994
306,265	m	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration		371,430
231,185	n	Admn exp / VKRV Rao Chair / Prize		288,645
6,914,568	o	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects		31,839,775
11,548	p	Other Expenses		-
2,753,828	q	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses		1,173,723
<b>37,404,212</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>80,551,148</b>

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
Chartered AccountantsSd/-  
V Gopal  
Accounts OfficerSd/-  
Col. Ashutosh Dhar  
RegistrarSd/-  
R S Deshpande  
DirectorSd/-  
Purushotham R  
PartnerPlace : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.03135S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Investments as on 31-03-2010 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Sl.No	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2009			Balance as on 31.03.2010		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	32,500,000	32,500,000	65,000,000	32,500,000	36,500,000	69,000,000
2	ISEC Plan	-	16,500,000	16,500,000	-	-	-
3	Corpus fund	33,140,000	2,872,000	36,012,000	33,140,000	2,997,000	36,137,000
4	Endowment fund ( Founder Member A/c)	3,625,000	1,050,000	4,675,000	3,625,000	1,492,000	5,117,000
5	Prof V K R V Rao fund	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
6	Prof D M Nanjundappa fund	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
7	Prof M N Srinivasa fund	15,000	68,500	83,500	15,000	81,500	96,500
8	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	40,000	130,000	170,000	40,000	130,000	170,000
9	Justice E S Venkataramajah memorial fund	-	56,000	56,000	-	56,000	56,000
10	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	500,000	294,000	794,000	500,000	294,000	794,000
11	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
12	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics	-	32,000	32,000	-	32,000	32,000
13	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	9,027,070	9,027,070	-	9,900,000	9,900,000
14	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
15	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
16	ISEC Development Fund	-	-	-	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>70,020,000</b>	<b>62,549,570</b>	<b>132,569,570</b>	<b>70,020,000</b>	<b>64,102,500</b>	<b>134,122,500</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	12,600,000	2,400,000	15,000,000	12,600,000	2,400,000	15,000,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	30,934,000	7,000,000	37,934,000	30,934,000	9,400,000	40,334,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	32,500,000	2,500,000	35,000,000	32,500,000	5,325,000	37,825,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	15,000,000	1,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	1,000,000	16,000,000
5	ISEC ADRT Seminar outreach	-	1,353,285	-	-	2,206,646	2,206,646
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>91,034,000</b>	<b>14,253,285</b>	<b>105,287,285</b>	<b>91,034,000</b>	<b>35,331,646</b>	<b>126,365,646</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Projects:</b>						
1	National Family Health Survey in Karnataka - 3	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
2	Baseline study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining area at GOGI	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
3	Certificate Courses in Development Studies and Research Methodology	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
4	IFPRI Gender & Governance in rural services	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
5	Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at proposed uranium mining site at GOGI, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1,270,000	1,270,000
	<b>Total ( C )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,020,000</b>	<b>7,020,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B+C )</b>	<b>161,054,000</b>	<b>78,302,855</b>	<b>238,003,570</b>	<b>161,054,000</b>	<b>106,454,146</b>	<b>267,508,146</b>

for K P Rao & Co  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
V Gopal  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
Col Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd/-  
R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 30.08.2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn. No.003135S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2009-10

Schedule - 7				
Previous year 2008- 09 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2009- 10 Rs.
11,495	a	Cash on Hand		26,555
61,785,583	b	Cash at Bank		86,992,102
2,076,310	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS/ Prepaid expenses		1,922,300
3,618,817	d	Advance to other units		23,582,178
	e	Receivables :		
1,000,000		Grant-in aid receivable		-
2,149,970		Other Receivables		3,705,004
	f	Prepaid expenses		282,080
<u>70,642,175</u>		Total		<u>116,510,219</u>

Schedule - 10				
Previous year 2008- 09 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2009- 10 Rs.
45,002,455	a	Unspent grant		32,588,570
705,827	b	Overhead charges payable		850,640
2,675,000	c	Advance from other units		22,870,568
5,259,187	d	Sundry liabilities		16,923,676
<u>53,642,469</u>		Total		<u>73,233,454</u>

Schedule- 8				
Previous year 2008- 09 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2009- 10 Rs.
98,964,314	a	F.A as in last balance sheet		97,206,314
2,345,122	b	Add: Additions during the year		8,258,277
77,896	c	Previous year additions		-
101,387,332				105,464,591
4,181,018	d	Less: Depreciation		5,274,323
<u>97,206,314</u>		F.A as in balance sheet		<u>100,190,268</u>

M/s. K P Rao & Co  
Chartered Accountants

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V Gopal  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
Col. Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd/-  
R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.031355





Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statements as on 31-03-2010 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8 (a to d)							
Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 01/04/2009	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year
1	Buildings	1.63%	74,790,544	99,215	-	74,889,759	1,304,923
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	3,515,525	312,309	-	3,827,834	653,563
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	3,842,368	1,344,799	-	5,187,167	436,143
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	5,155,077	5,219,640	-	10,374,717	2,209,174
5	Library Books	4.75%	9,837,246	473,292	-	10,310,538	590,382
6	Other Assets (Utensils)	4.75%	65,554	-	-	65,554	3,281
7	Vehicles	9.50%	-	809,022	-	809,022	76,857
	<b>Total</b>		<b>97,206,314</b>	<b>8,258,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105,464,591</b>	<b>5,274,323</b>
							<b>Value as on 31/03/2010</b>
							73,584,836
							3,174,271
							4,751,024
							8,165,543
							9,720,156
							62,273
							732,165
							100,190,268

Sd/  
V Gopal  
Accounts Officer

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 30.08.2010

Sd/-  
Col Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd/-  
R S Deshpande  
Director

for K P Rao & Co  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner  
MM No -022169  
Firm Regn. No 003135S



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhatti, Bangalore 560 072

**Capital fund as on 31-03-2010 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet**

Sl.No.	Fund Account	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2009	Funds Received during the year	Amount transferred for the year		Other receipts	Closing balance as on 31.03.2010
				Excess of I/E	Excess of E/I		
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	93,923,464	-	690,856	-	4,994	94,619,314
2	Direct Receipts	3,230	-	2,773	-	-	6,003
3	FCRA Main account	500	-	-	-	-	500
4	Corpus fund	36,012,043	-	3,148,209	-	-	39,160,252
5	Endowment fund	4,881,166	-	453,369	-	-	5,334,535
6	Prof V K R V Rao Endowment fund	131,964	-	9,209	-	-	141,173
7	Prof D M Nanundappa Endowment fund	20,801	-	665	-	-	21,466
8	Prof M Srinivasa Endowment fund	100,223	-	-	2,114	-	98,109
9	Dr L S Venkataratnam memorial fund	181,169	-	12,909	-	-	194,078
10	Justice E S Venkataratnam memorial fund	57,895	-	-	9,964	-	57,931
11	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	838,127	-	70,355	-	-	908,482
12	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	109,937	-	8,397	-	-	118,334
13	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics	39,328	-	2,602	-	-	41,930
14	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	10,935,769	-	744,452	-	-	11,680,221
15	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	-	500,000	-	3,062	-	496,938
16	Shri Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	-	112,600	-	9,902	-	102,698
17	ISEC Development Fund	-	12,400,000	326,044	-	-	12,726,044
18	G.V.K. Rao Travel Grant	-	300,000	-	34,583	-	265,417
19	Social Science Talent Search	-	50,000	729	-	-	50,729
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>147,245,616</b>	<b>13,362,600</b>	<b>5,470,589</b>	<b>59,825</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>166,024,154</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	36,853,223	2,987,703	-	-	-	39,840,926
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	37,557,847	-	1,286,141	-	-	38,843,988
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	17,493,229	1,196,484	-	-	-	18,689,713
5	ISEC ADRT Seminar out reach	2,206,646	882,226	-	-	-	3,088,872
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	28,908,858	-	-	-	28,908,858
7	ISEC - CEE/NR Outreach Fund Account	-	386,703	1,597	-	-	388,400
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>109,110,945</b>	<b>34,361,974</b>	<b>1,287,838</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,760,757</b>
	<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>256,356,561</b>	<b>47,724,574</b>	<b>6,758,407</b>	<b>59,825</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>310,784,911</b>

for K P Rao & Co  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/  
Purushotham R  
Partner  
MM No. 022169  
Firm Regn. No. 0031355

Sd/  
R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/  
Col Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd/  
V Gopal  
Accounts Officer  
Place: Bangalore  
Date: 30.03.2010



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1) Basis of Accounting:**

The accounts have been prepared under the accrual method of accounting.

Consolidated financial statements comprise of ISEC main account (both Plan and Non-Plan accounts) along with individual project accounts (Both FCRA and others).

Separate accounts are maintained for PF and Gratuity Trusts and separate financial statements are drawn for the same. They do not form part of Institutes Consolidated accounts.

The unspent grant for sponsored projects are shown under current liabilities and the overspent grants due from the sponsored agencies are shown under current assets.

**2) Fixed Assets & Library books:**

All Fixed assets including library books purchased for projects and ISEC Main are charged off to the respective unit's income and expenditure in the year of purchase and for control purposes, original cost less depreciation suffered is shown in the Balance sheet in Assets as well as in Liabilities.

**3) Depreciation:**

Depreciation as per Company's Act 1956 Schedule XIV on Straight Line Method basis is adopted.

**4) Investments:**

All investments are made as per the guidelines from time to time. Investments are valued at cost and held for maturity. Premium paid if any, on GOI Bonds is charged-off in the year of purchase.

**5) Interest on investments:**

Interest on investment is recognized on accrual basis in case of ISEC Main, Overhead and Royalty and Asset Replacement Reserve Account and on cash basis in case of other projects.

**6) Advance to Projects:**

Funds are transferred as Advance to project as per requirement from overhead & royalty a/c pending receipt of grants and reversed back upon receipt of funds from the sponsors.

**7) Recognition of grants:**

Grants are recognized on receipt basis.

**8) Retirement benefits to staff:**

- a) Employer's contribution to Provident Fund is made at the rate of 12% of Basic pay of the employee to an approved fund maintained by the Institute.
- b) Gratuity liability is funded on actuarial basis through Employees Group Gratuity Scheme of LIC.
- c) LIC pension annuity scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to the employees of the Institute. The Employer's Contribution to this scheme is 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.
- d) Leave encashment is accounted on payment basis
- e) Revised AS 15 (2005) is not mandatory to the Institute.



**9) Overhead & Royalty A/c:**

Overhead charges in certain projects are charged at specified rate of the grant as soon as received. In some projects it is charged at fixed percentage on total expenditure incurred during the year and in certain other projects fixed amount is charged as per the budget approved by the granting agency/ Director of ISEC.

On closure of the project, any overspent or unspent balance is being transferred to Overhead & Royalty a/c.

**10) Subscription to Library Journals:**

Subscription to the Library Journals is charged off to the Income & Expenditure A/c at the time of subscription.

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
*Chartered Accountants*

Sd/-  
V Gopal  
*Accounts Officer*

Sd/-  
Col. Ashutosh Dhar  
*Registrar*

Sd/-  
R S Deshpande  
*Director*

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
*Partner*

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.03135S



**NOTES TO ACCOUNTS**

**1. Fixed Asset & Library books:**

All Fixed assets including library books purchased for projects and ISEC Main are charged off to the respective unit's income and expenditure in the year of purchase and for control purposes, original cost less depreciation suffered is shown in the Balance sheet in Assets as well as in Liabilities.

**Depreciation:**

Depreciation as per Company's Act 1956 Schedule XIV on Straight Line Method basis is adopted.

The amount of depreciation calculated on Individual project is shown in the consolidated Balance Sheet. However, the depreciation is not reflected in any individual project financial statements.

**2. Asset and Replacement Reserve Account**

As recommended by the Finance Committee the Board of Governors in their meeting held on 29.9.2007 has approved for transfer of funds up to Rs.1.00 Crore from Overhead & Royalty a/c as one time measure to open an account called Asset Replacement Fund a/c. This amount is to be used for urgent repair, refurbishing and renovation of residential houses and campus infrastructure.

However, in this regard a letter has been addressed to ICSSR and GOK for release of Rs.50.00 lakhs each towards refurbishing and renovation of existing residential quarters and campus infrastructure. As and when the grant is received the same will be transferred back to Overhead and Royalty a/c.

**3. Income tax:**

a) The income of the Institute is exempt from Income tax under the provision of section 10(23C) (IIIab) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, no provision has been made for Income Tax for the current year.

b) The Institute has been served a demand notice by the Income tax department for Rs.23, 03,583/- for the Assessment Year 2006-07 under section 156 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Institute has paid a sum of Rs 10, 00,000 on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2009 and has disputed the demand and has filed an appeal before the appellate authority. Hence, no provision has been made for the demand amount of Rs 23, 03,583/-

**4. 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission**

Pursuant to the approval of the Board at its meeting on 24.4.2010, the Finance Committee in its 46<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 04.05.2010 decided that the 6<sup>th</sup> pay revision of scales will be effective from 01.01.2006. However, it was decided that the implementation will be from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2010.

The management has estimated total liability of Rs.5.90 crores towards salary arrears from 01-01-2006 to 31-03-2010.

An amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs from ADRT and Rs.31.95 lakhs from PRC, which were received as grant during the year for the above purpose, have been kept aside in separate bank account. A provision for a sum of Rs.79.00 lakhs is made from ISEC main ( Non-Plan Rs.50.00 lakhs and Plan Rs.29.00 lakhs) for the year 2009-10 is made.

Further, as per the minutes of the meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2010, the Finance Committee has taken decision that the payment of arrears is subject to approval of the Board and availability of funds.

**5. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever found necessary.**

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
V Gopal  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
Col. Ashutosh Dhar  
Registrar

Sd/-  
R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.03135S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

### ISEC NON-PLAN

Particulars	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
<b>Establishment :</b>				<b>Grant in aid :</b>	
20692918 Salary	26843243		9800000	Received from ICSSR	8624000
1207761 Encashment of earned leave	1939420		12500000	Received from GOK	18125000
98370 Medical reimbursement	223867		22300000		26749000
43174 Home travel concession	51447	29057977	-	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	-
22242221			22300000		26749000
704534 Printing and stationery		1258369	184582	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	945577
358149 Postage, telephone and telegrams		461882	22115418		25803423
595714 Travelling & daily allowance		846565	40717	Interest on SB a/c	136692
3171622 Campus maintenance		3194297	6110809	Other receipts	4772440
363029 Repairs and maintenance		613105	945577	Overspent grant	6367785
168973 Vehicle maintenance		272628			
390717 ISEC VKRV Rao Fellowship & contingency					
<b>Contingencies :</b>					
93755 Audit fees	82500				
160316 Mess charges	183605				
4428 Bank charges	4550				
13500 Institutional fee					
182500 Legal fee	90000				
212510 Registration fee	288930				
25281 Insurance to library assets	20473				
325170 Honorarium	396047				
Q Subscription to datanet	44120				
200102 Miscellaneous	265292	1375517			
1217582					
29212521	Total (A)	37080340	29212521	Total (A)	37080340
Q Special grant expenses	1053579	3000000		Unspent Special grant of prev. year ICSSR	3000000
3000000 Unspent Special grant ICSSR	1946421				
3000000	Total (B)	3000000	3000000	Total (B)	3000000
32212521	Total (A+B)	40080340	32212521	Total (A+B)	40080340
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010</b>					
Particulars	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous Year	Assets	Rupees
9138742 Sundry liabilities	29782420	11495		Cash on hand	26555
3000000 Unspent Special grant ICSSR	1946421	8885889		Cash at bank	23262919
		8897383			23289474
		1358436		Advance and deposits	1278436
		935316		Due from other units	793146
		2293752			2071582
		945577		Overspent grant	6367785
Fixed assets as per contra:				Fixed assets as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	104359759	104359759		As in last balance sheet	104359759
Add: Additions during the year		104359759		Add: Additions during the year	104359759
		104359759			
Total	136088600	116498477	Total	136088600	

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

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Accounts Officer

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R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.031355



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account

### ISEC NON-PLAN

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	Other receipts (Income)	
	1 Transport	5776
	2 House rent	3364775
	3 Xeroxing	170829
	4 Computer charges	116598
	5 Subscription to journal	82917
	6 Sale of working papers	43770
	7 Misce. Receipts	969775
	8 Tuition Fees(ph.D)	18000
	Total	4772440
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary	19999786
	2 Salary Arrears (6th pay)	5000000
	2 P.F.Contribution	1090696
	3 Gratuity Contribution	752761
	Total	26843243
III	<u>Postage, telephone &amp; telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage	234157
	2 Telephone	227725
	Total	461882
IV	<u>Travelling &amp; daily allowances (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	110893
	2 TA DA Field and others	634229
	3 TA DA Conference	46173
	4 Conveyance charges	56270
	Total	846565
V	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Electricity charges	1337044
	2 Maintenance & repairs (Estate)	1583878
	3 Water charges	273375
	Total	3194297
VI	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Fuel and repair charges	260835
	2 Vehicle insurance	11793
	Total	272628
VII	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	237975
	2 Miscellaneous	27317
	Total	265292
Special Grant:		
VIII	Expenses:	
	1 Salary to staff	29750
	2 Quarter's repairs	1023829
	Total	1053579

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedules to Balance Sheet

### ISEC NON-PLAN

		Liabilities side:	Amount (Rs.)
VIII	<u>Sundry Liabilities</u>		
	1 ICCR fellowship		9895
	2 <u>Deposits:</u>		
	Security deposit	230	
	Hostel deposit	52100	
	Library deposit	234700	
	Mess deposit	8299	295329
	3 Salary payable a/c (incl PF & Gratuity)		6820170
	4 Provision of EI encashment		1023480
	5 General family expenditure		50000
	6 Audit fees		93530
	7 GIS		21924
	8 ICSSR Fellowship (Dr S Sudha)		388685
	9 ICSSR Fellow Grant (G S Sastry)		45289
	10 ICSSR Fellowship Reserve fund		5367
	11 Malcolm & Elizabeth Adishehaiah Trust		106081
	12 Profession tax		1449
	13 UGC Ph.D fellowship		303729
	14 LIC Pension Subscription		217
	15 Equipment		37440
	16 LIC		1873
	17 Due to PRC (TA & DA)		49000
	18 Due to ISEC Plan		20528962
	<b>Total</b>		<b>29782420</b>
		<u>Asset side:</u>	<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
IX	<u>Cash in hand:</u>		
	1 Petty cash - Accts.		555
	2 Petty cash - Amamath		10000
	3 Petty cash - T Srinivasa murthy		10000
	4 Petty cash - Krishnachandran		3000
	5 Petty cash - Mohana Devi		3000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>26555</b>
X	<u>Advance and deposits (assets)</u>		
	1 Festival advance		31150
	2 KEB deposit		242336
	3 Gas deposit		4950
	4 Advance Tax		1000000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1278436</b>
XI	<u>Due from other units/projects (Asset)</u>		
	1 <u>ICSSR fellowship</u>		
	Fellowship & Contingency		664386
	2 Prepaid expenses		33642
	3 Dr VKRV Rao Prize a/c		50000
	4 ICRISAT fellowship		31201
	5 KVIC project (CDD)		12350
	6 Medical Insurance Ph.D students		1567
	<b>Total</b>		<b>793146</b>
		<b>Schedules to balance sheet</b>	
		<b>ISEC - Plan</b>	
XII	<u>Additions to fixed assets (Liabilities / Assets)</u>		
	1 Office equipment		703230
	2 Vehicle		809022
	3 Library books		417016
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1929268</b>

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
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Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No 031355





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2010

### ISEC PLAN

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
2738369	Salary (Including PF & Gratuity cont., etc.)	6580022		Grant in aid :	
592645	Office equipment	1512252	3800000	Received from ICSSR	5976000
15696	VKRV Rao fellowship & Contingency	614994	3000000	Received from GOK	5000000
1188300	ISEC Construction & Renovation	169977	6800000		10976000
51749	Working paper expenditure	40140	-	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	1710170
467485	Library books	417016	6800000		12686170
4523	Library subscription	3075355	18914	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	-
11548	Library Book binding	28079	6781086		12686170
601	Seminar/project expenses	147756			
1710170	Unspent grant	100579			
6781086	Total (A)	12686170	6781086	Total (A)	12686170
5500	Library Digitization	4519679	20000000	Unspent Special grant of pre. yr. Dig'n-GOK	19994500
19994500	Unspent Special grant Dig'n-GOK	16502510		Interest on FD	1027689
20000000	Total (B)	21022189	20000000	Total (B)	21022189
-	Special grant expenses	708415	1500000	Unspent Special grant of pre. year ICSSR	1500000
1500000	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	791585			
1500000	Total (C)	1500000	1500000	Total (C)	1500000
26281086	Total (A+B+C)	35208359	26281086	Total (A+B+C)	35208359

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010

Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
1710170	Unspent grant	100579	16500000	FD with SBM (Dig'n GOK)	-
19994500	Unspent Special grant Dig'n-GOK	16502510	6933602	Due from ISEC Non-plan	20528962
1500000	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	791585			
228932	Salary payable	3134288			
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
	As in last balance sheet	1060130		As in last balance sheet	1060130
1060130	Additions during the year	1929268	1060130	Additions during the year	1929268
23433602	Total	23518360	23433602	Total	23518360

M/s. K P Rao & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

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Registrar

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R S Deshpande  
Director

Sd/-  
Purushotham R  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 30-08-2010

MM No.-022169  
Firm Regn.No.03135S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account

### ISEC - PLAN

Library Digitization:		Amount (Rs.)
I	<b>Expenses:</b>	
	1 Conveyance	1000
	2 Equipment purchased	3704005
	3 Honorarium	21400
	4 Library construction	746308
	5 Miscellaneous expenses	35105
	6 TA & DA	11861
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4519679</b>
<b>Special Grant:</b>		
II	<b>Expenses:</b>	
	1 Equipment	430000
	2 Construction of car parking shelters	268415
	3 Honorarium	10000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>708415</b>

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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## Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC and Salary arrears)	7612680	Grant in aid : Received during the year	10300000
Printing and stationery	201187	Less: Overspent of previous year	<u>370285</u>
Books & periodicals	267717	Interest on SB a/c	22425
T A & DA	300526	Overspent Grant	128300
Postage, telephone and telegrams	41293		
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent	340000		
Repairs & Maintenance	207701		
Project expenses	592618		
Committee on Agriculture Statistics meeting	116627		
Contingency	<u>400091</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>10080440</u></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>10080440</u></b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Sundry Payable:		Cash at bank	293058
Salary	367820	Overspent Grant	128300
PF Contribution	17055	Advance	3143
Gratuity Contribution	11843		
Leave encashment	1800		
Medical reimbursement	2190		
Travelling allowance	684		
Printing & Stationery	890		
Postage, telephone and telegrams	7525		
Contingency	<u>14694</u>		
	<b>424501</b>		
Fixed assets per contra :		Fixed assets per contra :	
As in last balance sheet	3471536	As in last balance sheet	3471536
Add : Additions during the year	<u>15757</u>	Add : Additions during the year	<u>15757</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3911794</u></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3911794</u></b>

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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## Population Research Centre (PRC)

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (including PF and gratuity contribution, home travel concession, medical reimbursement, leave encashment)	9222404	Grant-in-aid : Received from Government of India Recurring Grant	8741168
TA & DA	154032	Non-recurring Grant	115640
Books & Periodicals	34430	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	1069137
Printing & stationery	88975	Interest on SB a/c	48185
Fellowship & Contingency	49600		
Vehicle maintenance	38158		
Contingency	21081		
Equipment	315640		
Unspent grant	49810		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9974130</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9974130</b>

#### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Unspent grant	49810	Cash at bank	463264
Salary payable	455354	Festival advance	4900
Fellowship payable	12000	Receivable from ISEC(Main) a/c	49000
Fixed assests as per contra:		Fixed assests as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	2090453	As in last balance sheet	2090453
Add: Additions during the year	350070	Add: Additions during the year	350070
<b>Total</b>	<b>2957687</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2957687</b>

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**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**Reserve Bank of India Endowment Scheme**

**Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010**

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary	1705673	Grant-in-aid:	
(including PF and gratuity contribution, and leave encashment)		Unspent of previous year	745765
Fellowship	71523	Interest on Government securities	1020710
Fellowship - Contingency	17515	Interest on GOI Bonds	296000
Contingency	41811	Interest on term deposit	294110
Unspent grant	543496	Interest on SB a/c	23433
<b>Total</b>	<b>2380018</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2380018</b>

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Corpus Fund:		Cash at bank	484012
Received from RBI	15000000	Investments:	
Unspent grant	543496	12.32% Government Stock 2011	4200000
Sundry payable:		10.71% Government Stock 2016	4700000
Salary	128469	8% GOI Bonds 2003 July 2011	1800000
PF Contribution	6858	8% GOI Bonds 2003 Oct 2011	1900000
Gratuity Contribution	4761	Term Deposit with SBM	2400000
Fellowship payable	5000	Interest on term deposit receivable	204572
Fixed assests as per contra:		Fixed assests as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	500000	As in last balance sheet	500000
<b>Total</b>	<b>16188584</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16188584</b>

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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## Centre for Decentralisation and Development

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary	3003979	Grant in aid:	
Equipment	59550	Unspent of previous year	2703013
Books	6089	Interest received on:	
Postage & Courier charges	270	SB a/c	20110
Printing & Stationery, Consumables	3021	Term deposits & GOI Bonds	<u>3239865</u>
Miscellaneous	3442	Project Contribution	84906
Transferred to fund	2787919		
Unspent grant	<u>183624</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6047894</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6047894</b>

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund a/c		Cash at bank	1758674
Opening balance	36853223	Fixed Deposit with:	
Add: Amounts transfered from:		GOI Bonds - ICICI	30934000
Social security and Pensionary		SBM	<u>9400000</u>
Benefits in Kamataka	64894	Due from Globalisation Seminar	8501
Assessing Micro finance needs of		Magnitude Dimension and Causes of child labour	84906
vulnerable group	134890		
Transferred during the year	<u>2787919</u>		
Unspent grant	183624		
Publication of Book "Institutional Design"	50000		
Preparation of Manuscript for Publication (IIPA)	41216		
Sundry Payables:			
Salary arrears	2000000		
Salary	70211		
Postage & Courier charges	<u>104</u>		
	2070315		
Fixed Assets per contra :		Fixed Assets as per contra :	
As in last balance sheet	149052	As in last balance sheet	149052
Add : Additions during the year	<u>65639</u>	Add : Additions during the year	<u>65639</u>
	214691		214691
<b>Total</b>	<b>42400772</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>42400772</b>

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Corpus Fund Account

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Dr V.K.R.V. Rao Chair Expenses	257445	Grant-in-aid:	
Excess of income over expenditure	3148209	Unspent grant of prev year	125764
		Interest Received on :	
		F.D A/c	3259682
		S.B A/c	20208
			3279890
<b>Total</b>	<b>3405654</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3405654</b>

### Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Capital Fund A/c :		Cash at Bank	3011419
Opening Balance	36012043	Investments :	
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	3148209	8% GOI 2011 - ICICI	7140000
	39160252	9% IFCI Bonds	26000000
		SBM FD	2997000
			36137000
		TDS receivable	11833
F.A as per contra :		F.A as per contra :	
As in last Balance sheet	10248633	As in last Balance sheet	10248633
<b>Total</b>	<b>49408885</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49408885</b>

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Endowment Fund Account

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Excess of Income over expenditure	453369	Life member ship fees received	39075
		Interest Received on :	
		F.D	406180
		S.B	8114
<b>Total</b>	<b>453369</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>453369</b>

### Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Capital Fund A/c:		Cash at Bank	217143
Opening Balance	4881166	Investments:	
Add: Excess of Income over expenditure	453369	8% GOI bonds 2011- ICICI	3625000
	5334535	FD with SBM	1050000
		FD with SSNNL, Gujarat	265000
		FD with TNPFDCL, TN	177000
		TDS receivable	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>5334535</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5334535</b>

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2010

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Accessories for dedicated internet facilities	123864	Interest Received :	
Assistance to Visiting Scholars to undertake Research	149891	F.D a/c	2813923
Faculty Participation in Field/Sem./ Conf./Workshop	161547	S.B a/c	84532
Lease Line Subscription /Deposit	530270		2898455
Publication of ISEC Monograph series	34640		
Reclassification/Computensation/ Personnel Cost	198475		
SRTT Fellowship & Contingency	413627		
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Fund A/c	1286141		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2898455</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2898455</b>

### Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund A/c:		Cash at Bank	759416
Opening Balance	37557847	Investments:	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	1286141	8% GOI Bond 2010 - IDBI	22500000
Sundry payable:		8% GOI Bond 2011 - ICICI	10000000
Salary	16258	F.D with S.B.M	5325000
Fellowship & contingency	20000	Deposit with DTO	1000
Assistance to Visiting Scholars	16000	Prepaid leases line subscription	282080
	52258	Advance	28750
Fixed assets as per contra:		Fixed assets as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	301070	As in last balance sheet	301070
Add: Additions during the year	123864	Add: Additions during the year	123864
<b>Total</b>	<b>39321180</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39321180</b>

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Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2009-2010

I - Permanent Units

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
1	ISEC - Non Plan	2054423	0	26749000	4909132	33712555	38133919	0	4421364	0	Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	23204670	0	10976000	1027689	35208359	17813685	17394674	0	0	Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	370285	10300000	22425	9952140	10080440	0	128300	0	Vide page No. for details
4	Population research centre (PRC)	1069137	0	8856808	48185	9974130	9924320	49810	0	0	Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	745766	0	0	1634253	2380018	1836522	543496	0	15000000	Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	2703013	0	0	3344881	6047894	5864270	183624	0	39840826	Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	29777008	370285	56881808	10986565	97275096	83653156	18171604	4549664	54840926	

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund balance as on 31.03.2010	
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
1	Overhead and royalty a/c	0	0	0	15156629	15156629	14465773	690856	0	94619314	Vide page No. For details
2	Direct receipts	0	0	0	12988	12988	10215	2773	0	6003	Vide page No. For details
3	FCRA Main a/c	0	0	0	4915	4915	4915	0	0	500	Vide page No. For details
4	Corpus fund	125764	0	0	3779890	3405654	257445	3148209	0	39180252	Vide page No. For details
5	Endowment fund	0	0	0	453369	453369	0	453369	0	5334535	Vide page No. For details
6	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	0	0	0	2898455	2898455	1612314	1286141	0	38843968	Vide page No. For details
7	Prof. V K R V Rao endowment fund	0	0	0	9209	9209	0	9209	0	141173	Vide page No. For details
8	Dr D M Nanjundappa endowment fund	0	0	0	1865	1865	1200	665	0	21466	Vide page No. For details
9	Prof. M N Srinivasa endowment fund	0	0	0	7886	7886	10000	0	2114	98109	Vide page No. For details
10	Dr L S Venkataramanian memorial fund	0	0	0	12909	12909	0	12909	0	194078	Vide page No. For details
11	Justice E S Venkataramiah memorial fund	0	0	0	36	36	10000	0	9964	57931	Vide page No. For details
12	Prof. V K R V Rao fellowship fund	0	0	0	70355	70355	0	70355	0	908482	Vide page No. For details
13	Dr V K R V Rao prize in economics	0	0	0	2602	2602	0	2602	0	41930	Vide page No. For details
14	Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	1339248	1339248	1339248	0	0	18689713	Vide page No. For details
15	Kannada rajyotsava celebration	0	0	0	8397	8397	0	8397	0	118334	Vide page No. For details
16	ISEC-Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	744452	744452	0	744452	0	11880221	Vide page No. For details
17	Prof P R Brahmananda Endowment research grant awards	0	0	0	512438	512438	515500	0	3062	496938	Vide page No. For details
18	Sri Satishchandran memorial fund	0	0	112600	98	112698	122600	0	9902	102698	Vide page No. For details
19	ISFC Development fund	0	0	0	12726044	12726044	12400000	326044	0	12726044	Vide page No. For details
20	GVK Rao Travel grant	0	0	0	307462	307462	342045	0	34583	285417	Vide page No. For details
21	Social science talent search	0	0	0	50729	50729	50000	729	0	50729	Vide page No. For details
22	ISEC ADRT seminar outreach account	861158	0	17317570	941965	19120693	18572748	547945	0	3088872	Vide page No. For details
23	ISEC ADRT C Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	24313	24313	24313	0	0	28908858	Vide page No. For details
24	ISEC CEFNR outreach fund	0	0	0	388400	388400	388703	1697	0	388400	Vide page No. For details
	Sub-Total	980922	0	17410170	32954654	57371746	50125019	7306362	59625	255943685	



# Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2009-2010

## III - Projects

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl No	Particulars	Receipts			Grants received in rupees	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure		Remarks
		Unspent		Expenditure				Fund balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
1	ISKCON - ADRI monitoring of district agriculture plans prepared by studies	2500000	0	0	69582	2569582	190808	2378696	0	
2	Capacity building to enhance the competitiveness of the Indian Agriculture & registration of organic products abroad WTO	0	0	800000	7216	807216	407316	399900	0	
3	Institutional policy options for inclusive agriculture growth	0	0	993500	88	993588	888878	104610	0	
4	Evaluation on student housing schemes being implemented by RGRHCL	0	0	442221	2896	445117	448390	0	3273	
5	FAO - Pro poor formulation dialogue and implementation at the country level	798720	0	0	19380	818100	638475	178535	0	
6	DLHS-RCH project	308463	0	0	10763	317226	11661	305565	0	
7	National family health survey in Karnataka (NFHS-3)	1943508	0	0	146488	2089997	322341	1767656	0	
8	Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The role of emigration	69360	0	0	2781	72141	0	72141	0	
9	Rapid appraisal exercise on critical component of NRHM	176753	0	50000	5287	232040	17327	214713	0	
10	UNFPA - Orientation of senior officials	0	0	4068848	16607	4085456	3532353	553103	0	
11	Baseline study on demographic pattern and health profile around the proposed uranium mining area at Gogi	0	0	3745290	3122	3748372	258092	3490280	0	
12	Study on feasibility of levying user charges	0	0	25000	64	25064	5851	19413	0	
13	Baseline survey of garment industries in Bangalore	205129	0	0	6556	211685	51378	160307	0	
14	SRLC university project	11317	0	0	425	11742	0	11742	0	
15	Monitoring of DLHS-3 Project	28638	0	0	2626	31265	0	31265	0	
16	Building knowledge base on ageing in India	0	0	573648	0	573648	538828	36119	0	
17	Improving institutions for pro-poor growth (Oxford -LSE project)	1450480	0	1293051	54681	2798222	1572185	1228037	0	
18	Comprehensive district development plan - Bangalore Rural	278007	0	235400	9637	523344	470018	53326	0	
19	Comprehensive district development plan - Ramanagara	115230	0	250000	2454	367684	300787	66897	0	
20	Comprehensive district development plan - Chickballapur	157600	0	0	3346	160946	184088	0	23140	
21	Magnitude, dimensions and causes of child labour	121822	0	248745	2145	372712	368071	6641	0	
22	Contours of elite and program capture in decentralised environments - NCAER	0	0	400000	0	400000	94093	305907	0	
23	National transfers accounts	894284	0	0	37817	931981	47734	884147	0	
24	State level health budget and expenditure tracking system:Karnataka	1149	0	39500	257	40906	38735	2171	0	
25	Estimation of public and private investments and consumption of goods and services in Karnataka	0	0	575000	2153	577153	434815	142288	0	
26	Evaluation study on schemes implemented by Karnataka State Car Development Corporation	0	0	500000	4325	504325	309442	194883	0	
27	District level funds flow and expenditure analysis under NRHM for the state of Karnataka and TamilNadu	0	0	650000	3521	653521	384368	269152	0	
28	Socio economic analysis of increasing resilience of coffee production to leaf rust disease	0	0	500000	2700	502700	251864	250736	0	
29	Expenditure reforms commissions studies	0	0	606650	822	607472	207833	399839	0	
	Balance c/f	9058452	0	15987114	417849	25473415	11884719	13545105	28413	



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Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure		Remarks		
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent		Fund balance	
	Balance b/f	90584.52	0	159971.14	41784.9	254734.15	119847.19	13545.109	28413		
30	NCLP Evaluation 2007	89714.0	0	0	28342	9254.82	38422.29	541253	0		
31	Child labour survey in Haveri District	0	0	165000	0	165000	24930	140070	0		
32	Mid term appraisal of eleventh five year plan of Karnataka	0	0	338400	252	338652	264785	73857	0		
33	SANEI - The new economic context and changing migration patterns in India	27479	0	84379	607	112465	175178	0	62713		
34	Development convention 2009-10	0	0	625141	29928	655069	792569	0	137500		
35	Farm sector in Karnataka, farmers indebtedness & risk management	408036	0	170320	11893	590249	398008	194151	0		
36	Quality & sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka - NABARD	158691	0	320000	3904	482495	829804	0	147309		
37	Assets as Liabilities: NPAs in commercial banks of India - SANEI project	18395	0	95130	698	114223	6699	107624	0		
38	SSA monitoring in Karnataka project	0	0	0	3241	3241	3241	0	0		
39	SSA Monitoring in Karnataka project 2008 -2010	347	0	395000	1212	395659	143087	253472	0		
40	School meal programme in Karnataka: Akshaya Patra and Akshaya Dasaha	12594	0	0	681	13275	48594	0	35319		
41	Migration from north east region: A Study of educated youth from north east region in Bangalore and Delhi	0	7334	63138	987	56792	68272	0	11480		
42	APF MDP Training programme	149434	0	273240	4339	427013	415565	11448	0		
43	Gender friendly school indicators (GF SI) project	0	207488	260145	844	53521	68442	0	14921		
44	A study of pre service secondary stage teacher education for emerging diverse educational contexts in Karnataka : perspectives, practices and prospects - NCERT	70672	0	0	2496	73168	0	73168	0		
45	Preparation of Human Development report for Davangere district	0	0	200000	2176	202176	180926	21250	0		
46	Functional Review of BBMP Project	0	18288	0	3719	-12549	8789	0	21318		
47	Migration, informal work and welfare: A policy urban deprivation on Karnataka's cities	791455	0	567655	21325	1380435	906086	574346	0		
48	Gender & Rural local governance in Bihar, Rajasthan & Karnataka	0	0	315560	0	315560	101282	214278	0		
49	Certificate courses in Development studies and research methodology	0	0	0	185921	185921	186525	0	804		
50	Impact evaluation of Sankya programme of computer education	0	0	100000	318	100318	45037	55281	0		
51	Study on independent budgeting and planning at district level	18994	0	250000	6122	275116	111103	164013	0		
52	Study of utilisation of reservation for schedule tribes in government jobs	9416	0	0	751	10167	106524	0	96457		
53	Karnayan Karnayan of Karnataka	108310	0	0	3736	113046	150210	0	37164		
54	Kudava Identity and culture	0	0	320000	5902	325902	104880	221022	0		
55	Sample validation study of EMIS data - 2008	0	0	660000	5670	665670	438675	226995	0		
56	Evaluation of Uniraj scheme implemented by the KSWDC	0	0	192630	0	192630	206474	0	13844		
57	Local Vulnerability Index Project	143623	0	0	5204	148817	372162	0	223245		
58	ISEC - NCI course	0	0	0	75196	75196	580244	155352	0		
59	Study strategy and methodology for improved IWRM in 4 basins in Karnataka	0	564871	0	13502	-551469	233221	0	784690		
60	SSA training for teachers in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh: a socio-economic and ecological study of Sundarban region in West Bengal	0	158722	0	525	159197	3247	0	162444		
	Balance of	11874038	955763	2192853	1513730	33824859	1907587	16572692	1775421		



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Sl. No.	Particulars	Receipts		Income	Total	Expenditure		Remarks
		Unspent	Overspent			Unspent	Overspent	
	<b>Balance b/f</b>							
61	SANEI - Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Uruguay round of supply chain: A Study on Tea Sector in the region of Southern India	118740.38	9537.63	213926.53	339248.58	190275.87	177542.1	
		17863	0	0	19507	10896	8612	
62	IFPRI gender and governance in rural services	1937.46	0	9914.07	12079.07	65914	0	
63	SANEI Health and livelihoods of community and traditional medicinal plants of two South Asian nations India & Sri Lanka	1009.27	0	2088.08	3096.73	118761	0	
64	National seminar on climate change data requirement and availability	2522.35	0	0	2671.74	2371.48	26	
65	Baseline study of flora fauna at proposed Uranium mining area at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	0	0	18480.25	18496.36	4010.15	0	
66	Assessing the environmental burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cities-Bangalore & Hyderabad	0	0	0	6	0	0	
67	IFPRI planning workshop on gender mainstreaming and local governance	0	0	1464.15	1472.95	2006.42	0	
68	National seminar on "Ecological economics: An approach towards socio-economic and environmental sustainability" and Prof Ramdeo Misra (father of Indian ecology) Centenary lecture - 2009	0	0	1150.00	1338.24	1657.10	0	
69	The impact of coffee certification schemes on the socio-economic sustainability: Case studies from Nicaragua, India & Ethiopia	0	0	1992.55	1992.55	655.89	132.688	
70	Ecological impacts of Agricultural production systems in India	0	0	1973.10	1973.10	659.12	0	
71	JICA assisted irrigation projects of India: Improving participatory irrigation management and performance of water users association	0	0	10218.90	10218.90	4078.64	0	
72	Seminar on 'Institutional Structure and Social Science Research' to commemorate birth centenary of Prof. VKRV Rao	334.46	0	0	381.87	0	0	
73	SDC Cap Deck Programme	0	1192.11	1722.60	551.87	551.87	0	closed projects
74	PMRY	0	1164.86	0	0	0	0	closed projects
75	Conference in honour of Prof A Vadyanathan	0	271.36	945.61	680.02	680.02	0	closed projects
76	30th Annual conference of Indian Association for the study of population (IASP)	9090	0	0	109.64	109.64	0	closed projects
77	Delivery of social security and pension benefits in Karnataka	0	632.28	2484.43	1826.26	1826.26	0	closed projects
78	Information management system on panchayat finances	19569.25	0	0	20158.26	20158.26	0	closed projects
79	Assessing micro-finance needs of vulnerable groups	1283.18	0	0	1351.00	1351.00	0	closed projects
80	Training programme on Econometric methods and applications for IES officers	3079.32	0	0	3110.77	3110.77	0	closed projects
81	Factors affecting achievement of students in grade IV in Karnataka (IAS project)	0	832.29	661.60	393	393	0	closed projects
82	ISEC-NCI Course on "Approaching the Environment in India"	0	0	0	2504	2504	0	closed projects
83	Study to create content and learning modules for a mobile ecology laboratory	489.75	0	0	497.65	497.65	0	closed projects
	<b>Balance c/f</b>	149234.94	13650.53	26703.87	420480.66	236293.81	1880.654	



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Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening balance		Income		Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Remarks
		Unspent	Overspent	Grants received/ receivables	Other receipts			Unspent	Overspent	
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	149234.94	13650.53	267003.87	175823.8	420480.66	238230.81	20279339	188065.4	
84	Urban water supplies emerging alternatives a case study of the extend of Ground Water Use and its Implication in Hubli, Dharwad & Belgaum	220066	0	55440	-22979	252526	252526	0	0	closed projects
85	IFAR IFPRI fellowship programme award Multi level environmental governance and sustainable local management of natural resources	92399	0	0	2714	95113	95113	0	0	closed projects
86	ICRAF CES scoping study	378402	0	0	11238	389640	389640	0	0	closed projects
87	Making decentralisation and local governance work for rural poor lessons from India (IFPRI)	24219	0	0	712	24931	24931	0	0	closed projects
88	ICRISAT Review and Strategy on Institutions and Guidelines for watershed programs in India	164151	0	0	4833	169084	169084	0	0	closed projects
89	Seminar on Water Resources in Karnataka	171133	0	0	6655	177788	177788	0	0	closed projects
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	15973863	1365053	26755827	1792511	43157148	24738463	20279339	188065.4	
	<b>Grand total (I + II + III)</b>	48737793	1735338	101067805	51733730	197803990	158516638	45757295	6469943	
<b>Annexure as referred in consolidated account of page No</b>										
		<b>Rs.</b>		<b>Expenditure side</b>						
1		45002455	Unspent grant						32588570	
2		100955206	Grant received during the year						6638782	
			Grant-in-aid receivable:							
3		100955206	Other receipts						39287352	
			Interest on SB a/c							
		1447734	Interest on FD a/c							
		21197456	Other receipts							
		51846330								



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